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Aracan river. It is about twenty-six miles in length, and six in breadth; mountainous,[1] woody, and rugged; without any appearance of inhabitants or cultivation. The centre of the island is in lat. 20°, long. 93° 4′.

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 8.

PEORA,[1] in Sirhind, a small town on the route from Thanesir to Kythul, and 15 miles W. of the former town. It is situate on a small river or torrent, access to the water of which is given by several neat ghats or stairs. It rises in a striking manner over the jungle which surrounds it, being situated on a rough mound, formed by the ruins of a more ancient town. The houses are built of good brick, but are confusedly intermixed with ruins in every stage of decay. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,003 miles.[2] Lat. 29° 50′, long. 76° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 332.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

PEORAH,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village, with a public bungalow or reception-house, on the route from Almora to Bareilly, and nine miles S. of the former. The road in this part of the route, though passing over a very rugged[2] country, and intersected by torrents, is rather good; and supplies may be obtained. Elevation above the sea 5,238 feet. Lat. 29° 31′, long. 79° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 50.
[2] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 491.

PEPERGAON, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Furruckabad to Mynpooree, five miles W.S.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 22′, long. 79° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PERAI,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by Rajapoor ferry, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 18 miles[2] W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country level, and well cultivated. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 81° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

PERANTUREI.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 46 miles E.N.E. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 11° 16′, long. 77° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PERBOOTPORE,[1] in the British district of Ghazepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 532 miles[2] N.W. of Calcutta by water, or, if the Sunderbund passage be taken, 709; E. of Ghazepoor cantonment 50. Lat. 25° 43′, long. 84° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 163.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 364.

PERI,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town of about 100 houses,[2] near the south-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Sarun, distant 50 miles S.E. of Goruckpore cantonment. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 84° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, ii. 115.

[3] Id. ii 93.

[4] Id. ii. 94. Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 53.

[5] Buchanan, ii. 98. Wilks, iii. 154.

[6] Id. iii. 218.

[7] Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 92.

[2] Hist. Sketches, i. 45.

PERIAPATAM,[1]* in the territory of Mysore, a town near the south-western frontier, towards Coorg, in an elevated tract on the eastern declivity of the Western Ghats, and about 4,000 feet[2] above the level of the sea. The surrounding country is well watered, containing many small lakes, besides numerous tanks; the latter, however, being in a ruinous state, either from neglect or wilful injury during the frequent wars with which the country has been afflicted. The soil is rich, and the climate rather moist and fertile; hence its name, indicating "favoured town." Formerly a flourishing place, protected by two forts, the inner of mud, surrounded by another of stone, it was utterly wasted by the troops of Tippoo Sultan. When visited by Buchanan in 1800, the inner fort was quite ruinous, in consequence of the defences having been blown up; and the place had become so infested by tigers, as to be dangerous to enter even at midday: some families of Brahmins, who had houses in the outer fort, were obliged to shut themselves up at nightfall. There are two temples[3] of the Brahminical, and one of the Jain persuasion, in the town. The mahal or palace consists of a square area, surmounted by a dome and surrounded by apartments. This place was formerly the capital of a petty rajah, who, in 1644, being besieged by Kanthi Rao Marso, the kurtar or ruler of Mysore, in despair destroyed his family, and rushing forward recklessly, died sword[4] in hand in the midst of his enemies. In 1791 it was occupied by the British army of Bombay, under the command of General Abercromby, with the view of co-operating with that of Lord Cornwallis before Seringapatam; but the siege of that place being then relinquished, Abercromby precipitately retreated, leaving behind him part of his battering-train and a large quantity of powder, which Tippoo Sultan caused to be exploded, to destroy[5] the great Jain temple in which it had been stored. In the following year Periapatam was again occupied[6] by the army of Bombay, and subsequently once more in

* Priyapatana of Buchanan;[1] Periapatam of Wilks.[2]

1799, by the army of that presidency, under General Stuart, marching to join General Harris, then besieging Seringapatam. Just previously to the time of its occupation by General Abercromby, it contained 1,500 houses;[7] which number, according to the usually received ratio of five inmates to each house, would indicate a population of 7,500 persons. Tippoo Sultan not only dismantled and ruined the forts, but destroyed the houses also. After the overthrow of Tippoo Sultan, in 1799, the inhabitants returned, and the place has since been slowly recovering from its disasters. Distance from Seringapatam, W., 43 miles; Bangalore, S.W., 110; Mangalore, S.E., 90; Madras, W., 290. Lat. 12° 21′, long. 76° 9′.

[7] Buchanan, ii. 95.

PERIKHALEE.—A town in the British district of the Soonderbunds, presidency of Bengal, 83 miles E. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 30′, long. 89° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PERIM.[1]—An island in the Gulf of Cambay, off the harbour of Gogo, in Guzerat, on the west side of the gulf, and in the British district Ahmedabad. The island[2] is about two miles in length and half a mile in breadth, and is separated from the mainland of Guzerat by a channel, which in parts is seventy-five fathoms deep, while its breadth, according to one authority, is[3] 500 yards; according to another, two miles.[4] The geological structure of the island is generally conglomerate, overlaid with a stratum of sandstone.[5] In the island are the remains of a considerable fort, and of an antique temple, containing an image of Buddha. Water is found at a depth of twenty feet, by sinking through the strata of conglomerate and sandstone. Among other curiosities of the island, are two figures of elephants, cut out of the rock: the dimensions of one are stated to be eight or nine feet in height, and ten feet in length. There is a tradition among the natives, that the island was formerly joined to the mainland by a bridge, and the remains of buildings resembling piers may still be seen in the water; but it is obviously impossible that such a structure could have been made at a time that the channel had its present depth of water; and should the tradition be accepted as authentic, the difficulty can be solved only by concluding that earthquakes, not unknown in this region, must have effected changes on a large scale. This island has received much attention from geologists, from the great quantity of organic

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, pp. 290, 291—Fulljames on Fossil Bones in Island of Perim.

[3] Fulljames, ut supra.

[4] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 476.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, p. 767—Lush, Geol. of Northern Concan.

remains found imbedded in the conglomerate. They are those of the elephant,[6] mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, hog, deer, ox, tortoise, and saurian reptiles. Baron Hügel obtained forty-one pieces of fossil bones, the greater part belonging to the Mastodon latidens, of which the teeth left no doubt. Of these he says, "Some[7] of the bones are of an immense size; one fractured piece of the tusk measuring, from the centre to the outside of the circle, 5¼, which gives 10½ inches diameter, or thirty-four inches in circumference." A lighthouse has been erected on this island.[8] Lat. 21° 38′, long. 72° 19′.

6 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 78.
7 Id. 1836, p. 288 — Recent discovery of Fossil Bones in Perim Island.
8 Act of Govt. of India, No. i. of 1836.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PERIPOLLIAM.—A town in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, 22 miles N.W. of Madras. Lat. 13° 17′, long. 80° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PERMACOIL.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 33 miles N. of Cuddalore. Lat. 12° 10′, long. 79° 45′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 As. Res. vi. 62 —Hunter, Narrat. of Journ. from Agra to Oujein.

PEROWA,[1] in the territory of Tonk, or possessions of Ameer Khan, a town on the route from Ooojein to Kotah, 69 miles[2] N. of former, 72 S. of latter. Lat. 24° 9′, long. 76° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PERRIMBIRE.—A town in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, 60 miles S.W. by S. of Madras. Lat. 12° 23′, long. 79° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PERTABPORE.—A town in the British district of Midnapore, presidency of Bengal, 28 miles E. of Midnapoor. Lat. 22° 24′, long. 87° 50′.

PERTAUBGHUR.—See PURTABGHUR.

PESHAWUR.[1]—A province of the British principality of the Punjab, occupying the extreme north-western corner of the empire, and lying between the Indus above and below Attock and the Khyber Mountains, through which is the great Khyber Pass. It is bounded on three sides by the Khyber, Mohmund, Swat, and Khuttuk hills: in the east it is open to the Indus. It lies between lat. 33° 42′ and 34° 30′, and long. 71° 35′ and 72° 42′. In the extent here assigned to this territory, it is sixty-five miles long, fifty miles broad, and about 2,400[2] square miles in extent. Its climate is very hot in summer, the thermometer frequently reaching 110° or 112° in the shade. The heat, however, is occasionally mitigated by the breezes from the neighbouring mountains; and as the country, naturally

1 Court. Mem. on a Map of Peshawur. Elph. Account of Caubul, 55. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. 131. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 337. Burnes, Pol. Pow. of the Sikhs, 2. Id. Bokh. i. 86; ii. 319. Id. Pers. Narr. 112. Wood, Oxus, 154. Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. ii. 56. Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 321. Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 196-199. Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 384. Baber, Memoir, 292-293.
2 Report on Punjab, para. 46.

fertile, is well watered by the Indus, the Kabool river, and its tributaries, the chief of which are the Swat and the Bara, and is, moreover, well cultivated, it is amazingly productive. The water is applied to the purposes of cultivation by means of canals and innumerable small channels, from whence it is drawn up by means of a pole having a fulcrum in the middle and a bucket suspended at one end, which is raised by the hand pressing the other end; or where the depth is too great for this mode of operation, the water is obtained by the use of the Persian wheel, worked by camels or bullocks. Here, water is in general too near the surface to require the use of the draw-well. In consequence of this abundant supply, the country continues verdant during the whole year.[3] The principal crops are wheat, barley, maize, millet, and various other crops suitable to warm climates. Peshawur produces the finest rice in the world. It is called Bara rice, because grown on ground irrigated by that river; and Runjeet Singh, ever watchful to secure to himself the best of everything prized by man, exacted part of his tribute in this valued article. Esculent vegetables are cultivated with much success. Many of them are of the kinds known in England—carrots, turnips, radishes, cabbages, cauliflowers, onions; others are there of common occurrence in India. As a substitute for hay, corn and certain green crops are cut before ripe and dried for fodder. Barley, and sometimes wheat, are cut before they form ears, and used for this purpose; and this treatment does not injure the crop. What is called here *paulaiz*, is a very important portion of the crop, and comprises musk-melons, water-melons, scented-melons, and various kinds of cucumbers, pumpkins, and gourds, produced in the greatest luxuriance, and consumed in the hot season in large quantities. The castor-oil plant is cultivated: the oil, however, is not intended for culinary or medicinal purposes, but for any other in which a coarse oil may be required. Sesamum, mustard, and some other plants, are reared for the sake of their oil. The sugarcane is raised to be consumed as a sweetmeat; sugar itself being obtained from Hindostan. Ginger, turmeric, tobacco, and cotton, are also extensively cultivated. The ground is moved by the plough, the spade being little employed. Scythes are unknown, and crops of all kinds are cut with sickles. Oxen are used for ploughing,

[3] Burnes, ii. 326.

harrowing, and treading out the corn. Mulberry-trees abound, and silk is produced in moderate quantities. The principal fruits are plums, figs, peaches, pomegranates, mulberries, and quinces; but, though large, all except the last have an inferior flavour.[4] The quince of Peshawer is said to surpass those of all other countries.

[4] Irvin, ix. 43.

Elphinstone, who entered the country in March from the great defile through which the route from the south passes, describes the scene formed by the mountains, crowned with eternal snow, surrounding the luxuriant and picturesque plain, as at once grand and beautiful in the highest degree, and he found that a nearer survey increased his admiration. At the time of Elphinstone's visit, the population was so dense, that thirty-two villages were counted within a circuit of four miles. It may be doubted whether the impressions of the European visitors on this occasion were not somewhat over sanguine, but it was their belief, "that never was a spot of ground better peopled." Since its annexation to the British dominions, the province has been held by a regular military force of 10,500 men, in which are comprised two regiments[5] of European infantry and a detail of artillery.

[5] Report, ut supra, para. 56

Through this fine province lies the great route from Khorasan and Kabool into India, by the passes of the Khyber mountains and across the Indus at Attock. It is also traversed by the grand trunk road from Lahore to the city of Peshawur, along which is located the army of the Punjab. The former of these routes being open to the wild inhabitants of the mountains, it was found necessary to adopt a comprehensive plan of defence for the security of the valley.[6] The territorial division of Peshawur includes, besides Peshawur proper, the districts of Huzara and Kohat.[7]

[6] Bengal, Mil. Disp. 17 March, 1852.

[7] Report on the Punjab, Outline Map.

PESHAWUR, or PESHAWER, the capital of the province of the same name, is situate about eighteen[1] miles east of the eastern extremity of the Khyber Pass. In the early part of the present century, when visited by Elphinstone, it was a flourishing town, about five miles in circuit, and reported to contain 100,000 inhabitants. Twenty years later, Runjeet Singh, after defeating the Afghans in the decisive battle of Noushera, took Peshawer, demolished the Bala Hissar, at once the capital and state residence; destroyed the fine houses of

[1] Id. para. 52.

the chief Afghans; desecrated the mosques, and cutting down the groves and orchards about the city, laid waste the surrounding country. Subsequent exactions and oppressions prevented for a time its revival. The numerous mosques, many built in a splendid style of oriental architecture, were intentionally polluted by the Sikhs, and the commerce of the city languished under their stern rule. The fortress erected by them on the site of the Bala Hissar, is a square of about 220 yards, and is strengthened by round towers at each angle, every curtain having in front of it a semicircular ravelin. There is a fausse-braie all round, of substantial towers and curtains, with a wet ditch. The height of the inner walls is sixty feet, of the fausse-braie thirty, all constructed of mud. Within, are capacious and well-constructed magazines and storehouses. The only gateway is on the northern face, and it is protected by towers. The present population of the city is returned at 56,045,[2] of whom 7,706 are stated to be Hindoos, and the remainder Mussulmen. Peshawur was built by the Mogul emperor Akbar, who affixed the name, signifying "advanced post," in reference to its being the frontier town of Hindostan towards Afghanistan. Elevation above the sea 1,068 feet. Since its occupation by the British, all restrictions have been removed, and trade is rapidly expanding. The suburbs and environs are also represented as having improved in appearance.[3] Lat. 34°, long. 71° 38′.

[2] India Rev. Disp. 12 Jan. 1853.

[3] Report, ut supra.

PETHORA GURH,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a cantonment for troops stationed to protect the frontier towards Nepal. It is situate about 10 miles W. of the right bank of the Kali river, and on a low ridge in the middle of Shore valley. The site is injudicious and unfortunate,[2] being in the midst of rice-swamps, flooded during rains, and causing remittent and other fevers, and dysenteries. The water is also very bad, and injurious to the digestive organs. In the rainy season, the low tract is covered with a dense growth of tall grasses and other herbaceous vegetation, which is fired at the commencement of the dry season, with the double view of expelling the wild animals lurking in it, and making room for the growth of fresh pasture. There is a bazar attached to the cantonment, and also a large airy hospital, built of stone, and

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xvi. 149 —Traill, Statistical Survey of Kamaon.

[2] Dollard, Medical Topography of Kalee Kemaoon, 40.

roofed with slates. A hundred yards west of the lines is Fort Loudoun, a neat and well-arranged structure, which commands the whole place. The elevation above the sea probably does not exceed* 1,600 feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 1,200 miles. Lat. 29° 35′, long. 80° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PETRABAR.—A town in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, 21 miles E. by S. of Ramgur. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 85° 50′.

PETT.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, situate 92 miles N.N.E. from Baroda, and 89 miles N.E. by E. from Kaira. Lat. 23° 30′, long. 73° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PETTAH.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, three miles N.W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 11′, long. 81° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PETTEE, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 11 miles from the right bank of the Sutlej, 45 miles E.S.E. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 17′, long. 74° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PETTEI.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 40 miles N.W. of Cuddalore. Lat. 12° 7′, long. 79° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 177.

[3] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 177.

PEYHANEE,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a small town on the route from Futtehgurh cantonment to that of Seetapoor, 48[2] miles N.E. of the former, 34 W. of the latter. It is situate between the rivers[3] Goomtee and Saee. It has a bazar, and abundance of good water, but supplies, if required in considerable quantities, must be collected from the surrounding country. The road to the south-west, or towards Futtehgurh, is bad, running through a level country, scantily cultivated and much under jungle; to the east, or towards Seetapoor, it

[1] Surveyor-general's Map.

* The Jhulghat, or passage over the Kali river, ten miles east of the cantonment, is 1,789 feet[1] above the sea; the elevation of the bed of the river Surjoo, about eight miles south-west of the cantonment, is estimated at 1,500; and consequently, the confluence of those rivers, a little lower down, must be at a less elevation than the latter amount. The Okul, a small stream draining the valley in which Pethora Gurh is situate, and rising near the cantonment, has a course of about twelve miles, falling into the Kali close to the confluence, or at an elevation not exceeding 1,500 feet; and as its course lies through swamps, its descent probably does not exceed ten feet each mile, or 120 in all. From which considerations it may be concluded that the elevation of the site of Pethora Gurh is between 1,500 and 1,600 feet.

is good: the country is open, level, and rather well cultivated. Distant N.W. from Lucknow 70 miles. Lat. 27° 43′, long. 80° 17′.

PEYNT.—See PEINT.

PEYTAHN.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Jimru river, and 206 miles W. by N. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 34′, long. 82° 6′.

PEYZOO, in the Daman, a division of the Punjab, situate 16 miles W. from the right bank of the Indus, 133 miles S.S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32° 13′, long. 70° 52′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PHAGEH.—A town of Burmah, 191 miles N. by W. from Ava, and 96 miles E. by S. from Muneepoor. Lat. 24° 34′, long. 95° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PHAGGEE,[1] in the state of Jeypore, in Rajpootana, a town, with bazar, on the route from Delhi to Neemuch, 192 miles S.W. of former,[2] 180 N.E. of latter. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 75° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.

PHAJUDEE.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the right bank of a branch of the Guddada river, and 68 miles N.E. by E. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 29′, long. 89° 19′.

PHALGU, or PHALGOO,* in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, a vast torrent, formed by the junction of two great mountain-streams, the Mehanee and Lilajun, which, rising in the British district of Ramgurh, flow northward, and making their way through the mountains on the south frontier of Behar, flow through this latter district in a northerly direction. From the junction near Gayah, and about lat. 24° 44′, long. 85° 3′, it has an enormous volume of water during the rainy season in the latter part of summer, when it rushes down with great violence and rapidity, filling its channel, from 500 to 800 yards wide, bounded on each side by high and rocky banks. It thence proceeds first through Behar, and finally through Patna, in a course a little east of north, to lat. 25° 25′, long. 85° 30′, where, about 180 miles from its remotest source, it takes an easterly direction, which it generally holds to its fall into the Ganges, on the right side, in lat. 25° 11′, long. 86° 10′, having flowed a total distance of about 246 miles. It sends forth a great number of branches

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, i. 13.

* Leelajan of Tassin's Map of Bengal and Behar.

right and left, so that during the rainy season its ramifications everywhere intersect the country, and partially lay it under water. In the lower parts of its course, it bears the name of Mehanee, in the higher parts, Julwara and Kuthor; that of Phulgoo being confined to the middle portion, extending about twenty-five miles, and considered sacred, from its vicinity to Gayah.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PHALIAH, in the Jetch Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situate six miles N. of the right bank of the Chenaub, 73 miles N.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 27′, long. 73° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 168.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 37.

[4] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 55, 94.

[5] Friend of India, June, 1853, p. 374.

PHAPAMOW,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on a small eminence[2] on the left bank of the Ganges; the bed[3] of which is here a mile and half wide, the stream during the dry season occupying one-sixth of this space. It is on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to that of Lucknow, and four miles N. of the former. Supplies are abundant, the country being fertile and studded with small villages. The road in this part of the route is bad; the navigation of the river in the dry season uncertain, difficult, and impracticable for craft having a draught exceeding two feet. The current[4] is rapid and powerful, the channel shallow and uncertain, shifting through extensive flats of sand. Distance by river, N. from Allahabad, seven miles; N.W. from Calcutta 815. This place is stated to have been selected for the location of the government powder-manufactory.[5] Lat. 25° 32′, long. 81° 56′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 264.

PHENA, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to that of Mozuffurnuggur, and 34 miles N.W. of the former place. It is situate in an open and partially cultivated country, from which water and supplies can be obtained. The road in this part of the route is sandy, and heavy for wheeled carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 922 miles. Lat. 29° 5′, long. 78° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PHENCHOOGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, 16 miles S.S.E. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 41′, long. 91° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PHILLOUR, in the Julinder Dooab, a division of the Punjab, a town situate on the right bank of the Sutlej, eight

miles N.N.W. of the town of Loodianah. Lat. 31° 1′, long. 75° 50′.

PHIRANDEE.—A town in the native state of Cutch, 22 miles S. from Bhooj, and 18 miles E.N.E. from Mandavee. Lat. 22° 57′, long. 69° 40′.

PHITTI, or PITTY RIVER.—One of the largest, deepest, and best-defined of the mouths of the Indus, and generally frequented by the Indus steamers to and from Kurrachee. On the south side of the entrance, two flagstaff beacons have recently been erected,[1] which may be seen in the offing six or seven miles. The mouth of the Phitti is in lat. 24° 42′, long. 67° 12′.

[1] Fenner, Memoir of the Indus, 6.

PHOAH.—A town in the British district of Umballa, in the Cis-Sutlej territory, 32 miles S. by W. of Umballa. Lat. 29° 58′, long. 76° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PHOBOOM.—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 32 miles S.E. by E. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 12′, long. 98° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PHOOKANUH, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muzuffurnugur to Rohtuk, 22 miles W.S.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 19′, long. 77° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PHOOL,[1] in Sirhind, a town forty-eight miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, and on the route from Delhi to Ferozepore by Munuk. It forms part of the possessions of a Sikh chief under British protection and control. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Delhi and Munuk, 1,045[2] miles. Lat. 30° 22′, long. 75° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 171.

PHOOLGHUR.[1]—A small raj under the superintendence of the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. Its central point is in lat. 21° 15′, long. 83°; the area is 890[2] square miles. Great part of the country is flat, but there is a portion considerably elevated, which enjoys the advantage of a cool temperature. The soil throughout is rich, and adapted for successful cultivation; but little is reported to be done to improve its capabilities, and herds of wild buffaloes overrun the neglected territory. The administration of the government was found to be such as might be expected from the idle and lawless character of the people, and security for life or property to be unknown. The country has been computed to produce a

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of Native States.

revenue of 6,000 rupees; the amount of the tribute is 440. The post road from Bombay to Raepore traverses this district for some distance; and in consideration, a deduction of eighty rupees is made from the tribute. The population is estimated at 40,000.[3]

[3] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PHOOLMURRY, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town near the north-west frontier, towards the British district Ahmednugur. It is situate on the upper part of the river Gurk.. Poornah, a considerable tributary of the Godavery. The situation is pleasant, amidst groves of mango-trees, tamarinds, and cocoanut-trees. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers of masonry in stone, and is the residence of a petty nawaub, or, more properly, jaghiredar. Distance from Aurungabad, N., 20 miles; Hyderabad, N.W., 280. Lat. 20° 9′, long. 75° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 33.

PHOOLPOOR,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Allahabad to Jounpoor, and 19[2] miles N.E. of the former. It is situate twelve miles from the left bank of the Ganges, and on the right bank of the small river of the same name. It has a bazar,* and is supplied with water from a tank and wells. The road to the south-west, or towards Allahabad, is good; to the north-east, heavy. The country is well cultivated, and studded with villages. Lat. 25° 33′, long. 82° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 7.

PHOOLREYEE,[1] in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Agra to that of Etawa, and 14[2] miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is generally good, though in some places sandy. Water is plentiful; the country cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 26° 56′, long. 78° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PHOOLTAMBA.—A town in the British district of Amed-

[1] Description of Hindustan, i. 297.

* Hamilton[1] states, "Prior to 1802 a considerable commerce was carried on at Phoolpoor, in pergunnah Secundra, to the north of the Ganges. The commodities circulated were salt, cotton, iron, drugs of various kinds, copper, zinc, lead, broad-cloth, and other articles from Bengal; but the traders were then so much oppressed by the nabob of Oude's officers, that they retired with their capital to Mirzapoor, and other places of greater security. Shahzadpoor and Phoolpoor are still much resorted to by traders from the nabob of Oude's reserved dominions."

nuggur, presidency of Bombay, 50 miles N. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 48′, long. 74° 40′.

PHOOLTULA.—A town in the British district of Jessore, presidency of Bengal, 68 miles E.N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23°, long. 89° 24′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PHOOLWAREE.—A town in the British district of Patna, presidency of Bengal, nine miles W.S.W. of Patna. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 85° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PHOONDA.—A town and pass in the native state of Kolapoor, presidency of Bombay, leading to Viziadroog, in the British district Rutnageriah, distant 34 miles S.W. from Kolapoor. Lat. 16° 22′, long. 73° 57′.

PHOONDI, or COONDEE RIVER.—One of the mouths of the Indus, having five feet at low water. "This stream communicates with the Buggaur, and, during the swell of the Indus, discharges fresh water. People are here employed in pearl-fishing."[1] The mouth of the Phoondee is in lat. 24° 38′, long. 67° 13′.

[1] Fenner, Memoir of the River Indus, 6.

PHUGWARA, in the Julinder Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 15 miles N. from the right bank of the Sutlej, 14 miles E.S.E. of the town of Julinder. Lat. 31° 14′, long. 75° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PHULOWDEE,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a town on the route from Beekaneer to Balmeer, and 147 miles N.E. of the latter. It is built on a rising ground, and appears to have been once surrounded by a wall, of which a ruinous portion remains on the southern side of the town. On the west side is the bed of a torrent, which runs only during the rainy season. There are some lofty well-built houses of merchants of the Jain persuasion, who are considered to be the wealthiest in Marwar. There are three small Jain temples, and some pagodas of the ordinary Hindoo persuasion, but meriting no particular notice. There is a stone fort, 100 yards long, seventy yards wide, based on a rocky foundation, with walls about forty feet high, but having neither ditch nor renee. The gate is in the east face, and is covered by a small outwork. There are a few guns mounted on the walls, which are of weak section; and it is altogether a place of no strength. The lower half of the fort, and the fronts of the houses of the wealthy merchants, are built of a deep-red sandstone, quarried

[1] Boileau, Rajwara, 98, 189, 216.

at Jalora, about ten miles south-east of the town. Four tanks have been dug on the west and south sides of the town, but they are now dry; and brackish water is only obtained from numerous wells, between thirty and forty feet deep. The number of houses is nearly 3,000. The road in this part of the route is good, lying among scanty cultivation and thin jungle. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Agra, Nusseerabad, and Nagor, 1,180[2] miles. Lat. 27° 8′, long. 72° 28′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes.

Boileau, Rajwara, 103, 188.

PHULSOOND, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a town in the depressed tract near the south-west frontier. The surrounding country is, during the rainy season, liable to inundations from a torrent flowing from the north; and in 1824 a neighbouring hamlet, with many people, was swept away by the flood. Lat. 26° 24′, long. 71° 57′.

PHULTUN.—A town in the Sattara jaghire of Phultun, 56 miles S.E. from Poonah, and 37 miles N.E. from Sattara. Lat. 17° 59′, long. 74° 31′.

PHULUNG.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the left bank of a branch of the Monas river, and 87 miles N.W. by N. from Durrung. Lat. 27° 28′, long. 91° 20′.

PHUMARA.—A town of Sinde, within the territory of Ali Moorad, situate on the right bank of the Naroo river, and 32 miles S.S.E. from Khyrpoor. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 69° 1′.

PHURSABAHA.—A town in the native state of Jushpoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 73 miles N.N.W. from Sumbulpoor, and 102 miles S. by W. from Palamow. Lat. 22° 25′, long. 83° 32′.

PHURSOO,[1] in the territory of Bhurtpore, a village on the route from Agra to Ajmeer, 45 miles W. of the former,[2] 183 E. of the latter. It is situate on the Bangunga, which, in the periodical rains, is a brisk stream; but when Heber[3] visited the place in the middle of January, its course was indicated merely by a dry sandy channel. "The village[4] contains a fortified house of the rajah's, now empty and ruinous, but built in by no means a bad taste, and having its surrounding court ornamented with a range of hadsome stone cloisters, lining the inside of the mud rampart." The surrounding country, though naturally of little fertility, is indefatigably

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.

[3] Journ. i. 606.

[4] Id. ib.

irrigated with water drawn from wells, and is richly cultivated under grain-crops. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 77° 23′.

PHYRIA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 37 miles N.E. from Khatmandoo, and 134 miles N. by W. from Durbunga. Lat. 28° 3′, long. 85° 45′.

PICHAOUREE, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town or village on the route by Muhabun from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Muttra, and 17 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 27° 23′, long. 77° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PICHORE,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, a town near the S.E. frontier, towards Dutteah. According to the description[2] of Tieffenthaler, about eighty years ago, here was a large fort of masonry, with three gates, battlements, and towers, and situate on a rocky eminence, the town lying below it. The rajah, a Jat, formerly possessed territories in the vicinity of Gwalior yielding an annual revenue of from 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*;[3] but they were wrested from the family by Scindia, who left it no more than a jaghire or feudal grant of 1,500*l.* annually. In consequence of the high lineage of the jaghiredar, his daughter was in 1832 married to Bulwunt Singh, son and heir of Baldeo Singh, rajah of Bhurtpore. Pichore is 25 miles S.E. of Gwalior, 85 W. of Calpee. Lat. 25° 57′, long. 78° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 129.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 273 —Lushington, on the Marriage Rites of the Jats of Bharatpur.

PICKALOW.—A town in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, 18 miles E. by N. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 30′, long. 86° 11′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PILAKOOND, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to that of Mozuffernuggur, and 26 miles N.W. of the former place. It is situate in an open cultivated country, yielding supplies and water in abundance: the road, however, in this part of the route is sandy and heavy in many places. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 914 miles. Lat. 28° 59′, long. 78° 30′. Garden, Tables Routes, 263.

PILLEEBHEET.[1]—A town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. It is situate on the left bank of the river Gurrah, the bed of which is here 250[2] yards wide; but the stream in the dry season,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

from December to June, so shallow as to be fordable, though at other times passable only by ferry. The town is of considerable extent, and the route from Bareilly to Petoragah passes through it.[3] *

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.
[4] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 90.
[5] Delhi Gazette, 1843, p. 406.

The population was officially returned in 1848 at 25,157.[4] Pilleebheet is the mart of a considerable traffic,[5] by which timber, pitch, wax, honey, wool, borax, metals of various kinds, and other produce of the Terai, or marshy forest of Kumaon, and of Chinese Tartary, are exchanged for goods furnished from the plains. The Pilleebheet rice, much prized throughout India for its whiteness, firmness, and fine flavour, is produced in the south of Kumaon, in the fertile valley down which the Kosilla flows to the plain, and has received the name[6] by which it is generally known in commerce, in consequence of being brought to market here. Elevation above the sea 517 feet; distance N.W. from Calcutta 802[7] miles. Lat. 28° 38′, long. 79° 52′.

[6] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 512.
[7] Garden, Tables of Routes.

The territorial division of which this town is the principal place, formerly constituted a separate district: it is now incorporated with the district of Bareilly.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PILLITCH.—A town in the British district of Patna, presidency of Bengal, 28 miles S.S.E. of Patna. Lat. 25° 12′, long. 85° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Mem. of War in India, 343.
[3] As. Res. vi. 73—Hunter, Narrat. of a Journey from Agra to Oujein.

PILOWDA,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Kotah, 90 miles S.W. of former, 130 N.E. of latter. According to Thorn,[2] it is a large town, built on the side of a hill. It is stated[3] to have 1,000 houses; an amount which would assign it about 5,000 inhabitants. Lat. 26° 37′, long. 76° 53′.

PIM RIVER.—See PEENOO.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PIMPULGAUM.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 17 miles N.E. of Nassick. Lat. 20° 10′, long. 73° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PIMPULNEIR.—A town in the British district of Can-

[1] India Gazetteer, ii. 403.

* Hamilton states[1] that it "was greatly enlarged by Hafez Rehmut (the Rohilla Pathan chief), who erected a mosque here, elegant in structure, but deficient in magnitude, and which, in consequence, makes a more superb show as a picture than the reality justifies. He also built a spacious pettah (suburb) four miles in circumference."

deish, presidency of Bombay, 39 miles N.W. of Malligaum. Lat. 20° 55′, long. 74° 4′.

PINAHT, or PINNAHUT,[1] in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town which with Bah gives name to the pergunnah of Bah Pinnahut. It is situate two miles from the left bank of the Chumbul, 30 miles S.E. of Agra, and contains a population of 6,592 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 26° 51′, long. 78° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 101.

PINAYA.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, 70 miles S.S.W. from Sirinagur, and 112 miles N. by E. from Lahore. Lat. 33° 11′, long. 74° 25′.

PIND DADUN KHAN, in the Punjab, a town lying near the right or western bank of the Jhelum, from which it is separated by a narrow verdant plain. It consists of three small collections of houses, situate close to each other, and about four miles from the river. The houses are built of mud, with a framework of deodar or cedar, the materials for which are floated down the river from the mountains to the north. Pind Dadun is a short distance south of the Salt range, and salt is raised in the vicinity for the supply of a great part of the Punjab. Lat. 32° 36′, long. 73° 5′.

Burnes, Bokh. i. 49.

PINDEE PUTHAN, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated six miles from the left bank of the Chenaub, 71 miles N.W. by W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32°, long. 73° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PIND MULIK ONLEA, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 10 miles S.E. from the left bank of the Indus, 54 miles S.E. by S. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 33° 14′, long. 72° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PINDRAEE, in the British territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpoor to the territory of Nagpore, 45 miles S.E. by S. of the former. Lat. 22° 34′, long. 80° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PINDUR.—A river rising in the British district of Kumaon, in lat. 30° 19′, long. 80° 6′, from three snow-beds on the western declivity of a summit* of the Himalaya, having an elevation of 22,491 feet. It takes a course generally southwest for forty-five miles, to Chiringa, where it turns north-

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Designated by Webb[1] "No. XV."

[1] As. Res. xv. 306 —Memoir of Survey of Kemaon.

westward, flowing in that direction thirty miles, to Kurnprag, in lat. 30° 15′, long. 79° 16′, where it joins the Aluknunda.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 14.

PINGERI,[1] in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and 19 miles[2] N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy and sandy, the country open and cultivated. Lat. 27° 17′, long. 77° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.

[2] Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. i. 34.

[3] Lloyd and Gerard, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 127.

PINJOR,[1] on the north-eastern boundary of Sirhind, a small ruined town belonging to the rajah of Putteeala,[2] is situate at the confluence of two feeders of the river Gagur. The rajah has here a residence and pleasure-ground, which cannot be better described than in the language of an intelligent visitor:[3]—"We next proceeded to a most delightful place. It is a garden, which has been laid out on the natural slope of the ground in six separate and successive terraces, one below another. A canal of about ten feet wide, of the clearest water, runs through the centre. In this is a line of fountains, extending from the entrance to the end, abundantly supplied with water from the hills above, which flows through the canal, and falls in chuddurs [sheets] or broad cascades from terrace to terrace. Behind these crystal curtains there are recesses for lamps, which are lit during nights of festivity. Similar lines of fountains branch off, right and left, to the other parts of the garden. In the centre is an artificial tank, and in the middle of it a small mahal [house], surrounded with fountains, which during the hot months must be a delicious retreat. A profusion of roses, with other flowers, shrubs, and handsome trees, ornament this beautiful spot. From the mahal there is an enchanting view; the valley on one side being closed by high mountains, crested with dark-green pines, and overspread with woods, rich fields, rocks, hamlets, and hill forts; while nearer heights, covered with jungle of all shades, broken by shreds of culture, and dotted with circular towers of gurhees [small forts] and numerous villages, partially hide it on the other side from the plains, which are occasionally seen between the gaps in the range, and now covered with the ruddy golden haze of sunset. The valley itself is thickly wooded, although in parts there is cultivation; and it is besides richly diversified by the tall broken banks of the Kosilla, which runs through

it, adding a thousand smiles to this re-created Eden." The garden, containing about sixty acres, is well stocked with trees, bearing the mango, orange, pomegranate, apple, and some other fruits. The fort of this place was dismantled by Bourquin,[4] a French adventurer in the service of Doulut Rao Scindia. The inhabitants of Pinjor at present are few;[5] but the care displayed in the construction and embellishment of a large baoli or well, and the numerous fragments of Hindoo sculpture and architecture scattered about, bear evidence of former populousness and wealth. Pinjor gives name to a valley or doon* teeming with vegetable and animal life. Moorcroft describes it as abounding with peafowl, wild fowl, black and grey partridges, elephants, buffaloes, leopards, tigers, lions, wild cats, various kinds of deer, such as the chital or spotted axis, the para or hog-deer, the kaka, resembling the roebuck, and the stag. Baber is full and accurate, as usual, in his description of this tract. "This dun is a very pleasant dale; and there are meadows all along the stream. In several places they sow rue. Through the middle of it runs a stream, large enough to turn three or four mills. The width of the dale is one or two kos [two or three miles]; in some places it is even three kos [four or five miles]. Its hills are very small, like hillocks, and all its villages stand on the skirts of those hillocks. Where there are no villages, there are abundance of peacocks and monkeys. There are also many fowls, resembling barn-door fowls; they resemble them in shape, but generally are of a single colour." A more recent traveller[6] supposes the valley may have in parts a breadth of six miles, and estimates its length at thirty. Its surface is generally level, and the hills on its southern frontier are of much less elevation than those of the Derah valley. From the south-eastern angle of the valley the streams run in one direction, southerly, towards the Guggur, and in another north-westerly, to the Sursa Nuddee, a feeder of the Sutlej. There is, however, a dreadful drawback on the attractions ascribed to this place, in the pestiferous climate, which, as in all low fertile tracts stretching along the southern base of the Himalaya, is so deadly during the rainy season, that all the inhabitants whose circumstances allow quit the valley at that

[4] Moorcroft, i. 34.

[5] Archer, Tours in Upper India, i. 205.

[6] Herbert, in Report on Himalayas, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, Append. xxxvi.

* Dun, "a valley." Baber says:[1] "In the language of Hindostan, they call a julga (or dale) dun."

[1] Memoirs, 299.

time; and those unable to take that precaution perish[7] in great numbers, or have their constitutions irretrievably ruined, from malignant fevers or similar endemic diseases. The fatal miasmata result probably from the rank vegetation acted on in the close valley by great heat, as Pinjor is only 1,900 feet[8] * above the sea. The town is distant N.W. from Calcutta, *viâ* Kurnaul and Umballah, 1,053 miles.[9] Lat. 30° 48′, long. 76° 59′.

[7] Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 316.
[8] Lloyd, ut supra, i. 126.
[9] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 221.

Burnes (James), Mission to Sinde, 40.
Burnes (Alex.), Bokh. iii. 238.
Pott. 358.
Wood, Official Rep. in Carless, 17.

PINYAREE, in Sinde, a great branch of the Indus, parting from the main stream on the eastern or left side, at Bunna, in lat. 25° 2′, long. 68° 22′. A little below this place Burnes found the channel of the Pinyaree, during the low season, to be a mile broad, with a large sandbank in the middle. It is navigable downwards as far as Mughribee, where a bund or dam, forty feet broad, was thrown across it by one of the ameers in 1799. At Mughribee this great watercourse is called the Goongroo. Below this dam it is navigable southwards to the Seer mouth, in lat. 23° 41′, long. 78° 11′, at which it is two miles wide.

PIPCHA, or BARDAN PIPCHA.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, 124 miles E.S.E. from Sirinagur, and 105 miles N.N.E. from Kangra. Lat. 33° 25′, long. 77° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 264.

PIPELI, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Mozuffurnuggur, and 44 miles N.W. of the former. It is situate in an open country, partially cultivated, and from which water and considerable supplies can be obtained. The road in this part of the route is sandy, and heavy for wheeled carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 932 miles. Lat. 29° 11′, long. 78° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PIPERA, in Bundelcund, a town situate in the petty raj of Bijawur, on the right bank of the river Dhasan, 90 miles S.W. of Banda. Lat. 24° 46′, long. 79° 24′.

PIPEREAH,[1] in Bundelcund, a ghat or pass by which the route from Banda to Jubbulpore ascends from the more depressed tract of Loharganow to the plateau on the range called by Franklin[2] the Bandair Hills. It is 105 miles[3] S. of Banda, 90 N.E. of Jubbulpore; and is steep, but neither long

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. xviii. —Map annexed to Geology of Bundelkhund.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 77.
[1] As. Res. xv. 488.

* Gerard[1] states the height at 1,800 feet.

nor very difficult. There is confined encamping-ground on the left bank of the river Cane, at the foot of the ascent and north of the pass. About two miles from the pass, the Cane rolls over the rocky brow of the mountain, and forms the falls of Pipereah. "They[4] are well worthy the notice of the passing stranger, on account of the singular forms presented by the rock, which receives the river and conceals its course for many miles." Lat. 24° 15′, long. 80° 23′.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 407 —Adam, Geol. of Bundelcund. Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 273—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkhund.

PIPERENDA,[1] in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Cawnpore, by Chila Tara Ghat, to the town of Banda, 10 miles[2] N. of the latter. It has a bazar and abundance of water. Lat. 25° 38′, long. 80° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 73.

PIPLAYE, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a considerable walled town with fort, situate in an extensive sandy plain 55 miles S.E. of the town of Jeypore. Lat. 26° 31′, long. 76° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 343.

PIPRAGANOW,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, three miles N. of the city of Mirzapoor, or lower down the stream; 718[2] N.W. of Calcutta by the stream, or 895 if the Sunderbund passage be taken. Lat. 25° 12′, long. 82° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

PIPRAH,[1] in the district of Sultanpoor, territory of Oude, a town 80 miles S.E. of Lucknow. It is situate in a dense jungle,[2] extending six miles in every direction from the town, although much of it has from time to time been cut down by order of the government. The inhabitants are notorious freebooters, as their forefathers have been, and maraud at night in parties of from ten to twenty, stealing everything valuable which can be removed; but they do not murder. Some years ago, the governor of the district punished them severely, and burned their town; since which event their depredations have been rather restricted. Distant N. from Gonda eight miles. Lat. 26° 6′, long. 82° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 106.

PIPRA KHAS.—See PEEPRAICH.

PIPROWL, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a ferry over the Ganges, on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and 81 miles N.W. of the former. The stream of the Ganges being in some

Garden, Tables of Routes, 5.

seasons divided into several branches at the ferry of Keuchla Ghat, four miles below Piprowl, the passage is then found preferable at the latter. Piprowl is in lat. 27° 57′, long. 78° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PIPUREAH, in the British district of Shahjehanpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Pilleebheet to Oude, and 35 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 20′, long. 80° 14′.

PIRII.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 53 miles E. by S. from Khatmandoo, and 103 miles N. from Durbunga. Lat. 27° 37′, long. 86° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PIRKEE, in the British district of Sohagpoor, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Sohagpoor to Ruttunpoor, 44 miles S.E. by S. of the former. Lat. 22° 47′, long. 81° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 233, 234.

PIRNAGAR,[1]* in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Lucknow to Seetapoor, 37 miles[2] N. of the former, 14 S. of the latter. It has a small bazar, is well provided with water, and supplies are procurable to a moderate extent from the surrounding country, which is partially cultivated, though having much jungle. On the north of the village is encamping-ground on the banks of a stream, traversed by a bridge of brick. The road is bad to the south, or towards Lucknow, good to the north, or towards Seetapoor. Lat. 27° 23′, long. 80° 45′.

[1] Vigne, i. 264-265, 293.

PIR PANJAL,[1] or the SAINT'S MOUNTAIN, a lofty range, forming part of the south-west boundary of Cashmere, and separating it from the Punjab. Its general direction is from north-west to south-east; its length, from the Baramula Pass, at the former extremity, to the Pir Panjal Pass, or that of Nandan Sar, at the latter, is about forty miles. Its highest point is supposed to be about in lat. 33° 40′, and is estimated to be 15,000 feet above the sea.[2] According to Vigne, the highest part is basaltic, consisting of amygdaloidal trap, which has upheaved; transition rocks appearing on its borders. Quartz, slate, and other primary formations are observable on the northern or Cashmere side. At the south-western extremity is the pass, generally called the Pir Panjal Pass, or

[2] F. Von Hugel, i. 238; ii 163. Bernier, ii. 289. Moorcr. ii. 295.

* Saint's Town; from Pir, "an old man or spiritual guide," and Nagar, "town."

that of Nandan Sar, from a lake of that name near its northern extremity. It is about 12,000 feet high, and, though devoid of trees, is below the limit of perpetual congelation. The name of Pir Panjal, or the Pir's Mountain, has been given, from one of its summits being the residence of a *Pir*, or Mahometan saint, who gives benedictions to those who travel over the pass, and also supplies them with refreshments. This pass, though so elevated, must remain open to a late period in the year, as Von Hügel[3] traversed it in the middle of November, with a numerous train of porters and other attendants from the plain.

[3] I. 197.

PIR PANJAL, a river in Gholab Singh's terrritory, rises in lat. 33° 30′, long. 74° 43′, and, flowing first north-westerly for forty-five miles, and subsequently south-westerly for sixty-three miles, falls into the Jhelum, in lat. 33° 16′, long. 73° 38′.

PIRTHULUH,[1] * in the jaghire of Bulubgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 34[2] miles S. of the former. Water may be had from the tank and from wells, but supplies are scarce, and must be collected from the neighbourhood. The road northwards, or towards Delhi, is low, and laid under water during the rains, but good towards the south. Lat. 28° 13′, long. 77° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 147.

PISEENY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 144 miles N.N.W. from Hyderabad, and 128 miles S. by E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 24′, long. 78° 3′.

PITLAUD,[1] or PITLAWUD, in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a town in the jaghire or feudal grant of the chief of Jabooa, on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, 117[2] miles S. of former, 150 N.E. of latter. It is a large town,[3] the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. Lat. 23°, long. 74° 52′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 274.

[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 349.

PITLAUD.—A town in the British district of Kaira, presidency of Bombay, 42 miles S.S.E. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 27′, long. 72° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PITORIA, in the British district of Saugur, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* "Saint's Tank;" from Pir, "saint," and Talao, "pond" or "tank."

West Provinces, a town on the route from Saugur to Narwar, 21 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 24° 3′, long. 78° 37′.

PITTY RIVER.—See PHITTI.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Fraser, Journ. in Himalaya, 17.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 220.

PLASSEE,[1] in the hill state of Hindoór, a small town on the route from Roopur to Belaspoor, and 10 miles N.E. of the former place. It is situate on the right bank of the Sursa, a small river discharging the waters of the Pinjor Doon into the Sutlej. Here, at the close of October, 1814,[2] the British army under General Ochterlony took post on the advance against the Goorkha garrison in Malown. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,080[3] miles. Lat. 31° 2′, long. 76° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PLASSEY.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Purneah, 39 miles S.E. by E. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 88° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 98.

PLASSY,[1]* in the British district of Nuddea, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Hooghly, or rather, perhaps, the Bhagruttee,† and on the route from Calcutta[2] to Berhampore, 96 miles N. of the former, 22 S. of the latter. It was here, on the 23rd June, 1757, that the memorable battle was fought between Clive and Sooraj-oo-Dowlah, soubahdar of Bengal, which ended in the total defeat of the latter. The day before the battle, a council of war had been held by the English commander, which decided against hazarding a conflict. This decision, however, Clive, although he had concurred in it, and had been even the first to deliver an opinion in its favour, resolved, after some deliberation, to set at nought; and, acting on this impression, he gave orders for crossing the river which interposed between his army and the enemy. The English force consisted of about 650 European infantry, 150 artillery-men (including fifty seamen), 2,100 sepoys, and a small number of Portuguese, making a total of somewhat more than 3,000 men, with eight six-pounders and one or two howitzers. The soubahdar's force consisted of 18,000 cavalry and 50,000 infantry, forty or fifty French artillery-men, with fifty pieces of

* Palashi of Tassin; Plassy of the British writers.

[1] Mem. of Map of Hindostan, xciv.

[2] Bengal Atlas, No. 11.

† By Rennell[1] it is called the Hooghly; but that name is more usually applied to it after it has received the Jellinghee river, some miles lower down: Rennell also denominates this river the Cossimbazar[2] river; from the town of Cossimbazar, situate on its right bank, some miles above Plassy.

cannon of heavy calibre, and four pieces of light artillery. Clive had been in negotiation with Meer Jaffier, a distinguished commander in the service of Sooraj-oo-Dowlah, who aspired to supplant his master, and a treaty had been concluded with this personage, which was to give effect to his wish. The co-operation of Meer Jaffier was consequently to be looked for, and warlike operations had been commenced in the anticipation of receiving it. Still the general character of native diplomacy, and the individual character of Meer Jaffier, forbade implicit reliance upon his fidelity to his engagements, and down to a late period in the day on which the battle took place, Clive remained in a state of much doubt and anxiety. At day-break, the army of Sooraj-oo-Dowlah was discovered in motion. The cavalry and infantry were disposed in columns of 4,000 or 5,000 each, and between them were placed portions of the artillery. They marched as if intending to surround the English force as far as the river would permit; but as soon as their rear was clear of the camp, they halted, and the Frenchmen, under an officer named Sinfray, advanced with some guns. A general cannonading commenced from the soubahdar's artillery. This was felt severely by the English, who had quitted a grove in which they had taken their first position, and where they were sheltered by a bank, in front of which they were subsequently drawn up. Clive, on the enemy's guns becoming annoying, withdrew his troops to their former position behind the bank. The enemy thereupon advanced their heavy artillery nearer, and fired with greater rapidity than before, but they produced little effect, the English troops escaping the shots by sitting down under cover of the bank. About noon, a heavy shower so much damaged the enemy's powder, that their fire became feeble; but the English, who throughout the day answered the enemy's guns with their field-pieces, continued firing without interruption. The death of Moodeen Khan, an able and faithful officer of the soubahdar, who fell by a cannon-ball, afforded opportunity for the train laid by Clive to take effect. Upon the occurrence of this disastrous event, the soubahdar, a weak and capricious man, sent for Meer Jaffier, with whom he had been on bad terms, and whose fidelity he strongly suspected, and in almost abject terms conjured him to forget all past differences, and to devote all his energies to

the defence of the throne. Meer Jaffier readily promised all that was required of him, and the first instance given of his sincerity was to recommend a suspension of the conflict till the following morning. The soubahdar, after some objection, yielded, and consented to the withdrawal of the troops. A letter was addressed by Meer Jaffier to Clive, intimating this arrangement, and urging the English commander to push on for the camp; but the communication miscarried, and Clive was left to act upon his own impression, derived from appearances. These satisfied him that Meer Jaffier meant to adhere to the English; and with characteristic energy and promptness, he spontaneously took the step which it was the object of the letter to suggest. The result was a general rout of the army of Sooraj-oo-Dowlah, whose camp, baggage, and artillery fell into the hands of the British. The enemy were pursued for about six miles, and it is supposed lost in the action, and during the pursuit, 500 or 600 men: the loss of the English in killed and wounded was about seventy. The immediate effect of this memorable battle was the transfer of the soubahdarship of Bengal from Sooraj-oo-Dowlah to Meer Jaffier; but its eventual consequences were much more important, seeing that in this victory was laid the foundation of the magnificent fabric of the British empire in India. Lat. 23° 46′, long. 88° 15′.

PODANGMEW.—A town of Eastern India, in the British province of Pegu, situate on the right bank of the Irawady river, and nine miles S.W. from Prome. Lat. 18° 41′, long. 94° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PODYCHAID.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 51 miles E. from Hyderabad, and 110 miles N.W. from Guntoor. Lat. 17° 23′, long. 79° 19′.

POGULAPULLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, six miles from the right bank of the Godavery river, and 161 miles E. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 33′, long. 80° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 8.

POHONEE,[1] in the territory of Nagpoor, a town on the right or west bank of the Weingunga.[2] After the fall of Apa Sahib, the rajah of Nagpoor, in A.D. 1818, it was occupied by a British force, but subsequently restored to his successor.

Distance from the city of Nagpoor, S.E., 45 miles. Lat. 20° 47′, long. 79° 42′.

POHOOJ,[1] a small river of Bundelcund, rises from a small lake near the south-west boundary, towards Gwalior, 20 miles S.W. of Jhansi, and in lat. 25° 18′; long. 78° 25′. It holds a course sinuous, but generally north-east, for 125 miles, and falls into the Sinde, on the right side, in lat. 26° 25′, long. 79° 13′. It is crossed[2] by ford on the route from Calpee to Gwalior, ninety-five miles from its source, and in lat. 26° 6′, long. 79° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 274—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkhund.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 114.

POHUR.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 72 miles W.S.W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 46′, long. 76° 35′.

POKHURN, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a town on the route from Phulodi to Jessulmere, and 66 miles E. of the latter. It is situate close to a deserted town of the same name, and contains 3,000 houses, surrounded by a good wall of uncemented stone, and about fifteen feet high, including a parapet six feet high and two and a half feet thick. The terreplein is four feet broad; the whole being marked by a renee, with a small ditch, formed out of the hard red soil on which the walls are built. There is a citadel on the west side of the town, and forming part of its enceinte. The figure is an irregular oblong, 120 yards long from north to south, and eighty yards broad. The walls, strongly built of cut stone, are thirty-five feet high outside, but only eighteen feet inside up to the terreplein. The citadel is mounted with a few guns, is in excellent repair, and has a deep narrow ditch, faced with masonry. In the interior is the residence of the chief, detached from the surrounding defences, and forming an inner citadel, supplied with good water. There are two large tanks outside the walls of the town, one of them communicating with the ditch, for the purpose of inundating it on occasion. A very conspicuous temple, in an elevated situation, marks the site of the old deserted city, and near it are the monuments of the deceased members of the chief's family. Pokhurn being on one of the great commercial tracks between Eastern Rajpootana and Sinde, much money is realized by the transit-trade. The country also in its immediate neighbourhood is more fertile than in the generality of Jodhpoor. It is one of the greatest

Boileau, Rajwara, 100, 216. Garden, Tables of Routes, 301.

fiefs in Jodhpoor, the thakoor or chief having an annual revenue of 10,000*l.*; though it was formerly three times that amount, until reduced by the seizure of the greater part by the maharajah of Jodhpoor. Distant S.W. from Nagore 134 miles; W. from Nusserabad, by Nagore, 228. Lat. 26° 54′, long. 72°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, pp. 471-474—Glasfurd, Report on Copper-Mine in Kumaon. Batten, Report on Settlement of Garhwal, 43. As. Res. xvi. 157—Traill, Statistical Survey of Kumaon.
[2] India Pub. Disp. 29 May, 1844.
[3] Glasfurd, ut supra, 471.

POKREE,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate on the western declivity of a mountain covered with forests of oak, rhododendrons, and pines. Here are copper-mines, once so productive that one is represented to have yielded a return valued at 5,000*l.* per annum; but experiments recently conducted there under European management, afforded a return of 780 rupees, against an expenditure of 8,164 rupees; and the undertaking was consequently abandoned in 1841.[2] The richest ore is the vitreous, lying in dolomite or talcose schist, and yielding about twenty per cent. The main obstacles met with in the working are the great quantity of water and the rottenness of the ground, which requires continual and strong timbering. The village of Pokree, situate in a ravine furrowing the mountain on the west side, contains about 100 inhabitants, chiefly of the Chowdry or mining caste. Its elevation is 3,800 feet above the river Aluknunda, from which it is nine miles west, and 6,100[3] feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 20′, long. 79° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POKROURA, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Pethoragurh to Askoth, seven miles N. of the former. Lat. 29° 41′, long. 80° 16′.

POKRUN.—See POKHURN.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Heber, Narrat. of Journey. ii. 33.
[2] Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 140.
[3] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 773.

POKUR,[1] * in the British district of Ajmere, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name. It is situate in a low and swampy valley, and on the south margin[2] of a lake, stated[3] to be in Brahminical eyes the most sacred in India. The surrounding scenery is picturesque and striking; the mountains in many places consisting of rose-coloured quartz,

[1] Shakespear, col. 438.
[2] Wilson, Sanskrit Dict. 545.
[3] As. Res. xi. 121—On the Sacred Isles of the West.

* Pushkar of Tassin. Pushkar in Sanskrit[1] means "water;" and hence, on account of the lake here, "the name[2] of a celebrated place of pilgrimage, now called Pokur, in the province of Ajmere, about four miles from the city of Ajmere, consisting of a small town on the bank of a lake." It is the Pushcara of Wilford.[3]

displaying bold pinnacles and abrupt rocky sides. Immediately around the town are numerous sandhills, among which are many shrines and cenotaphs, belonging to the families of various rajahs and great men of India, in various styles of architecture. By far the most conspicuous is the shrine of Brahma;* of which Tod says:[4]—"This is the sole tabernacle dedicated to the ONE GOD which I ever saw or have heard of in India." The same writer mentions, that it struck him "as not a little curious," and well it might, "that the sikra or pinnacle is surmounted by a cross. The edifice was erected a few years ago, by a wealthy Mahratta, Gocul Pauk, minister of Scindia, at a cost of about 15,000*l*., though the materials were at hand, and the labour could be got almost for nothing." Ghats or flights of stairs of stone give access[5] to the sacred water, which is frequented every full moon by great numbers of pilgrims, for the purpose of ritual ablution. The full moon in October is regarded to have peculiar sanctity, and then the concourse is much the greatest: a fair for traffic in horses, camels, and kine, as well as for various wares, is held there on that occasion. The lake is asserted to be artificial, and to have been excavated by a prince of Mandor, to receive the water of a natural fountain,[6] by which it is still replenished: the rivers Looni and Sarasvati carry off the redundant water. The lake is of an oval shape, and above a mile[7] in circuit: it is deep, and never dries up: many alligators[8] harbour in it, and are protected from any molestation. The town, situate on the south margin of the lake, has many good houses.† According to Heber,[9] this place "is renowned for its gardens and vineyards; the grapes are said to be by far the best and largest in India, and equal to those of Shiraz." Distance from Ajmer, N.W., five miles. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 74° 40′.

4 i. 774.

5 Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 221.

6 Tod, i. 775.

7 Tieffenthaler, i. 221.

8 Irvine, Topog. of Ajmere, 49.

9 ii. 35.

POLACHY.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 26 miles S. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 10° 39′, long. 77° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Wilson observes[1] that the worship of Brahma has totally disappeared among Hindus; but here is an exception.

† Boileau states[1] the number of houses at 2,000, an amount which, according to received principles of estimation, would assign the place a population of 10,000; but, according to the official return,[2] the population is only 4,334.

1 As. Res. xvi. 4—Sketch of Religious Sects of Hindus.

1 Narrat. ut supra, 149.

2 Irvine, 41.

POLAIR.—A town in the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor, presidency of Madras, 61 miles S. from Jeypoor, and 74 miles W.N.W. from Vizagapatam. Lat. 18° 10′, long. 82° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POLAWURUM.—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, 23 miles N.N.W. of Rajahmundry. Lat. 17° 16′, long. 81° 41′.

POLE.—A town in the native state of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, 81 miles E. by S. from Deesa, and 83 miles N.E. by N. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 23° 59′, long. 73° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POLEKUL.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 72 miles N.E. of Bellary. Lat. 15° 50′, long. 77° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. vii. 161—Blunt, Narrat. of a Route from Chunargarh to Yertnagoodum.

POLENSHAW,[1] in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town, with a fort, 13 miles from the right bank of the river Godavery. It is situate in a verdant fertile valley,[2] about four miles wide, which is surrounded on all sides by lofty ranges of hills. The fort is a square of about 300 yards, and has a tower at each angle: the rampart is faced with masonry, and is surrounded by a dry ditch: the town is two miles in circumference, and, though containing huts only, is said to be very populous. The residence of the rajah is a small house, the top of which is visible above the rampart. He is called not only rajah of Polenshaw, but also the rajah of Kammummett, from a considerable town of that name within his zemindarry or feudal grant. Distance from Hyderabad, E., 150 miles. Lat. 17° 35′, long. 80° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POLLASURRA.—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, 27 miles N.W. by N. of Ganjam. Lat. 19° 41′, long. 84° 53′.

POLLIAM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Godavery river, and 154 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 1′, long. 77° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POLLOOR.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 33 miles S.W. of Arcot. Lat. 12° 31′, long. 79° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POLY.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 31 miles S.E. by E. of Cuddapah. Lat. 14° 14′, long. 79° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POMOORNA.—A town in the lapsed territory of Nagpoor, situate nine miles from the right bank of the Wein Gunga

river, and 95 miles S.S.E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 19° 53′, long. 79° 40′.

PONANY,[1]* in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a seaport town situate on the south side of an estuary of a river of the same name, close to its entrance into the Arabian Sea. The river is shoal, and navigable only for small craft, and three or four miles to sea is a shoal with about four fathoms water on it, but inside, and between it and the mainland, having anchorage in six fathoms. The town is built in a straggling manner, on a sandy plain, and is inhabited principally by Mussulmans, who have forty mosques, and are governed by a chief-priest called the Tangul. The population is supported by fishing and by trade, having numerous patemars[2] or sea-going boats, which ply to Surat, Arabia, Bombay, Madras, and even as far as Bengal, exporting principally pepper, betel, rice, cocoanuts, iron, and very fine timber,[3] sent down the river from the Ghats. The imports are wheat, sugarcane, molasses, oilseeds, groceries, and spices. Salt is also imported, though in the vicinity there is some made by evaporating sea-water. At the commencement of this century, when Buchanan visited this place, it had about 500 good houses, built with stone, and two stories high, and 1,000 huts. It had formerly been a much more considerable place, until nearly ruined by the oppression of Tippoo Sultan. Besides the patemars, there are manches, large row-boats, used for navigating the river and for coasting. They are about fifty feet[4] long, ten or twelve wide, and five or six deep, and carry sail at sea. They are rudely constructed, and venture to sea only in fine weather. Under the system of railways by which the Madras territories are about to be traversed, the eastern and western coasts of this part of the peninsula will be united by means of a line from Ponany to the city of Madras. Distance from Bombay, S.E., 600 miles; Mangalore, S.E., 160; Calicut, S.E., 34; Bangalore, S.W., 190. Lat. 10° 48′, long. 75° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Journ. Royal As. Soc. No. i. 10 —Edye, on Native Vessels of India.

[3] Id. No. iv. 345.

[4] Id. No. iv. 9—Edye, on Native Vessels of India and Ceylon.

PONANY.[1]—A river, named from the town situate on the south side of its estuary,[2] where it disembogues into the Arabian Sea. It rises in the British district Coimbatoor, in the vicinity of some tanks near Cootichipaitum, and in lat. 10° 19′, long. 77° 6′, and flowing north-west, through the great

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Narr. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 493.

* Pennani of Tassin; Panyani of Buchanan;[1] Paniani of Horsburgh.[2]

[1] Id. ii. 410.

[2] East-India Directory, i. 512.

French possessions* in India, and the seat of their supreme government. In each of the other settlements there is a government agent, who receives the governor's orders direct, and corresponds with him.[7] The territory of Pondicherry consists of,—1. The district of Pondicherry properly so called, containing, besides the town, eleven villages; 2. the district of Vallanor, containing forty-five villages; 3. the district of Bahour, containing thirty-six villages. The total area is estimated at 107 square miles, and the population in 1840[8] at 79,743, of which 790 were white. The establishment here comprises—1. Executive and legislative, including governor, and council of administration and council general; 2. judicial, including the Royal Court, the Tribunal in the First Instance, and the tribunal of peace and of police; 3. department of public instruction; 4. marine; 5. military. The population of the town is estimated at from 25,000[9] to 30,000. Distance from Madras S.S.W. 86 miles. South of the town is the village of Ariancoopan, captured by Admiral Boscawen in 1748, prior to the unsuccessful siege of Pondicherry. The town of Pondicherry is in lat. 11° 56′, long. 79° 54′.

[7] Calcutta Review, ix. 9.

[8] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part ii. 12.

[9] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras Army, 66.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PONDUA.—A town in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, 15 miles N.N.W. of Silhet. Lat. 25° 6′, long. 91° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PONGA.—A town in the British district of Rungpore, presidency of Bengal, 39 miles N.W. of Rungpore. Lat. 26° 5′, long. 88° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PONPUTTA.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 71 miles S.E. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 12′, long. 76° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PONWAR.—A town in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, 51 miles N.E. by E. of Sasseram. Lat. 25° 21′, long. 84° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 368—Gerard, Journ. to Shipke.
[2] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 413.

POOAREE,[1] in Koonawur, a district of Bussahir, is a village on the left bank of the Sutluj, here about 120[2] feet

* Consisting, independently of Pondicherry, of the following settlements:—Karical, on the coast of Coromandel; Yanaon and the lodge of Masulipatam, on the Orissa coast; Mahé and the lodge of Calicut, on the Malabar coast; Chandernagore, and the five lodges of Cossimbazar, Jougdia, Dacca, Balasore, and Patna. The possession of these lodges is however nominal, and they have been abandoned by the French.

wide, and flowing with a gentle but deep current.[3] The village, 200[4] feet above the river, consists of about thirty houses, from two to four stories high, chiefly built of pine-wood, and has adjacent a level, fertile piece of ground, well cultivated with vines, corn, and esculent vegetables. Here, at one time was a sanga or wooden bridge, which having been allowed to fall, through decay, has been replaced with a jhula or rude suspension-bridge, consisting of a cable made of hair ropes stretched across, and traversed by means of a curved piece of wood sliding on it, and bearing the passenger suspended on a seat hanging below, and drawn from one side to another by means of a string, as occasion may require. Elevation above the sea 6,008[5] feet.* Lat. 31° 33′, long. 78° 20′.

[3] Id. ib.

[4] As. Res. xv. 358 —Herbert, on Levels of Setlej.

[5] Herbert, ut supra, 358, 413.

POOBTHUL.—A town in the British district of Burdwan, presidency of Bengal, 32 miles N.E. by E. of Burdwan. Lat. 23° 28′, long. 88° 21′.

F.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POOCH,[1] in Bundelcund, in territory of Jhansi, a village on the route from Calpee to Goona, 55[2] miles S.W. of former, 150 N.E. of latter. Supplies and water may both be had. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 79° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 112.

POODOOCOTTAH, or RAJAH TONDIMAN'S COUNTRY, is bounded on the north by the British district of Trichinopoly, on the east by Tanjore, and on the south and west by Madura: it extends from lat. 10° 6′ to 10° 46′, and from long. 78° 33′ to 79° 16′; is forty-three miles in length from north to south, and the same in breadth, and has an area of 1,165 square miles, with a population of 61,745.[1] Upon the death of Rajah Ragoonath Tondiman, in 1839, arrangements were made for conducting the administration by the widow during her son's minority.[2] The arrangement, however, was not altogether satisfactory, and it was shortly after so far modified as to admit of the judicious interposition[3] of the British resident; and much benefit appears to have resulted from the exercise of this temporary authority.[4] The young chief, who has now assumed the government, is noted for the excellence of his disposition; and the hopes entertained of his successful administration have not been disappointed.[5] Poodoocottah,

[1] Statistics of Native States, 24.

[2] Madras Pol. Disp. 23 Sept. 1840.

[3] Id. 15 June, 1842.

[4] Id. 19 Jan. 1848.

[5] Id. 18 July, 1849.

* The elevation is stated at 7,033 feet in the table at the end of Herbert's report;[1] but that given in the text accords better with the estimate of Gerard.[2]

[1] Herbert, ut supra, 358, 413.

[2] Koonawur, Table iii. No. 63, at end of vol.

the principal place, is situate on the left bank of the Vellaur river, 59 miles N.E. by E. from Madura. Lat. 10° 24′, long. 78° 52′.

POOGHY SAWUR.—A town in the territory designated the Daung, within the presidency of Bombay, situate 63 miles W. from Malligaum, and 58 miles S.E. from Surat. Lat. 20° 37′, long. 73° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 71.

POOKAREE,[1] in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Ajegurh, 20[2] miles N. of the latter. Lat. 25° 7′, long. 80° 29′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

POOKHRAEN,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 10[2] miles N.E. of the latter. It has a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 26° 14′, long. 79° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POOLALCHERROO.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 73 miles N. of Cuddapah. Lat. 15° 31′, long. 78° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POOLAVAINDLA.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 40 miles W. by S. of Cuddapah. Lat. 14° 25′, long. 78° 17′.

POOLBADY.—A town in the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor, in Orissa, 44 miles S.E. by S. from Jeypoor, and 68 miles N.W. by N. from Vizagapatam. Lat. 18° 33′, long. 82° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POOLP, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village half a mile W. of the right bank of the Kalee (Eastern), 13 miles S.E. of Champawut cantonment. Lat. 29° 17′, long. 80° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics, &c.

POONA.[1]—A British collectorate of the presidency of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by the Ahmednuggur collectorate; on the east by those of Ahmednuggur and Sholapore; on the south and south-west by the territory of Sattara; and on the west by the Tannah collectorate. It lies between lat. 17° 53′ and 19° 26′, long. 73° 20′ and 75° 10′, and has an area estimated at 5,298[2] square miles. The whole is included within the Deccan. The face of the country is intersected by numerous spurs or ridges, which part from the eastern side of

the culminating range called the Western Ghauts, and generally hold a direction south-east, diminishing continually in height, until they sink[3] into the plains of the Nizam's territory. The Moola Moota, the Goor, and the Yeil, uniting with some other streams of less magnitude, which rise in the vicinity of the city of Poona, form the Bheema, which, taking a course south-east, receives, at about 160 miles from the source of the Goor, its remotest head, the Neera, a considerable stream; and below the confluence, continuing to flow in the same direction for sixty miles, finally passes into the territory of the Nizam. The Neera, which rises within the territory of Sattara, on the eastern declivity of the Ghauts, a few miles north of the British sanatarium of Mahabulishwur, flowing south-east for about eighty miles, forms the boundary between Sattara and this collectorate. Those streams must derive most of their contents from the monsoon rains on the Ghauts, as the climate of the less-elevated table-lands of the Deccan, and of the more depressed expanses in its western part, is characterized by aridity. The amount of annual rain-fall has been stated[4] at 17.83 in.* for the year 1830. "The easterly[5] winds are characterized by extreme dryness; the lips, and the exposed parts of the skin, are cut, and become harsh and scaly; windows, doors, and joiners' work shrink, and present numerous interstices; and to sleep, exposed to the easterly wind, is to risk the loss of a limb, or a whole side." In general, however, the climate is not unhealthy, and the cantonments at Poona are found to be remarkably suited to the European constitution.[6]

The character of the vegetation is indicative of the aridity of the soil and climate. Jacquemont found the country in June a parched waste, and water could nowhere be obtained by digging; yet in a few days moderate falls of rain covered the surface with verdure. Trees are very rare in this tract, there being only the Melia azadirachta, intermingled with cactus and euphorbia. Much attention has been given by government to the culture of the mulberry for feeding silkworms; but the experiment, though conducted by a gentleman from the south of Europe, well versed in the business, proved entirely abortive.

[3] Elphinstone, Report on the Country conquered from the Peishwa, 140.

[4] Philosoph. Trans. 1835, p. 27—Sykes, on Meteorology of the Deccan.

[5] Id. 189.

[6] Jacquemont, vi. 549.

* It must be observed, however, that the Deccan, to which this rain-fall is attributed, is a tract of considerable extent, including several districts in addition to that of Poona.

schools, which were established by way of experiment in 1836, with schoolmasters at very low rates of pay, and principally for the purpose of introducing some little instruction among the agricultural classes, were not attended with successful results, and the Board of Education resolved to avail themselves of every opportunity of closing these district schools, and to apply the funds in support of a few schools of a higher class.

The principal towns are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

Poona, at the period of its earliest mention in history, appears to have formed part of the Mussulman state of Ahmednuggur; by the sovereign of which state, a jaghire, of which Poona was the chief place, was conferred, in 1604, on an officer named Malolee. A son of Malolee, named Shahjee, after acting a conspicuous part in the closing events of the kingdom of Ahmednuggur, passed into the service of Beejapoor, and was continued in his jaghire, which had fallen to that state in the partition of the Ahmednuggur territories. Shahjee was the father of Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta dominion, which for a time occupied so important a place in the political system of India. The son of Sevajee, named Sambajee, possessed few of the qualities which contributed to his father's success: he was made prisoner by Aurungzebe, and put to death while in captivity. His son Sevajee, subsequently known by the name of Saho, at the time of his father's death was an infant and a captive; circumstances little calculated to benefit his claims to sovereignty, more especially in Asia. Saho was eventually liberated on the death of Aurungzebe, but found the succession contested by his cousin, as stated in the article on Colapore, where also an account of the mode in which the contest was terminated will be found. A Brahmin, named Balajee Biswanat, held under Saho the office of Peishwa or minister; an office which, though it ultimately became the first in the Mahratta confederacy, and even absorbed the authority of the nominal chief, was originally only the second, the Priti Nidhi, or delegate[5] of the rajah, being superior. By Balajee the affairs of Saho were managed with much address; and by the influence of negotiations conducted by him, a treaty was, in 1717, concluded with Hosen Ali, acting on the part of the emperor, by which the claim of Saho to the whole of the

[5] Elphinstone, ii. 560.

territory formerly possessed by Sevajee, with the addition of later conquests, was acknowledged, the emperor agreeing to restore all the forts in his possession within that tract; to allow the levy of chout, or Mahratta demand of a fourth part of the revenue throughout the Deccan, thus giving a legal title to that which was before a mere extortion; and to make a further payment of one-tenth of the remaining revenue, under the name of Sirdesmuki. In return, Saho was to pay a certain amount of tribute, to furnish a specified quota of horse, and to be answerable for any loss occasioned by depredations; thus acknowledging himself a vassal of the emperor. On the death of Balajee Biswanat, his son Bajee Rao succeeded to the office of Peishwa. Bajee Rao was not only a consummate master of artifice, but a man of great boldness of spirit, and actuated by a restless and insatiable ambition. He had a rival in the Priti Nidhi,[6] by whom the arrangement with the rajah of Colapore was concluded; but the success of this minister did not enable him to supplant Bajee Rao, whose influence continued to extend in proportion to the numerous territorial and fiscal acquisitions which he succeeded in making, nominally for his master, but actually for himself. This course of aggression received a temporary check by the invasion of Nadir Shah; but when the country was relieved by the withdrawal of that invader, he resumed the prosecution of his schemes of aggrandizement with unabated vigour. In 1739 he conquered Salsette and Bassein from the Portuguese. The vicinity of Salsette to Bombay, coupled with the fact of Rajah Saho having granted all countries conquered from the Portuguese to the Peishwa in his own right, alarmed the Bombay government, who began to apprehend that the views of this Mahratta leader might not be restricted to the dominions of the Portuguese, but might extend to the possessions of other Europeans. The Peishwa, moreover, was endeavouring to create a maritime force. All these circumstances prompted the resort to measures of security; and with the intention of avoiding the dangers which seemed to be impending, the Bombay government concluded a treaty of fourteen articles with the brother of Bajee Rao, in which the claims of the contracting parties were defined and confirmed. Not long after the conclusion of this treaty, Bajee Rao died, leaving three sons, of whom the eldest, Balajee Rao,

[6] Elphinstone, Hist. ii. 566.

succeeded to the office of Peishwa, though not without serious opposition from various powerful Mahratta functionaries and chiefs, the Priti Nidhi, the rajah of Berar, and the Guicowar. The rajah Saho, always indolent, fell, towards the close of his reign, into a state of imbecility, which placed him entirely at the mercy of those around him. His minister Balajee, and the prince's wife Sawatri Bai, contended for the power of controlling him; and the former was so successful as to prevail on the demented rajah to sign a deed transferring all the powers of his government to the Peishwa, on condition of his maintaining the royal title and dignity in the house of Sevajee, though Ram Raja, a posthumous son of the second Sevajee, whose existence had long been concealed* by his grandmother, the Tara Bai; and who accordingly succeeded to the nominal chieftainship on the death of Saho, in 1749. Balajee, now virtually the head of the Mahratta confederacy, continued to exercise his power with varied success, till his death in 1761; an event said to have been accelerated by the result of the battle of Paneeput, so fatal to the interests of the Mahrattas. The power and influence of the Peishwa thenceforth declined. Madhoo Rao, the second son of Balajee, succeeded his father; but being a minor, his uncle Ragoba was appointed regent. A protracted struggle for power succeeded between the uncle and the nephew, which ended in favour of the latter. Ragoba was deprived of authority, and subjected to confinement. Madhoo Rao died in 1772. Under the impression that his dissolution was approaching, he sent for Ragoba, and for his brother and successor, Narain Rao, and conjured them to adhere to each other. For a time, amicable feelings appeared to exist between them; but discord arose, and Ragoba was again placed under restraint. Within a year from his accession, the young rajah was murdered, and the ministerial party and Ragoba mutually charged each other with the crime. Ragoba, however, was proclaimed Peishwa; but his security in the possession of that title was shaken by the widow of the murdered Narain

* The title of this occupant of the throne of Sevajee has been questioned, but the weight of authority seems to be in favour of his claim. Its validity is, however, doubted by Mr. Elphinstone, who also throws suspicion on the fact of Saho having actually executed any deed conveying the exercise of the supreme authority to the Peishwa.

Rao giving birth to a son. Ragoba asserted that the child was spurious; but his title was maintained by a powerful party, and the infant was formally installed as Peishwa. In this state of affairs Ragoba applied to the government of Bombay for assistance. The importance of obtaining possession of Salsette had long and urgently been impressed on that government; and the disputed succession of Poona seemed to afford a favourable opportunity for the attainment of the desired object. The Bombay government accordingly recognised the title of Ragoba, and opened negotiations with him. Pending these negotiations, intelligence arrived that the Portuguese were fitting out an expedition at Goa for the recovery of Salsette and Bassein. To prevent these places falling into the hands of their European rivals, the Bombay government took immediate possession of them, informing Ragoba that the measure was merely precautionary, and not intended to affect his rights.

In 1775, a treaty was concluded at Surat, by which Ragoba, in consideration of a certain amount of military force to be furnished by the Company's government for the prosecution of his claims, ceded to that government in perpetuity certain territories, including Bassein and Salsette. In accordance with the stipulations of this treaty, an English force, under Colonel Keating, joined the army of Ragoba at Cambay. Advantages, though not of a decided nature, were gained; but the government of Bengal disapproved of the treaty, and of the connection with Ragoba, and directed the withdrawal of the British force. The Bengal government also deputed Colonel Upton to Poona, to treat with the party in power there without the intervention of the Bombay government. Colonel Upton concluded a treaty, but the conditions were never fulfilled. The Poona ministry was divided into two parties, one headed by Moraba, the other by Nanah Furnavese. Moraba and his party were disposed to make Ragoba regent; Nanah professed views nearly similar, but as he proposed to carry them out through the assistance of the French, the government of Bengal became alarmed, and not only authorized that of Bombay to support Ragoba, but despatched a body of about 5,000 troops from Hindostan to Bombay for the same purpose. A new treaty was hereupon concluded by the Bombay government with Ragoba, in which it was

stipulated that he was to exercise the office of regent with full power, during the minority of his rival claimant; while the Bombay government engaged to apply for orders from the Company to sanction the following extraordinary arrangement: that if Ragoba should be able satisfactorily to prove the child supposititious, he, Ragoba, should become Peishwa; but if the child should appear to be really the son of the deceased Peishwa, then, on his attaining the age of seventeen, the government and country should be equally divided between him and his uncle Ragoba. Without waiting for the Bengal troops, then on the Nerbudda, the Bombay government despatched a force to conduct Ragoba to Poona, and to invest him with the regency. This force advanced to within a few miles of Poona, when those under whose orders the expedition was placed suddenly determined on retreat. The force accordingly fell back on a place called Wargaum, where, being surrounded by the Mahrattas, a convention was concluded, under which it was agreed that Salsette and all the recent acquisitions from the Mahrattas should be restored, and that the Bengal detachment should be ordered back to Calcutta. The terms of the convention, which was concluded by a committee of persons called field-deputies, were such, however, as neither they nor even the Bombay government had power to grant, and it was never ratified. Colonel Goddard, who commanded the Bengal troops, knowing that the convention was of no force, disregarded it altogether, and, though his return had been made one of the conditions, pushed on, and arrived at Surat in February, 1779. He was vested with the full powers of treating with the Mahrattas, which other parties had prematurely exercised before his arrival. The Poona durbar, however, declared that no peace could be made unless Salsette were given up: hostilities were accordingly resolved on. Colonel Goddard took Ahmedabad and Bassein; but subsequently, from the general state of affairs and the want of resources, he was compelled to confine himself to the defensive. At length Scindia concluded a separate treaty for himself: one at an earlier period had been concluded with the Guicowar; and after some delay, a treaty, known as the treaty of Salbye, put an end to the war between the British and those administering the territory of the Peishwa. By the treaty, Bassein

and some other conquests were restored to the Peishwa; but the cession of Salsette and some other islands to the British, stipulated for in, Colonel Upton's treaty, was confirmed. Various other diplomatic arrangements, calculated to effect particular objects, were subsequently concluded between the Peishwa and the British government; but in this brief sketch it would be superfluous to notice them in detail. In 1795 the Mahrattas became involved in war with the Nizam, a war terminated by the convention of Kurdlah, the conditions of which were highly advantageous to the former. In the same year, the Peishwa, Maderow Narrain, died. The next heir was Bajee Rao, the son of Ragoba; but Nana Furnavese tried to exclude him, in order to secure a continuance of his own power. Scindia, however, arriving at Poona with a large force, placed Bajee Rao on the musnud, and was thenceforward lord of the counsels of Poona. In 1802, Bajee Rao, taking part with Scindia in a contest which had arisen between that chieftain, shared in the defeat of his ally, Holkar having gained a complete victory in a battle fought near Poona, on the 25th October. The Peishwa fled to Bassein, having previously sought to avert the ruin he saw impending, by a communication to the British Resident at his court, expressing a desire to enter into a defensive alliance with the British, on the basis of that which they maintained with the government of Hyderabad. A treaty of defensive alliance, known as the treaty of Bassein, was accordingly concluded: a supplementary treaty was concluded in 1803; another treaty, for the settlement of territory ceded by the rajah of Berar and Scindia, was entered into in 1804. The Peishwa had readily entered into a close alliance with the British government, to avert the entire extinction of his authority; but, from his restoration to his deposition, he systematically pursued a course of policy having for its object the subversion of the British power.

In 1812 and 1813 the British government was called upon to arbitrate an adjustment of the Peishwa's claims upon the chiefs of Colapore and Sawunt Warree, and the Southern Mahratta jaghiredars. The decision, which was fatal to his pretensions of sovereignty over Colapore, strengthened the hostile feelings which he previously cherished towards the power to which he was indebted for the retention of his position as a

sovereign prince, and his escape from the ruin which, without British assistance, awaited him; the condition of a close prisoner, or that of a destitute wanderer, being the alternative before him. Trimbuckjee Danglia, a man who, by pandering to the profligate passions of his master, had risen from a very low station to be the most important personage in the court of the Peishwa, fanned these feelings, and was ready to take any step for their gratification. The British government was bound by treaty to arbitrate certain long-standing disputes between the Peishwa and the Guicowar, or ruler of Baroda. In 1816, the Peishwa became pressing for the settlement of the disputed claims, and suggested that Gungadhur Shastry, the Guicowar's minister, should come to Poona, there to assist in the investigation and settlement of them. The Shastry knew that he was hated by Bajee Rao; he knew, moreover, the character of that prince, and that of his minion Trimbuckjee Danglia. It is not therefore surprising that he should have been reluctant to place himself in any degree in the power of such men. But the British government guaranteed the personal safety of the Guicowar's minister, and, thus assured, he ceased to be actuated by apprehensions which probably could have been overcome in no other way. The arrival of the Shastry was welcomed by Bajee Rao with the strongest demonstrations of friendship; he proposed to unite the family of his visitor with his own by marriage; and it is not unlikely that the flattering proposal tended in some degree to throw the stranger off his guard and diminish his fears, though it did not altogether remove them. The Peishwa and the Shastry proceeded together on a pilgrimage to Punderpoor, one of those places which Hindoo superstition has invested with sanctity. While there, the Shastry was invited by Trimbuckjee to repair to a celebrated temple, on some occasion which was regarded as of peculiar solemnity. His just appreciation of the villanous character of the man who proposed the visit was still sufficiently strong to induce him to hesitate; and it was not until after repeated messages that he yielded. He went, performed such devotions as Hindoo delusion prescribed, and on his return was assassinated by ruffians hired by Trimbuckjee Danglia, acting under the atrocious instructions of the master, of whom he thus proved himself so fitting an instrument.

The British Resident at the court of the Peishwa of course demanded the instant surrender of the wretch who had contrived the means and superintended the committal of the murder. The Peishwa sought to protect him; but at length the British government obtained possession of his person. He was confined in the fort of Tanna, whence, however, he soon found means of escaping. In the mean time the Peishwa was secretly striving by all the means in his power to induce the Mahrattas to unite in common cause against the English: Trimbuckjee, after his escape, actively promoted the designs of his master, by collecting troops for the meditated contest. These steps compelled the British government to pursue a decisive course, by demanding from the Peishwa such terms as a regard for the peace and security of India required, though by no means such as his crimes merited. He had no choice but to comply, or to be at once involved in war with the most powerful state in India. He was not prepared for the latter, and after a severe struggle, he most unwillingly and ungraciously accepted the terms tendered to him.

On the conclusion of the consequent treaty, the greater portion of the British troops were withdrawn from the Peishwa's territories, preparatory to operations against the Pindarries. This appeared to Bajee Rao to afford him another chance of gratifying his revenge, and he availed himself of the opportunity by concentrating a large force at Poona. The small British brigade left at that place was thereupon removed to Kirkee, four miles distant, for the sake of occupying a better position. At this place they were attacked by the Mahrattas; but though the disparity of numbers was great, the enemy was repulsed at every point with great loss. A tedious course of warfare followed; but in all the actions that took place, the Peishwa's forces were defeated. Towards the end of May, 1818, Bajee Rao, wearied out by constant defeat and hopeless wandering, and perhaps apprehensive of a worse fate than that of falling into the hands of the British, opened a communication with Sir John Malcolm. The result was, the formal renunciation by Bajee Rao of all sovereign power, and his acceptance of a grant of pensionary provision, at the amount of which even he could not fail to be surprised, and which, considering the character of the man, together with the

facts of his deposal having been formally proclaimed, and his country almost entirely reduced, the Governor-General, the Marquis of Hastings, was justly warranted in considering unnecessarily large. He, however, ratified the terms. Bajee Rao lived many years to enjoy, or at least to receive and expend, the vast income which had been placed at his disposal. With him ended the dynasty of the Peishwa, begun in usurpation and terminated in treachery. Out of the territories placed at the disposal of the British government by the crimes of Bajee Rao, a dependent principality was assigned to the rajah of Sattara, the representative of the founder of the Mahratta rule; the remainder were incorporated with the British dominions. Latterly, the Sattara line of rajahs has run out its course, and this portion of territory has lapsed to the British government.

POONA.—The principal town of the British collectorate of the same name. It is situate on the small river Moota,[1] immediately above its confluence with the Moola, in a treeless[2] plain, extending eastward from the Ghauts, which, at the distance of a few miles, rise to the height of 1,000 feet above the town. Poona was originally an ill-built city, without walls or fort, the bazars were mean, and the streets irregular; but recent and extensive improvements have changed both its character and appearance. In the period intervening between the years 1841 and 1846, no less than 400[3] new houses were built, and several more were in the latter year in the course of construction. A stone bridge of excellent masonry across the Nagjurree Nullah was also in the last-mentioned year completed, at the private cost of a wealthy courtesan, affording greatly-increased facilities to a large class of grain-dealers for the transport of their grain into the heart of the town. The old Mahratta bridge across the Moota Moola river having fallen into decay, was taken down; and it has been replaced by a bridge of stone, at an outlay of 47,000 rupees, or 4,700*l.*, of which the government contributed 3,600*l.* The road over this bridge, which is at the west end of the city, is on the direct route[4] to Bombay, and by it European imported goods, salt, and other articles, are brought from that port, as well as supplies of provisions and fuel from the neighbouring districts. There is another bridge over the same river, in the vicinity of

[1] Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 544.
[2] Heber, Narrat. of Journey, ii. 207.
[3] Bombay Rev. Cons. 11 Feb. 1846.
[4] Bombay Public Disp. 21 May, 1844.

Poona, called the Wellesley Bridge, which was built by the government. The streets[5] and thoroughfares of the whole of the eastern portion of the city adjacent to the cantonment have been macadamized. The most remarkable building is the palace, formerly the residence of the Peishwa. It is of considerable extent, and contains a handsome quadrangle, surrounded by cloisters of carved wooden pillars. It now serves the various purposes of a prison, an hospital, and a lunatic asylum. The head-quarters of one of the divisions of the Bombay army are at Poona. The cantonments are on an elevated site a mile west of the city, and are perhaps the most extensive and best-arranged in India. The church is spacious and convenient, but in bad architectural taste, and disfigured on the outside by gaudy colouring. Poona is represented to have been long in a declining state. During the height of the Mahratta power, the population is believed to have amounted to 150,000.[6] At the time of the overthrow of the Peishwa, in 1818, it was estimated at 110,000; it was in 1838 rated at 75,170.[7] It is, however, to be observed, that these numbers are but conjectural; and the recent increase of houses, already adverted to, would scarcely seem compatible with any considerable diminution of inhabitants. Measures are in progress[8] for effecting municipal improvements in the city.

An ample supply of water for this city had long been a want of primary importance,[9] as affecting the health and comfort of the inhabitants; and endeavours have been made to obtain this desideratum by the repair and enlargement of the adjacent tanks and aqueducts. These measures, however, proved ineffectual, and it was finally decided to throw a dam across the Moota Moola river, with adequate waterworks for the supply[1] of the city. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy agreed to defray the cost, which was estimated at 73,945 rupees, or 7,394*l.*, exclusive of the machinery, which this distinguished benefactor of his country also undertook to provide. The dam, which was to be erected under the superintendence of an officer of the government, was commenced in the year 1844, but twice failed, once in 1845, and again during the floods in the following year. Sir Jamsetjee having already expended on this work a sum amounting to 175,000 rupees, or 17,500*l.*, the completion of the work was in 1847[2] authorized at the public expense. The estimated

[5] Bombay Rev. Cons. Feb. 1846.

[6] Elphinstone, Report on the Territories conquered from the Peishwa, 142.

[7] Return to Law Commission, 1838.

[8] Bombay Jud. Disp. 16 Oct. 1850.

[9] Bombay Public Disp. 2 Nov. 1842.

[1] Id. 17 July, 1844.

[2] Id. 25 Aug. 1847.

cost was 37,775 rupees, or 3,777*l*. Late in the year last mentioned, further difficulties were encountered in the construction of the dam, and a third failure ensued. In the year 1850, however, the works were brought to a termination,[3] and a full supply of water has been thus secured to the mass of population in the vicinity of the cantonments.[4]

[3] Bombay Public Disp. 20 Nov. 1850.

[4] Id. 13 July, 1853.

There was a government English school in this city, which, in 1846, contained 118 pupils. On this number, the large majority (eighty-one) consisted of Brahmins; the remaining number (thirty-seven) was composed of Purvoes, Indo-Britons, Sonars, and nine other castes. A public examination of the school was held in October, 1846, conducted by the bishop of Bombay. With respect to the highest class, his lordship expressed himself in terms of high praise. This school has been recently amalgamated with the Sanscrit College, which was instituted in the year 1821, for the preservation, it is stated, of the ancient literature of the country. It is placed under the special superintendence of a European officer. It consists of three departments, Sanscrit, English, and Normal, and in 1853 contained 497 pupils, of whom 342 were in the English department. An interesting experiment is now in progress for promoting female education in this town. In July, 1851, the first girls' school in Poona was established by a few educated native gentlemen. The number of girls under tuition at the end of the first year was fifty. At the close of the second, the number of schools had increased to three, while the aggregate number of pupils amounted to 237.[5]

[5] Report on Nat. Fem. Ed. 1853.

With the exception of grain-dealers, and those who trade in the raw products of the country, the mercantile classes in Poona are said to be declining in wealth. No market is now found for jewellery and precious stones, which were much sought after when Poona was the seat of native rule. The introduction of European piece-goods has caused the disappearance of native fabrics, which could not compete with them in price, and Poona has now scarcely any manufacture except a very small one of paper. Judging, however, from the annual increase in the number of houses, it is to be presumed that the loss of the trade, consequent on the deprivation of a court and other causes, has been supplied to some extent from new sources.

The judicial establishment consists of one European judge and sessions judge, who is also government agent for the adjustment of claims against sirdars, and one European assistant-judge. There is a superintendent of police, and assistant-magistrate, who is a European. The native judicial officers are one principal sudder aumeen, two sudder aumeens, and seven moonsiffs.

The first mention of Poona in history seems to have been in 1604, when it was granted by the sultan of Ahmednuggur as jaghire to Mallojee,[6] the grandfather of Sevajee, the Mahratta chief. In 1637 it was[7] confirmed by the sultan to Shahjee, father of Sevajee. In 1663, during the operations conducted against Sevajee, by order of Aurungzebe, the imperial viceroy Shaista Khan took possession of this open town, from which, when surprised a few days afterwards by Sevajee, he had great difficulty in making his[8] escape. His son, and most of his guard, were cut to pieces, and he himself wounded. A powerful force, however, immediately reinstated the discomfited commander. In 1667, Aurungzebe restored[9] Poona to Sevajee; but under the sway of his successor Sambajee, it was occupied[1] by Khan Jehan, an officer of the Padshah. On the Peishwa obtaining supremacy in the Mahratta confederacy,[2] the seat of government was removed from Sattara to Poona. In 1763, Nizam Ali, of Hyderabad, sacked[3] the town, and burned such parts of it as were not ransomed. In the struggle between the successive peishwas and their nominal subordinates Scindia and Holkar, Poona suffered many vicissitudes, until, in 1802, by the provisions of the treaty of Bassein, the Peishwa admitted a British subsidiary force to be stationed there. After the deposal of the Peishwa Bajee Rao (the particulars of which event are narrated in the article on the Poona collectorate), the city became the locality of the British civil establishment, as well as of the principal cantonment of the Deccan. Elevation above the sea 1,823[4] feet. Distance from Bombay, S.E., 74 miles; from Sattara, N., 58; from Ahmednuggur, S.W., 70. Lat. 18° 31′, long. 73° 53′.

[6] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 92.
[7] Id. i. 119.
[8] Id. i. 196. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 435.
[9] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 221.
[1] Id. i. 333.
[2] Id. ii. 35, 39.
[3] Id. ii. 173.
[4] Philosoph. Trans. 1835, p. 176 —Sykes, Meteorology of Deccan.

POONAHANAH, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muthra to Rewaree, 40 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 51′, long. 77° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POONAKULLO.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Godavery river, and 126 miles N.N.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 6′, long. 79° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Madras Military Disp. 17 July, 1850.

POONAMALLEE.[1]—A town in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, 13 miles W.S.W. of Madras. Poonamallee is a military station, and accommodation is maintained for two or three companies of European troops.[2] Lat. 13° 2′, long. 80° 10′.

POONASSA.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia's family, 82 miles S.E. by S. from Oojein, and 97 miles W. by N. from Baitool. Lat. 22° 10′, long. 76° 30′.

POONCH.—See Punch.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 153.

[2] Ut supra, 155.

POONDUR.[1]—A district originally subject to the hill state of Joobul, of which it forms the northern part. It extends about eight miles in length, nearly in a direction from south-west to north-east, and five in breadth, in a direction at right angles with the former; lying between lat. 30° 58′—31° 4′, long. 77° 35′ and 77° 42′. This tract consists principally of a main ridge running from south-west to north-east, forming part of the range connecting the peak of Wartu with that of Chur, and having probably an elevation of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea. The streams flow across the district in a south-easterly direction towards the Tonse. They so abound in fish, that some men employed by Fraser[2] in about twenty minutes drew out a considerable quantity by hand merely, they being unprovided with any fishing apparatus. The inhabitants are a hardy, fearless race, who continued to resist the Goorkhas after the other mountaineers had submitted, and until after a bloody conflict at Matteelee, where they were overpowered by a force of 6,000 men. On the march of the English troops into this part of the mountains, the inhabitants again rose in arms against the Goorkhas, exterminated those occupying their country, and investing the fort of Chepal, farther south, conduced mainly to its surrender. On the expulsion of the Goorkhas, and subsequent pacification of the country, Poondur devolved to the East-India Company for want of heirs to the former ruling family; and as no advantage appeared likely to result from retaining dominion over its barren soil and rude

people, it was, by the advice of Sir David Ochterlony, transferred to the rana of Keonthul, its present sovereign. It is estimated by De Cruz[3] to have an annual revenue of 300*l*., and a population of 3,000, of whom 400 bear arms.

[3] Pol. Relations.

POONG.—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 11 miles N. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 38′, long. 97° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POONGUL, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a village on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Bahawulpoor, and 48 miles N.W. of the former. It is described by Elphinstone as situate amidst desolation, striking even in that desert region. "If I could present to my reader the foreground of high sandhills, the village of straw huts, the clay walls of the little fort going to ruins, as the ground which supported them was blown away by the wind, and the sea of sand, without a sign of vegetation, which formed the rest of the prospect, he probably would feel as I did, a sort of wonder at the people who could reside in so dismal a wilderness, and of horror at the life to which they seemed to be condemned." Lat. 28° 29′, long. 72° 52′.

Elphinstone, Account of Caubul, i. 19.

POONITU.—A town in the native state of Travancore, territory of Madras, 57 miles N. by E. from Quilon, and 91 miles N.W. from Tinnevelly. Lat. 9° 40′, long. 76° 50′.

POONOO.—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor, territory of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 32 miles W. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 58′, long. 68° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POONPOON.—A river rising in Ramgurh, among the mountains on the northern frontier of Behar, about lat. 24° 30′, long. 84° 20′. It holds a course generally north-east, through Behar and Patna, receiving in its course some considerable torrents. At its mouth it has steep banks, about thirty feet high, and a channel 100 yards wide. Its total length of course is about 130 miles. At the distance of a few miles further east, is the course of the Little Poonpoon, holding a direction nearly parallel to that of the larger stream, and ultimately joining it twelve miles above its confluence with the Ganges, at Futwa, in lat. 25° 29′, long. 85° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, i. 12.

POONWA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by Rajapoor ferry, from the cantonment of Allahabad to

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

Banda, and 38[2] miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad and winding, the country well cultivated. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 81° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POOPREE.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 36 miles N.E. of Mozufferpoor. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 85° 50′.

[1] Cautley, on Ganges Canal, Append. 5.

POOR, in the British district of Mozuffurnuggur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. Elevation above the level of the sea 963[1] feet. Lat. 29° 40′, long. 77° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120. Lord Valentia, i. 204.

POORAH,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Futtehgurh to that of Cawnpore, and 26[2] miles N.W. of the latter. It has a bazar, and is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, the soil rather sandy, but highly cultivated, and abounding with groves of mango-trees. Lat. 26° 45′, long. 80° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POORAINUH, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Oudh, 54 miles W. by N. of the former. Lat. 26° 49′, long. 82° 32′.

[1] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 227.

POORALIA.—A British district in the presidency of Bengal, bounded on the north-west by those of Barrabhoom and Pachete; on the east by Bancoorah and Midnapoor; and on the south-west by Singhboom and the native state of Mohurbunge. It lies between lat. 22° 9′—23° 15′, long. 86° 5′—87° 13′; is seventy miles in length from north-east to south-west, and sixty miles in breadth. Pooralia, the principal place, is the station of the assistant to the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal and commissioner for Chota Nagpore. It is situate forty miles west of Bancoorah.[1]

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POORANDA.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 22 miles W. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 87° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POORANUM, in the Jetch Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Jhelum, 89 miles N.N.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 46′, long. 73° 40′.

POORBOONI, in Koonawur, a district of Bussahir, is a village on the left bank of the Sutluj. It is of considerable size, with houses built of hewn stone, bonded with beams of deodar. The roofs are flat, and formed of tempered clay, spread over layers of birch-bark, supported by horizontal timbers. Grapes are produced here in great abundance and of fine quality. The inhabitants are, like most other Koonawaris, of a commercial turn, and trade to Chinese Tartary, taking thither iron, horse-shoes, swords, matchlocks, dried fruits, and tobacco, and receiving in return wool, salt, goats, and sheep. Poorbooni is 7,318 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 35′, long. 78° 22′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xv. 359 —Herbert, on Levels of Setlej.

POORBUNDER,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town on the south-west coast, in the district of Burda. Though having no shelter for ships[2] of considerable burthen, in consequence of a bar obstructing the entrance, it is much frequented by craft of from twelve to eighty tons burthen, and "is the best on the west coast,"[3] carrying on brisk trade with the opposite coast of Africa, and with various ports in Sinde, Beloochistan, Arabia, the Persian Gulf, and the coasts of the Concan and Malabar; and about sixty vessels of various sizes belong to the port. The exports are principally grain and cotton, the imports of various kinds. Poorbunder belongs to a rana or chief of the Jaitwa tribe of Rajpoots, who also holds the whole district of Burda or Jaitwar, for which he pays[4] an annual tribute of 3,000*l.* to the Guicowar, and also pays annually to the British government the moiety of the duties levied at the seaport of Poorbunder, yielding annually a revenue of from 3,000*l.* to 3,500*l.* The reigning family claim descent from Hanuman, the monkey-god, and are believed popularly to resemble him in the appendage[5] of tails, whence their surname Pancheria, or "tailed." Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 210 miles; Baroda, W., 230; Bombay, N.W., 275. Lat. 21° 37′, long. 69° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 480.

[3] Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 19.

[4] Clune, Supplement to Itinerary of Western India, 54, 55.

[5] Transacts. of Lit. Soc. of Bombay, i. 263 — Macmurdo, on the Province of Kattiwar.

POOREE.—See JUGGURNAUTH.

POORMAH.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpoor, 126 miles E.N.E. from Nagpoor, and 87 miles S. from Ramgur. Lat. 21° 33′, long. 81° 3′.

POORNA, a river of Hyderabad, and a considerable feeder

of the Godavery, rises in lat. 20° 22′, long. 75° 16′, and, flowing south-east for 190 miles, falls into the Godavery river, in lat. 19° 6′, long. 77° 5′.

POORNA.—A river rising in lat. 20° 59′, long. 73° 44′, on the western slope of the Western Ghats, and flowing through the territory of the Daung rajahs, Wusravee, and the British district of Surat, falls into the North Indian Ocean, in lat. 20° 53′, long. 72° 48′.

POORNAH RIVER rises in lat. 21° 35′, long. 77° 41′, in the British district of Baitool, and flowing southerly for sixty-five miles through that district, and for ninety-five through one of the recently sequestrated districts of the Nizam's dominions, falls into the Taptee, in lat. 21° 4′, long. 76° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POOROGAON.—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Northern Cachar, presidency of Bengal, 60 miles E. by S. of Jynteahpore. Lat. 25° 4′, long. 93°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POORSA.—A town in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, 39 miles S.E. of Dinajepoor. Lat. 25° 13′, long. 89° 5′.

POORUNDHUR,[1] in the collectorate of Poona, presidency of Bombay, "a hill fort,[2] connected with a neighbouring range." The highest point[3] of the mountain of Poorundhur is upwards of 1,700 feet from the plain immediately below, and 4,472 feet[4] above the sea. There are two forts, an upper and a lower, situated from 300 to 400 feet below the summit. The works, like most of the hill forts in that part of the country, are of perpendicular rock, and frequently weakened rather than strengthened by curtains and bastions of masonry, by which the natural defences are generally surmounted. It was one of the first places which the Mahratta chief Sevajee secured,[5] and he obtained it by practising on the weakness of those by whom it was held. In 1665 it was invested[6] by the forces of Aurungzebe, under the command of Dilir Khan, and though the defence was obstinate,[7] and the success of the undertaking doubtful, Sevajee appears to have been so intimidated at the prospect of its fall, that he surrendered the place and himself, and entered the service of Aurungzebe, from whom, however, he soon revolted, and in 1670 recaptured the fort. After the power of the Peishwas had superseded that of the descend-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Dalrymple, Oriental Repertory, i. 467.
[2] Mem. of Operations of British Army in India, 241.
[3] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 206.
[4] Sykes, on Portion of Deccan, 412.
[5] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 135.
[6] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 439.
[7] Duff, i. 207.

ants of Sevajee at Poona, it was the usual stronghold to which the former retreated when unable to remain in safety at the capital. In 1818 it was invested[8] by a British force, and, after a brief resistance, surrendered at discretion. The fort commands a passage through the Ghats, denominated the Poorundhur Ghat. Here, in 1776, was concluded a treaty between the British government and the Mahratta states; but its conditions were never fulfilled, the treaty being overruled by a subsequent agreement between the Bombay government and Ragoba.

[8] Blacker, Mem. of Operations of British Army in India, 241.

The Poorundhur village schools were established by way of experiment, by Lieutenant Shortrede, in 1836, with schoolmasters on rates of pay from three rupees to eight rupees per mensem, principally for the purpose of introducing some little instruction among the agricultural classes. These rates proved too low, except for a very inferior class of teachers. Accordingly, the reports of the Poorondhur schools continued to be from year to year exceedingly unsatisfactory. The attention of the Board of Education was constantly directed to the incapacity of the masters and the apathy of the inhabitants, and in 1846 it was determined not only to reopen no school in the district which had once been closed, but to take every opportunity of abolishing the schools still existing, and to appropriate the fund in support of a fewer number of schools of a higher class. The number of schools in the Poorundhur districts of the Poona collectorate in 1846 amounted to sixty, and that of boys to 1,353.

Poorundhur is one of the sanitarial stations[9] for European officers: it is distant 20 miles S.E. of Poona, 40 miles N. of Sattara, and 90 S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 16′, long. 74° 2′.

[9] Bombay Mil. Disp. Jan. 1854.

POORUNGURH.—A town in the British district of Rutnageriah, presidency of Bombay, 12 miles S. of Rutnageriah. Lat. 16° 50′, long. 73° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POORUNPOOR, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to the Nepal territory, 48 miles E. by N. of the former. Lat. 28° 30′, long. 80° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POORWA.—A town in Bundelcund, situate on the left bank of the Pysunnee river, distant four miles N. from Tirhowan. Lat. 25° 16′, long. 80° 56′. The territory of which this town is the principal place, belongs to a native chief under

the protection of the British government: it contains an area of twelve square miles, and a population of 1,800.

POORWAH.—A town in the native state of Oude, 65 miles N.W. from Lucknow, and 37 miles E.N.E. from Furruckabad. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 80° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POORWAH.—A town in the native state of Oude, 29 miles S.S.W. from Lucknow, and 30 miles E. from Cawnpoor. Lat. 26° 29′, long. 80° 51′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 177.

POORYNHA, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Futtehgurh to the cantonment of Shahjehanpoor, and 18 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent; the country level, open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 45′, long. 79° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 137.

POORYNEE, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 44 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes through an open and partially cultivated country. Lat. 29° 24′, long. 78° 31′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 155.

POOSA,[1] in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to Purneah, 50 miles[2] N.E. of former, 150 W. of latter. It is situate on the banks of the Little Gunduck river, has a good bazar, and supplies are abundant. Lat. 25° 59′, long. 85° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POOT.—A town in the British district of Tavoy, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 110 miles S. by E. of Moulmein. Lat. 14° 56′, long. 98° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POOTH, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Budaoon, 38 miles S.E. by E. of the former. Lat. 28° 40′, long. 78° 16′.

POOTLEE.—See KOTPOOTLEE.

POOTLEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Ulwar, 28 miles W.N.W. from Ulwar, and 98 miles S.W. from Delhi. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 76° 13′.

POOTORAY.—A town in the native state of Travancore, presidency of Madras, 20 miles S.E. from Trivandrum, and 32 miles W.N.W. from Cape Comorin. Lat. 8° 17′, long. 77° 11′.

POOTTOOR.—A town in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, 26 miles E. by S. of Mangalore. Lat. 12° 47′, long. 75° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PORAKADY.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 55 miles E. by S. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 41′, long. 76° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PORENAUMLA.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 39 miles N. by E. of Cuddapah. Lat. 15°, long. 79° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PORIAN POINT, on the coast of the British province of Pegu, at the mouth of the Negrais river. It lies low, is formed of white cliffs covered with trees. Distant 69 miles S.S.W. of Bassein. Lat. 15° 49′, long. 94° 29′.

PORKA, or PORKAD,[1] in the territory of Travancore, under the political superintendence of presidency of Madras, a town on the seacoast, having a trade in timber, cocoanuts, pepper, and coir or cocoanut-fibre. There is no haven or port of any kind, and ships trading here anchor[2] in the open sea off the town, in six fathoms water, one and a half or two miles from shore. It was formerly a place of much greater importance than it is at present, and was the principal place[3] of a small raj or state, which was subverted in the year 1746, by the rajah of Travancore. Distance from the city of Cochin, S.E., 53 miles. Lat. 9° 20′, long. 76° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 514.

[3] Bartolomeo, Voyage to the East Indies, 115 (Translation). Wilks, Historical Sketches, iii. 31.

PORTO NOVO,[1] in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town on the Coromandel coast, at the mouth of the river Vellaur, which, rising near the base of the Eastern Ghats, and having a considerable length of course, is small at its mouth, and admits[2] only coasting craft. Ships of superior burthen must anchor two miles off shore, where they have six or seven fathoms of water, with good holding-ground in mud. This town was formerly of considerable importance and prosperity; but having suffered much in the wars between the British and Mysorean governments, sank into decay. Its prosperity is, however, rising, in consequence of extensive ironfoundry-works having been established here by a joint-stock association, called the East-India Iron Company, to whom also belong the works at Beypoor.[3] The ore smelted is in great abundance[4] in the vicinity, and can be reduced by the usual processes into the finest steel.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 590.

[3] Friend of India, 1854, p. 49.

[4] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras Army, 66.

Porto Novo was burned by Hyder Ali in July, 1780, upon his first irruption into the Carnatic. In the following year, a critical battle was fought at this place, between Hyder and the British, which terminated in the complete discomfiture of the former. Hyder had anticipated a different result. "Relying upon his vast superiority of numbers, he trusted that the day had arrived when he might completely annihilate the only army that remained to oppose him, and actually issued an order at the commencement of the action, that no prisoners should be taken. Distance from Tranquebar, N., 32 miles; Madura, N.E., 155; Tanjore, N.E., 63; Madras, S., 116. Lat. 11° 31′, long. 79° 49′.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.—See Goa, Diu, and Daman.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. POTAL.—A town in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, 44 miles S.W. by W. of Nusserabad. Lat. 24° 21′, long. 89° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. POTALPUTTOO.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 35 miles N.W. by N. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 20′, long. 79° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. POTHEE.—A village in the British district of Rohtuk, division of Dehli, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 5′, long. 76° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. POUDELLAH.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 28 miles W.N.W. of Ongole. Lat. 15° 38′, long. 79° 41′.

POUNA, or PONNA.—See Gonkor.

POUNNALY.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 66 miles N. from Ava. Lat. 22° 49′, long. 96°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. POWAEEN,[1] in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Shahjehanpoor to Jemlah, 18 miles N.E. of the former. Powaeen is returned as containing a population of 5,245 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 28° 4′, long. 80° 10′.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 93.

POWANGURH.—A town in the native state of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, 22 miles N.E. from Baroda, and 69 miles S.E. by E. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 28′, long. 73° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. POWAR.—A town in the British district of Poonah,

presidency of Bombay, 17 miles W. of Poonah. Lat. 18° 31′, long. 73° 39′.

POWNAR.—A town in the lapsed territory of Nagpoor or Berar, 40 miles S.W. from Nagpoor, and 79 miles E.S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 48′, long. 78° 42′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POWREE,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, a town on the route from Calpee to Kotah, 195 miles[2] S.W. of former, 126 E. of latter. It has a bazar, and supplies may be had; but the water, which is obtained from a small stream and from wells, is bad. Lat. 25° 32′, long. 77° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 117.

POWTI.—A town of the British district Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 12′, long. 78° 32′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

POWUNGURH.—A town in the native state of Kolapoor, presidency of Bombay, 64 miles S. from Sattara, and 69 miles N.N.W. from Belgaum. Lat. 16° 47′, long. 74° 12′.

PRAIGPOOR,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Delhi to the town of Jeypore, 107 miles[2] S.W. of former, 54 N.E. of latter. It has a bazar, and water is plentiful. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 76° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 145.

PRANHETA RIVER.—See WEINGUNGA.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND[1] (called also Penang, from its form resembling that of the areca nut, for which Penang is the Malay term*), is situate near the northern entrance of the Straits of Malacca, off the western coast of the Malay peninsula, being separated from its dependency Province Wellesley, on the mainland, by a channel two miles and a half wide. It lies between lat. 5° 14′—5° 29′, long. 100° 25′; is fifteen miles in length and twelve in its greatest breadth, and contains an area of 160 square miles.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Favoured by nature, not less in its highly advantageous mercantile situation than in the rich and varied produce of its soil, this flourishing island is sheltered from the south-west by the lofty mountains of Sumatra, and on the east by the chain of the Malayan peninsula, so that ships approaching its shores escape the fury of the storms which prevail in this quarter of the globe; and a safe access is at all seasons easily obtained to the

* Though this is the derivation given by several authorities, it appears not improbable that the large growth of arecas on the island should have given rise to the title.

harbour, which, formed by the strait separating Penang from the Quedah coast, is deep, with good anchorage, enabling ships of large burden to lie a few hundred yards off the town; and so spacious, as to be capable of containing almost any number of vessels. A considerable commerce is accordingly carried on, which is represented as being on the increase.[2] The coast is bold, and studded with several islands, and on almost every side the shore is lined with groves of the cocoanut. A chain of mountains, having an elevation of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, run diagonally across the island from north-east to south-west; on each side, extending from their base to the coast, are fertile plains, which are entirely cultivated, except where interrupted by forests of fine trees and groves of the areca. To the north-east is a level plain, three miles in breadth, called the "Valley." This is the most populous part of the island; Georgetown (the capital), with its forts, barracks, &c., being built on its eastern extremity, and the houses of the principal European inhabitants scattered over its surface. The northern part is generally mountainous, and the summits of many of the hills are studded with residences of European planters. There are no rivers; but numerous streams and rivulets, which find their source in these mountains, serve to irrigate and fertilize the soil.

The climate of Penang varies on the hills and in the valley. In the former it is most delightful: the medium temperature of the year is 70°; the average annual range of the thermometer about 10°. Being exposed at all times to refreshing breezes, the heat in the middle of the day, in the hottest weather, is never oppressive; and from the purity and bracing character of the air, together with the beauty of the scenery, it offers a most agreeable resort for convalescents. At some seasons, morning fogs hang over the summits, which make it cold, and render warm clothing necessary. In the valley,[3] covered with its rich verdure and luxuriant vegetation, the climate is moist. There the temperature in the day rises to 90°, and is seldom lower than 76°; but the nights and mornings are always delightfully cool.[4] January and February are the driest months; April, May, and June are rainy ones; but showers are frequent throughout the year. The diseases which are most

[2] India Financial Disp. 24 May, 1854.

[3] Ward, Contributions to the Med. Topog. of Penang, 6-11.

[4] Id. 16-20.

common are the cholera, fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, rheumatism, and ulcers.

The geological formation of Prince of Wales Island is primitive. The mountains consist almost exclusively of granite; mica occasionally occurs in pretty large quantities, and quartz is sometimes found. The subsoil of the hills consists in some places of decomposed rock, varying from one to eight feet in depth; the valley is of alluvial formation, formed by the detritus of the mountain, which has been accumulating for ages. Dr. Ward supposes that the sea at some remote period covered these parts, and washed the base of the mountains; and this opinion is borne out by the appearance of the opposite shore, where Captain Low discovered for some miles inland evidences of the gradual retirement of the ocean, in the ridges which at intervals run parallel with the coast. The only mineral known to exist is tin; and it is said the mountains are rich in this ore, though no mines have been worked.

The soil throughout the island is generally light, but varies in quality: at the foot of the mountains it becomes rich; in the valleys it consists of a vegetable mould, some inches in depth, with a substratum of sand. Towards the sea, where it has been covered with mangroves, the soil is a rich black mould, mixed with small quantities of sand and gravel.

The whole island is covered with a luxuriant vegetation. When first transferred to the English, dense forests and noxious jungle covered its surface: these have been now cleared away, and highly-cultivated fields and smiling gardens occupy their place. The eastern side of the island, consisting of low lands, which are well adapted to the growth of rice, is almost exclusively appropriated to its cultivation. On the south-western side, the soil, being of a different character, is occupied by beautiful plantations of the spice and pepper plants. The cleared summits of the hills are productive in cloves, which are the finest in the world; their sides are clothed with forests and plantations of tea, cotton, and tobacco; and the plains are rich also in coffee, sugarcane, and all descriptions of fruit-trees and vegetables. The nutmeg is a tall tree: the island contains several descriptions, varying in the colour of their leaves and the shape of the fruit. The betel-vine is extensively planted;

the natives have a great partiality for the leaf, and are large consumers of it.

So great a variety of races constitutes the population of Prince of Wales Island, that Sir George Leith remarks, "There is not, probably in any part of the world, so small a space in which so many different people are assembled together, or so great a variety of languages spoken." There are Malays, Chinese, Buttas, Bengalese, Europeans, Chuliahs, Siamese, and Burmese. When first taken possession of by the British, it was very thinly populated; a few Malay families, who used to gain their livelihood by fishing, and several bands of pirates, being the only inhabitants. Soon after the settlement of the British, however, Chinese, and people from various countries, congregated here to enjoy the advantages of British protection; and in 1797, ten years after the first establishment of the British, the number of inhabitants amounted to 6,937. In 1801 it had increased to 9,587; in 1828 the population was 37,715; in 1848 it had risen to 39,589. The total population of the Straits settlements at the same period, inclusive of military and convicts, was as follows:—

Prince of Wales Island	39,589
Province Wellesley	51,509
Singapore	57,421
Malacca	54,021
Total[5]	202,540

[5] Bengal Revenue Disp. 15 Nov. 1848.

The British inhabitants are either planters, merchants, or gentlemen holding official situations.

Prince of Wales Island is the seat of government for all the British possessions in the Straits. At the latter end of the last century, the East-India Company deemed it necessary to establish a port in the Straits of Malacca; and after several fruitless endeavours to obtain Acheen, Penang was fixed upon. The Company were at the same time apprized by Captain Light, that the king of Quedah would transfer the island into their hands upon the annual payment of 6,000 Spanish dollars. Terms being drawn up and agreed to, Captain Light was appointed by the government superintendent of their new settlement. Through the indefatigable exertions of Captain

Light, forests were cleared, lands distributed, a town built, and port constructed; so that in a few years the island was in a most flourishing condition. In 1791, the king of Quedah seeing its prosperous state, demanded an increase of stipend, and upon refusal, collected a force on the opposite shore for the purpose of attack. This intention, however, was frustrated by the timely operations of the superintendent, who, applying for assistance from Bengal, drove him away, dispersed his troops, and afterwards entered into a treaty with him. Captain Light, after filling his station to the satisfaction of his country and those over whom he was placed, died in 1794. A few years afterwards, the designation of superintendent was changed to that of lieutenant-governor. In 1802, a strip of land on the opposite coast, now known as Province Wellesley, was obtained from the king of Quedah; and in 1807, the judicial administration, previously in the hands of the local government, was vested in a recorder's court. Before the year 1805, the authorities of Penang were subordinate to the Bengal presidency: at that period they were constituted a separate presidency. This new arrangement lasted till 1830, when Malacca and Singapore were incorporated with Penang, and the eastern settlements were again made subordinate to Bengal. A commissioner or governor was appointed to preside over the three settlements, and a deputy resident was placed over each. In 1851, this dependency upon the government of Bengal was removed, and the governor of the united settlements was declared subject only to the government of India.[6]

PROME.—A town in the British territory of Pegu, situate on the left bank of the Irawaddy. It is a place of considerable importance, and under British administration will probably advance in commercial consequence, wealth, and prosperity. During the first Burmese war (1825), it was taken possession of by the British without the trouble of firing a gun, the enemy having deserted it, after setting it on fire. The conflagration destroyed one quarter of the town. The captors were rewarded by finding among the spoil a hundred pieces of artillery and a large supply of grain. In the second war with Ava (1852), Prome again fell into the hands of the British, and with almost as little effort on their part. Some resistance was offered as part of the troops, after landing, advanced to

[6] Government Not. Bengal Hurkaru, 19 Aug. 1851, p. 4.

the position meant to be occupied for the night; but it was speedily overcome, with very trifling loss, and in the morning the town was found evacuated. Prome is distant from the town of Pegu, N.W., 113 miles. Lat. 18° 47′, long. 95° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PROMNA.—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 53 miles N. of Moulmein. Lat. 17° 16′, long. 97° 42′.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.—See WELLESLEY PROVINCE.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PRUCHITGURH.—A town in the native state of Sawuntwarree, presidency of Bombay, 20 miles N.E. from Vingoorla, and 52 miles S.W. by S. from Kolapoor. Lat. 16° 3′, long. 73° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PRUCHITGURH.—A town in the native state of Kolapoor, presidency of Bombay, 50 miles N.W. from Kolapoor, and 38 miles S.W. by S. from Sattara. Lat. 17° 12′, long. 73° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Masson, Kalat, 296. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 135 —Hart, Jour. from Kurrachee to Hinglaj.
[2] Pott. Belooch. 252.

PUBB MOUNTAINS,[1] extending southward from the Hala range, and forming a natural boundary between the Belooche province of Lus and Sinde. If we consider their northern limit to be in lat. 26°, where the Hala range becomes contracted to about thirty miles in breadth,[2] and their southern to be Cape Monze, their length will be found to be about ninety miles. In lat. 25° 3′, long. 66° 50′, they are crossed by the route from Kurrachee to Sonmeanee, at the pass of Guncloba, described by Hart[3] as "stony, of trifling ascent, and the descent equally gentle." The highest part appears to be about lat. 25° 30′, where native report represents the elevation as great, though it does not probably exceed that of the mountains of Western Sinde, considered to be about 2,000 feet.[4]

[3] Ut supra, 135.

[4] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 205.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUBNA.[1]—A British district under the presidency of Bengal, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district Bogra or Bagura; on the north-east by the British district Mymensing; on the south-east by the British district Dacca Jelalpore; on the south by the British district Jessore; on the west, and also on the north-west, by the British districts Nuddea and Rajeshahye: it lies between lat.* 23° 34′—24° 36′, long. 88° 55′—89° 48′, and has an area of 2,606 square miles.[2] It is a remarkably watery tract, containing many jhils or shallow lakes, and being traversed

[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[1] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 44, note.

* Roygunge, in the northern quarter of the district, was made over to Boogoorah in 1840.[1]

by the Ganges, and numerous offsets from that river and from the Brahmapootra. The Ganges, called at this part of its course the Podda, enters the district at Balmarea, on the western frontier, in lat. 24° 10′, long. 88° 56′, and holds a course sinuous, but generally south-easterly, for ninety miles, to Molapora, in lat. 23° 40′, long. 89° 52′, where it passes into Dacca Jelalpore, about fifteen miles above which point, it on the left side receives the Jaboona, a great offset from the Brahmapootra. It throws off numerous offsets right and left, and in many places expands widely, inclosing numerous extensive islands. Heber,[3] who navigated it during the rainy season, describes it at that time as from four to five miles wide. The Ballasir, a great watercourse formed by the junction of the Attree and the Burrul, an offset of the Podda, holds a course from north-west to south-east for fifty miles (or, including its affluents, sixty), and then joins the Jaboona, a great branch of the Brahmapootra. It is throughout a succession of lakes or jhils, many of which are of considerable extent. The great river Curatteea joins it on the left side, about fifteen miles above the confluence with the Jaboona. This last stream transmitting the main volume of the Brahmapootra, and flowing from north to south, forms the eastern boundary of this district during a course of twenty miles, when it falls into the Ganges on the left side. The Pubna, a considerable watercourse, parts from the Podda on the left side, near the town of Pubna, whence it derives its name, takes a sinuous, but generally south-easterly course, for about fifty miles, and rejoins the main stream just above its confluence with the Jaboona. The Gorai, the Chundna, and the Hariganga, large streams, diverge from the Podda on the right side, and traverse the southern part of the district in a south-easterly direction. The Kumar, a large offset from the Martabhanga branch of the Ganges, holding a very tortuous course, but generally in a south-easterly direction, forms the south-western boundary of this district, separating it from the British possession of Jessore for about sixty miles, to Surbaz. All these streams communicate right and left by means of numerous channels, rendering the surface a reticulation of watercourses, and everywhere, during the rainy season, causing widely-spread inundations. The district is indeed nearly as much intersected by watercourses as the Sunderbunds; but the

[3] Narrat. of Journ. i. 169.

streams of the former are fresh, whilst those of the latter are salt, or at least brackish. The country is in many places very fine, especially along the banks of some of the rivers. Heber,

[4] Ut supra, i. 123.

in the narrative[4] of his navigation of the Chundna, observes, "The broad river, with a very rapid current, swarming with small picturesque canoes, and no less picturesque fishermen, winding through fields of green corn, natural meadows covered with cattle, successive plantations of cotton, sugar, and pawn, studded with villages, and masts in every creek and angle, and backed continually (though in a continuous and heavy line, like the shores of the Hooghly) with magnificent peepul, banian, bamboo, and cocoa trees, afford a succession of pictures the most riant that I have seen, and infinitely beyond anything which I ever expected to see in Bengal."

The population of this district, according to official return, amounts to 600,000.[5]

[5] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

From the facility of water-carriage in every part of the district, and in every direction, roads are little required. The principal routes are from north to south, from Pubna, by Comercolly, to Jessore; from east to west, from Pubna to Cossimbazar and Moorshedabad; and from south-east to north-west, from Pubna to Rampore.

This tract was acquired by the East-India Company in 1765, by virtue of the firman of Shah Alam, conveying to that authority the Dewanny of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUBNA.—A town, the principal place of the British district of the same name, situate about a mile north of the left bank of the Podda, or great eastern branch of the Ganges, and on the Pubna, an offset from it. The civil establishment here consists of a collector, with a suitable number of inferior officers. Pubna is distant N.E. from Calcutta 130 miles. Lat. 24°, long. 89° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUCCOLE.—A town in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, 49 miles S.S.W. of Nusserabad. Lat. 24° 9′, long. 90°.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 299.

PUCHAK, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Nusserabad to the town of Jodhpoor, and 43 miles E. of the latter. It contains 200 houses, supplied with water from ten wells. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 73° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUCHARI.—A village in the district of Shekawuttee,

territory of Jeypore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 8′, long. 76° 1′.

PUCHBUDRA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a town 60 miles S.W. of the city of Jodhpoor, and eight miles N. of the right bank of the Sonee. It is situate in a fertile but scantily cultivated country, and three miles south of salt marshes, the brine of which is so strong in the dry season, that the salt spontaneously crystallizes into large masses about bushes thrown into the pools for that purpose. The town and the salt-works belong to the khalsa or royal estate of the maharaja of Jodhpur, and the revenue from them is allocated to the maintenance of his zenana. There is a manufactory of coarse cloths in the town, which contains about 1,000 houses. Lat. 25° 57′, long. 72° 21′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 117.

PUCHESUR, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village at the confluence of the rivers Surjoo and Kalee (Eastern), on the left bank of the former, right of the latter, 10 miles S. of the cantonment of Petoragurh. Lat. 29° 27′, long. 80° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUCHEWOR,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Nusseerabad, 183[2] miles S.W. of former, 40 N.E. of latter. It is of considerable size, has a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 75° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 20.

PUCHGAIN, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Delhi, and 35[1] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 19′, long. 77° 52′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

PUCHOWREA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Pillibheet to Petoragurh cantonment, 25 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 57′, long. 80° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUCHPERA, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 52 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 41′, long. 78° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUCHPERA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

route from the town of Pillibheet to Nugina, and 16 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 48′, long. 79° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 7.

PUCHPERA,[1] in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Etawa, and 30[2] miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 27° 5′, long. 78° 41′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 148, 219.

PUCHROLI, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from the town of Jodhpoor to that of Ajmeer, and 37 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent. Lat. 26° 35′, long. 74° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

PUCHUM SUREEORA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the Rajapoor ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 39[2] miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad and winding, the country well cultivated. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 81° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUCKA BHOOTA.—A town in the native state of Bhawulpoor, situate on the left bank of the Indus river, and 131 miles S.W. by W. from Bhawulpoor. Lat. 28° 26′, long. 69° 59′.

E.I.C Ms. Doc.

PUCKERPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, 51 miles N.E. from Lucknow, and 106 miles E.S.E. from Shahjehanpoor. Lat. 27° 22′, long. 81° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUDAPADDY.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 49 miles S.E. by E. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 29′, long. 76° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUDDOW.—A town in the British district of Tavoy, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 131 miles N.N.W. of Tenasserim. Lat. 13° 53′, long. 98° 22′.

PUDHOR.—See BHUDDUR.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

PUDORA, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 53[1] miles N.E. of the former. It has water from wells, but other supplies must be obtained from the surrounding villages. The road in this part of the route is generally good, the country level and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 42′, long. 78° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUDREE.—A town in Scinde, situate in the territory of

Ali Moorad, 73 miles S.S.E. from Bukkur, and 106 miles N.E. by N. from Hydrabad. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 69° 19′.

PUDREE.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 44 miles S.E. of Durbunga. Lat. 25° 38′, long. 86° 23′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUDROWNAN.[1]—The principal place of the pergunnah of Sidhoa Jobuna, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpore cantonment to Mullye, and 36[2] miles E. of the former. It is situate in a beautiful,[3] well-wooded country, and when Buchanan surveyed it about forty years ago, "contained 700 houses. A few had two stories, and a few were tiled, but by far the greater part consisted of miserable thatched huts. The rajah's castle occupied one corner, and the whole had been surrounded by a ditch and bamboo hedge." He adds, "The town had considerable manufactures of sugar, nitre, and cloth, and advances were made from the Company's factory at Ghazeepore for the two latter." Supplies are abundant here, and the road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. from Dinapoor 105 miles. Lat. 26° 50′, long. 84° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 188.
[3] Buchanan, Survey, ii. 354.

PUGGUR.—A town in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, 23 miles W. by S. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 23° 54′, long. 85° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUGHROOKHEE.—A town in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, 33 miles S. of Behar. Lat. 24° 44′, long. 85° 37′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUHAREE, or PAHAREE, a native state of Bundelcund, with an area of four square miles, containing a population of 800. The rajah maintains a military force of fifty infantry.[1] Puharee, the capital, is in lat. 25° 14′, long. 80° 50′.

[1] Statistics of Native States, 9.

PUHAREE,[1] in the territory of Bhurtpore, a village on the route from Mathura to Ferozpoor, by Deeg, 54[2] miles N.W. of former, 15 S.E. of latter. Lat. 27° 43′, long. 77° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 265.

PUHASOO, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Boolundshuhur to Allygurh, 19 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 11′, long. 78° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUHPOOND,[1] in the British district of Etawa, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is situate near

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

the river Seengur, 32 miles S.E. of Etawa, 56 miles W. of Cawnpore. Puhpoond contains a population of 6,063 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 26° 36′, long. 79° 32′.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 115.

PUHRAH, or PAHRAH, one of the native states of Bundelcund, containing an area of ten square miles, with a population of 1,600. The rajah maintains a force consisting of four horse and ninety-nine infantry.[1] Puhrah, the principal place, is in lat. 25° 23′, long. 80° 18′.

[1] Statistics of Native States, 8.

PUJOUL,[1] in the hill state of Komharsen, a village on the right bank of the Giree. Elevation above the sea 4,980[2] feet. Lat. 31° 6′, long. 77° 31′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 28, at end of vol.

PUKHROULA, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Moradabad, and 37 miles S.E. of the former place. It is situate near the left bank of the Ganges, in an open and partially-cultivated country. The road is generally bad, and under water in many places during the rains. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, *viâ* Moradabad, 924 miles. Lat. 28° 51′, long. 78° 15′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 235.

PUKHURA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Naling river, and 102 miles W.N.W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 15′, long. 83° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUKKA SERAI, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Delhi, and 14 miles[1] S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is generally good, though in some places sandy and heavy; the country is level, open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 32′, long. 77° 26′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

PUKLI,[1] in the north of the Punjab, a small tract east of the Indus: it is very fertile. Runjeet Singh obtained possession of it about twenty years ago, by expelling the Mahometan chief, Poyndu Khan, who took refuge in the island of Chuttoorbye, in the Indus: it is generally supposed to be the Peuceolatis[2] of Arrian, but erroneously, as that (lib. iv. 22) was on the west side of the river, and Pukli[3] is on the east. Lat. 34° 15′—34° 30′, long. 72° 50′—73° 15′.

[1] Burnes, Pol. Power of the Sikhs, 1. Wilson, Ariana Antiqua, 185. Ayeen Akbery, ii. 169.
[2] Rennell, 116.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, pp. 393, 394 – Court, Conjectures on the March of Alexander.

PUKREE,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 781 miles[2] N.W. of Calcutta by the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

river route, and 27 S.E. of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25° 18', long. 82° 12'.

PULANA, or PLANA,[1] in the hill state of Goond, tributary to Keonthul, a village on the right bank of the Giree, near the confluence of a feeder from the north. Elevation above the sea 6,133 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 6', long. 77° 29'.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 25, at end of vol.

PULANA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 15 miles N.N.E. from Oodeypoor, and 66 miles W.N.W. from Neemuch. Lat. 24° 48', long. 73° 55'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PULANTI.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the San Coos river, and 28 miles E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 42', long. 85° 44'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PULICAT,[1] in the British district Chingleput, presidency of Madras, a town on an island in an extensive inlet of the sea or salt-water lake of the same name. The lake of Pulicat is thirty-three miles[2] in length from north to south, and eleven in breadth where widest, and contains some large islands besides that on which the town is situate. It seems to have been produced by "the sea's breaking[3] through a low sandy beach, and overflowing the lands within, for its communications with the sea are extremely narrow, like the embouchures of small rivers." From one to two miles off shore is the road called Pulicat Anchorage, where there are six or seven fathoms[4] water. The lake, throughout its whole length, forms the north-eastern limit of the British district of Arcot, south division. An extensive line of water communication has been established between the city of Madras and the town of Doogoorauzepatam, principally by means of this lake.[5] The town of Pulicat is distant from Arcot, N.E., 76 miles; Nellore, S., 75; Madras, N., 22. Lat. 13° 25', long. 80° 22'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras Army, 31.

[3] Rennell, Mem. of a Map of Hindostan, 204. Wilks, Historical Sketches of the South of India, ii. 320.

[4] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 506.

[5] India Pub. Disp. 31 March, 1852.

PULLA, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Delhi, and nine miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is in many places heavy, and confined between ridges of drifted sand; the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 59', long. 78° 3'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PULLA CHAND, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 32 miles[1] N.E. of the

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 237.

latter. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good, the country open and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 53', long. 77° 53'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. PULLADUM.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 21 miles E. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 11°, long. 77° 19'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. PULLAGOO.—A town in the British district of Tavoy, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 148 miles S.S.E. of Moulmein. Lat. 14° 24', long. 98° 16'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. PULLAMPUTTI.—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, 33 miles N. by E. of Madura. Lat. 10° 23', long. 78° 16'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. PULLANAMAIREE.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 36 miles W.N.W. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 13', long. 78° 48'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. PULLEA.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate on the left bank of the Chowka river, and 112 miles N. by W. from Lucknow. Lat. 28° 26', long. 80° 37'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. PULLEAPOORAM.—A town in the native state of Travancore, 11 miles N.W. from Trivandrum, and 59 miles W. from Tinnevelly. Lat. 8° 36', long. 76° 54'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. PULLEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 49 miles N.N.W. from Jodhpoor, and 122 miles W. by N. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 57', long. 72° 50'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. PULLEHRA.—A town in the Boondela state of Tehree, 32 miles N.E. from Tehree, and 88 miles N.N.E. from Saugur. Lat. 25° 1', long. 79° 15'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. PULLOK.—A town in the British district of Tavoy, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 88 miles N.N.W. of Tenasserim. Lat. 13° 20', long. 98° 41'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. PULLOW.—A town in the British district of Mergui, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 66 miles N.N.W. of Tenasserim. Lat. 13°, long. 98° 44'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. PULLUSGHUR.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpoor, 85 miles E.S.E. from Nagpoor, and 105 miles S.S.E. from Seuni. Lat. 20° 40', long. 80° 20'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. PULLYCOOT.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 72 miles S.E. by E. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 20', long. 76° 20'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. PULLYPATTI.—A town in the British district of Salem,

presidency of Madras, 23 miles N.E. of Salem. Lat. 11° 55′, long. 78° 26′.

PULNEY.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 59 miles N.W. of Madura. Lat. 10° 30′, long. 77° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PULRA.—A village in the British district of Mozuffurnuggur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 22′, long. 77° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PULUSGAON.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpoor or Berar, 29 miles S.W. by S. from Nagpoor, and 92 miles E.S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 49′, long. 78° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PULWUL,[1] * in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town, giving name to the pergunnah so called, on the route from Delhi to Muttra,[2] and 41 miles S. of the former. It has a population of 10,062 inhabitants.[3] The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 9′, long. 77° 23′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 148. Heber, Journ. in India, i. 576.
[3] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 41. Jacquemont, iii. 489.

PUNAKHA.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the left bank of the Bagnee river, and 96 miles E.N.E. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 89° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUNAMURTHCOTAH.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 49 miles E. by S. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 44′, long. 76° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUNAPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapore, and six miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, fertile, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 21′, long. 79° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

PUNAR.[1]—A river of the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, rising on the northern declivity of the Sub-Himalaya, or southern and inferior range of the Himalaya, in lat. 29° 28′, long. 79° 48′, and 11 miles S.E. of Fort Almora. It flows circuitously, but generally in an easterly direction, and, receiving many rivulets right and left, falls into the Surjoo, a great tributary of the Gogra, on the right side, in lat. 29° 32′, long. 80° 7′, having a total length of course of twenty-five miles. Buchanan,[2] on hearsay evidence, states that gold is found in its channel; but

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 298.

* In the Ayeen Akbery it is mentioned to have a brick fort on a hill.

[3] As. Res. xvi. 157 —Statistical Account of Kamaon.
[4] Ms. Field-books.

neither Traill,[3] in his Statistical Account of Kumaon, nor Webb,[4] appears to mention this circumstance.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 33.

PUNASSA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route by the Kutra Pass; from the cantonment of Allahabad to Rewah, 21 miles[2] S.E. of the former. It is situate on the left bank of the Tons, close to its confluence with the Ganges. The Tons, here crossed by ferry, has a bed 400 yards wide; its left bank steep, its right sloping. The stream in the dry season is about 150 yards wide, and generally runs under the left bank. The road in this part of the route is cut up by ravines, the country cultivated. Lat. 25° 16′, long. 82° 7′.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 248. F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 359. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 293.
[2] Vigne, i. 249.
[3] Jacquemont, Voyage, v. 166.

PUNCH,[1] in the Northern Punjab, a small town on the southern slope of the mountains bounding Cashmere on the south. It is situate at the foot of the Punch Pass, and on the banks of a river of the same name, discharging itself into the Chenaub. It was formerly the capital of a small independent *raj*, the rajah of which was slain by Gulab Singh, the Sikh chief, who exposed his head, and that of his nephew, in an iron cage. At Punch, two much-frequented routes from the Punjab to Cashmere, that by Koteli and that by Rajawur, meet and proceed thence northward, through the Baramula Pass. Elevation of the Punch Pass,[2] 8,500 feet; of the town, 3,280.[3] Punch is in lat. 33° 51′, long. 74° 10′.

[1] Punj. Bokh. ii. 297.
[2] Voyage, v. 165.
[3] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 251.

PUNCH RIVER, in the Punjab, rises on the south-western declivity of the Pir Panjal Pass, about lat. 33° 33′, long. 74° 43′, and takes a direction generally north-westerly down the valley, dividing the Pir Panjal from the Ratan Panjal. After continuing in that direction for about fifty miles, it, close to the town of Punch, receives a feeder from the north, and below the confluence turns to the south-west. Here it is styled by Moorcroft[1] a rivulet; but Jacquemont, who mentions it under the name of Tchaomok,[2] describes it as a torrent so rapid and powerful, that there is much danger in fording it, insomuch that a horse which loses its footing is swept down the stream, and irretrievably perishes. Holding a south-westerly course of about forty miles, it near Koteli receives a considerable feeder, called the river of Rajour,[3] and after a course of about thirty miles further, falls into the Chenaub, in lat. 33° 12′, long. 73° 41′.

PUNDERPOOR.[1]—A town within the presidency of Bombay, on the north-eastern frontier of Sattara, towards the collectorate of Sholapore. It is situate on the Beema, a tributary to the Kistna, and is highly revered by the Brahmins, as containing a celebrated temple dedicated to an incarnation of Vishnu.[2] Here, in 1815, Trimbuckjee Danglia, the profligate minion of the Peishwa, perpetrated the murder of Gungadhur Shastry, the Guicowar's minister and envoy, who had repaired to Poona under the sanction and protection of the British government.[3] The circumstances under which this atrocious crime was committed are thus related:—As he (Gungadhur Shastry) passed along, one of his attendants heard a man in the crowd ask, "Which is the Shastry?" and another reply, "He who wears the necklace;" but not thinking the inquiry of any importance, he paid no attention either to the person asking the question or to him who made the answer. The Shastry entered the temple, performed his devotions, and after remaining a few minutes in conversation with Trimbuckjee Danglia, returned towards the house which he occupied. He advanced but a short distance from the temple, when three men came running behind him, and as if clearing the road for some person of distinction, calling out, "Make way, make way." Their left hands were folded up in cloths, and each of them in his right hand bore what seemed to be a twisted cloth, such as appears to be commonly used for striking persons in a crowd, to make them stand aside. One of them struck the Shastry a violent blow with the cloth, and it was then discovered that he had a sword in his hand; another seized him by the hair and threw him down; and whilst in the act of falling, a third ruffian cut him on the head. Three of the Shastry's attendants remained with their master; but two more assassins rushing from the front, the whole of them were wounded and disabled. The rest of the Shastry's friends and followers, who do not appear to have been blest with any large share of personal intrepidity, ran away, leaving him in the hands of his murderers. Being thus at liberty to complete their bloody work, they mangled the unhappy man in a dreadful manner, and then departed, one of them exclaiming in the Mahratta language, "We have now finished him."

Three of the Shastry's people had remained at the temple in

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 484 —Wathen, Acc. of Inscriptions.

[3] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, iv. 388. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 375. Prinsep, Transacts. in India, i. 292.

attendance upon one of his suite. As they approached the spot where the murder had been committed, they saw five men with naked swords running towards the temple. This alarmed them; but not being aware of what had happened, they made their way as quietly as possible to the Shastry's house; not finding him there, they returned to the road, where they discovered his body cut to pieces. The population[4] of Punderpoor is believed not to exceed 20,000 persons. Distance S.E. from Poona 112 miles, and 185 S.E. from Bombay. Lat. 17° 40', long. 75° 24'.

[4] Selections from Records at East-India House, iv. 142.

PUNDOOA,[1] or PURROOAH, in the British district of Hooghly, presidency of Bengal, a small town[2] with dak or relay station for bearers, on the route from Calcutta to Burdwan, 32 miles N.W. of former, 30 S.E. of latter. Lat. 23° 3', long. 88° 18'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 319.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUNDOOKESUR, in the British district of Gurhwal, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Sireenuggur to Thibet, 54 miles N.E. by E. of the former. Lat. 30° 37', long. 79° 36'.

PUNDRAWUL, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Khasgunj to Meerut, and 36 miles[1] N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 7', long. 78° 15'.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 175.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUNGANORE.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 79 miles S. by W. of Cuddapah. Lat. 13° 20', long. 78° 37'.

PUNGI,* in Bussahir, a collection of hamlets in the district of Koonawur, on the right bank of the Sutluj, and at the south-eastern base of a range dividing the valley of the Kushang from that of the Mulgun. The access to it is very difficult, especially from the north-east, in which direction, according to Gerard,[1] "the footpath was rugged in the extreme, lying a great part of the way upon fragments of granite and gneiss, which appeared to have lately fallen; amongst which we saw many a noble pine lying prostrate, whilst a few, with their branches broken off and otherwise disfigured, just barely peeped above the stones. Large portions of rock fall yearly, and their effects are truly dreadful: they sweep every-

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 383—Journ. to Shipke.

[1] As. Res. xv. 397—Herbert, on Levels of Sutlej. Gerard, Koonawur, 235. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 925—Hutton, Two to Koonawur.

* The proper name of the village is Thempi;[1] there are several others close to it, and the whole collectively have the name of Pungi.

thing with them, and sometimes stop the channels of the largest rivers for weeks." The appearance of the place is pleasing, as the houses are arranged in irregular terraces one above the other, on the mountain side,[2] and amidst much thriving cultivation. Here is a handsome temple, covered with slate, and constructed with much care and skill, the woodwork being elaborately and tastefully carved; and in it is installed an idol of mongrel Hindoo lineage, as is usually the case in this part of the country. Close at hand is a small building, serving as the buttery of the deity, and stored with corn, butter, spirits, and other provender, the offerings of the villagers, who, on festivals, are entertained by the priests of the idol. The mountains in the vicinity of the village are in many parts formed artificially into terraces, formerly cultivated and productive, but now wild and overgrown with ancient trees, indicating the decay of population, industry, and productiveness in this part of Bussahir. Elevation above the sea 9,197 feet. Lat. 31° 35′, long. 78° 20′.

[2] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 234.

PUNGURA,[1] in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Jubulpoor, 20 miles[2] S. of the former. It has water from a tank and wells; but supplies are scanty, the surrounding country being barren. Lat. 25° 13′, long. 80° 31′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 396 —Adam, on Geol. of Bundelcund.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 76.

PUNHETTI,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Mynpoorie, and eight miles[2] S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and rather well cultivated. Lat. 27° 51′, long. 78° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

PUNIAR,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town 12 miles S.W. of the fort of that name, the scene of an engagement[2] which took place on the 29th December 1843 (the date of the victory of Maharajpore), between the British and Mahratta forces. Major-General Grey leading from Bundelcund a British detachment to co-operate with that marching from Agra under the conduct of Sir Hugh Gough, commander-in-chief, crossed the river Sindh at Chandpur, and proceeding north-west, on the 29th, after a march of sixteen miles, was attacked by the Mahratta

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Further Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament April, 1844, p. 165. India Pol. Disp. 10 Dec. 1845.

army, strongly posted near the village of Mangor. The British army took post at Puniar, and by a series of attacks drove[3] the enemy from all points of his position and captured all his artillery, amounting to twenty-four pieces, and all his ammunition. The Mahratta army is represented to have been about 12,000 strong, and to have suffered most severely; the British loss amounted to thirty-five[4] killed and 182 wounded. Lat. 26° 6′, long. 78° 6′.

[3] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, vi. 514, 515.

[4] Further Papers respecting Gwalior, 167.

PUNJAB[1] (THE), an extensive territory on the north-west of India, so called from two Persian words, signifying "five waters," the name having reference to five great rivers which flow through it. With respect to the propriety of the designation, it is, however, to be observed, that there are in fact six rivers, the Indus, the Jhelum, the Chenaub, the Ravee, the Beas, and the Sutlej; but as the Beas has a much shorter course than the others, it seems to have been disregarded when the name of the country was bestowed. In semi-civilized states, and especially in those of Asia, the boundaries, at all times ill-defined, are subject to frequent changes; and this holds true in regard to the territory lately acquired from the Sikhs, in consequence of their incessant wars with their neighbours to the north and west. In the present case, the province now designated the Punjab will be regarded as co-extensive with the recent empire of the Sikhs, with the exception of the provinces allotted by the British to Gholab Singh, and which are now comprehended within the newly-constituted kingdom of Cashmere. Regarded in this view, the Punjab will be found to possess natural limits remarkably well defined.* They are as follows:—On the north, the lower boundaries of Gholab Singh's dominions; on the west, the Suliman range of mountains; on the east and south-east, the river Sutlej and its continuation the Ghara. The shape in outline approaches that of the sector of a circle, the centre of which is at the confluence of the Punjnud and the Indus, in lat. 28° 55′, long. 70° 31′; the extreme radii, the Suliman range,

[1] Wilson, Ariana Antiqua, 195. Rennell, 80.

* For administrative purposes the Cis-Sutlej states have been annexed to the Punjab, and the united territories are subject to one administration.[1] These states comprise a tract of country which intervenes between the Jumna and the Sutlej, and are noticed separately under the article SIRHIND.

[1] Report on the Administration of the Punjab, 1854, p. 1.

holding in general a direction not greatly varying from north to south; the Sutlej, and its continuation the Ghara, holding a direction from north-east to south-west; the arc in its highest latitude touching the 35th parallel. The most western point is just below the confluence of the Punjnud and Indus; the most eastern is between the 78th and 79th meridian. The length from east to west is about 550 miles; the breadth, measured at right angles to this, about 420; the superficial extent, 78,477 square miles.

No two regions can differ more in physical character than the northern and southern part of this territory. Within the north-east angle is comprehended the Alpine region of Kangra. The north-west angle comprises the Eusofzye country, Peshawur, Kohat, Huzara, and the country thence extending southward to the Salt range; the entire tract being intersected by mountain-ranges, and consisting of a series of valleys, encircled by hills. The remainder includes the plain country of the Punjab, distributed into the five doabs, and stretching south-west with a regularity rarely broken by any eminence of importance. The declivity of the surface from north-east to south-west is proved beyond question by the course of the rivers, which all descend in that direction. Jacquemont[2] considers that the courses of the Soorsutty and Guggur, which, flowing from the Himalaya, are lost in the desert of Bikanir, lie along an elevated tract dividing the basin of the Jumna from that of the Sutlej, and that barometric and other observations prove the plain of the Punjab to be below that of Eastern Hindostan. He thence concludes the bed of the Sutlej, in its course through the plain, to be lower than that of the Jumna; that of the Beas lower than that of the Sutlej; and so in succession westward with regard to the beds of the Ravee, the Chenaub, and the Jhelum, to the Indus, flowing through the lowest part of this extensive basin.

[2] Voyage, v. 188.

About the town of Mundi, near the north-eastern frontier, and on the upper course of the Beas, in the most southern and lower ranges of the Himalaya, is an extensive tract of rocks and deposits of recent formation,[3] of limestone, sandstone, gypsum, argillaceous slate, amidst which veins of quartz occasionally occur. This formation is important, in conse-

[3] Jacquemont, v. 318.

quence of containing inexhaustible beds of fossil salt,* very compact and heavy, and of a reddish colour. On the west of the Punjab, and crossing the Doab, between the Jhelum and the Indus, is the Salt range, which is cross-cut by the channel of the Indus, and which, to the north of the Daman, on the western side of that river, joins the Suliman and Khyber ranges. The Salt range,[4] sometimes (on the west of the Indus) called the Kalabagh range, holds a direction a little south of east, between lat. 32° 30′—33°, and terminates rather abruptly on the right bank of the river Jhelum.[5] The elevation is not great, probably in few places exceeding 2,000[6] feet above the sea. The formations[7] composing it are grauwacke, limestone, sandstone, gypsum, and red tenacious clay, investing enormous deposits of common salt, or chloride of sodium.

[4] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 103. Wood, Oxus, 132. Burnes, Pers. Narr. 93.
[5] Jacquemont, v. 109.
[6] Burnes, Bokh. i. 52.
[7] Jacquemont, v. 109-116. Burnes, i. 52.

Altogether, the ascertained mineral wealth of the Punjab and its dependencies appears scanty in proportion to the great extent of its mountains. Gold is found in the sands of the streams of the Chenaub,[8] the Huroo, and the Swan. Graphite or plumbago abounds in the Pir Panjal, bounding Cashmere on the south-west.[9] Iron is also raised in Mundi,[1] as well as common salt. The Salt range, besides the mineral from which it is named, produces antimony, alum, and sulphur. Nitre[2] is obtained in abundance from the alluvial plains. Coal[3] exists about the Salt range at Mukkud, on the left bank of the Indus, and in the localities of Joa, Meealee, and Nummul.[4] Scientific inquiries into the mineral resources of the Salt range, and the Alpine portion of the Sindh Sagur Doab, have been authorized by the government.[5]

[8] Burnes, Bokh. i. 80; ii. 401.
[9] F. Von Hugel, ii. 245.
[1] Moorcr. i. 175.
[2] Burnes, Bokh. ii. 402.
[3] Burnes, Rep. on Coal, 79.
[4] Wood, Rep. on Coal, 80.
[5] Report, ut supra, 102.

No country of the same extent probably enjoys more largely than the Punjab the means of irrigation and of inland navigation, by means of its six noble rivers. The most eastern, the Sutlej,† has its source in Thibet, in lat. 30° 8′, long. 81° 53′. Holding a south-westerly course of about 550 miles,‡ it

* Moorcroft[1] states that the salt of this tract is found in grauwacke: the occurrence of this rock is not mentioned by Jacquemont.[2]

† Considered to be the Zadadrus,[3] Hesidrus, Hesudrus, of the classical writers; the Satadru, or Satahrada,[4] "the hundred-channelled" of the Sanscrit.

‡ Gerard[5] considers its length of course to be 570 miles, but this appears rather an over-estimate.

[1] Punj. Bokh. i. 159.
[2] Voyage, v. 318, 319.
[3] Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien, iii. 666.
[4] As. Res. xv. 32 —Wilson, Hist. of Kashmir. Id. Ariana, Antiq. 195. Rennell, 78, 82.
[5] Koonawur, 23.

receives the Beas, below the confluence of which, taking place near Hurekee, and in lat. 31° 12′, long. 75° 3′, the united stream is called the Ghára for about 300 miles, to the confluence of the Chenaub; thenceforward the aggregate body of water bears the name of the Punjnud for a further distance of about sixty miles, to its confluence with the Indus. Next to the Sutlej, westward, is the Beas,* rising in lat. 32° 24′, long. 77° 12′,[6] and holding a sinuous course of about 290 miles, in general to the south-west, to its confluence with the Sutlej. Farther to the west flows the Ravee,† the least in the volume of its water, though not in the length of its course. Issuing from a lake[7] embosomed in the Himalaya, in lat. 32° 30′, long. 77° 1′, it holds a very tortuous course, but generally in a south-westerly direction, for about 420 miles, to its confluence with the Chenaub. This last-mentioned river,‡ usually regarded as the largest of the Punjab, flows in general west of that of the Ravee, though its source is more eastward, as it sweeps in a wide flexure round the upper part of the smaller rivers. Rising in Lahoul, in lat. 32° 48′, long. 77° 27′,[8] the Chenaub pursues a circuitous course, but for the most part south-west, and at the distance of about 600 miles from its source, unites with the Jhelum, near Trimo ferry.[9] The united stream, proceeding in the same direction for about fifty miles, receives the water of the Ravee;[1] below the confluence it loses the name of Chenaub, and is called the Trimab[2] for a further distance of 110 miles, to the junction of the Ghara. From that point the river flows about sixty miles, as before mentioned, to its confluence with the Indus, being called the Punjnud, a name derived from its conveying the accumulated water of the Beas, the Sutlej, the Ravee, the Chenaub, and the Jhelum. This last river rises in Cashmere,[3] the whole valley of which it drains. Soon after its issue therefrom, it receives a large tributary, the Kishengunga, or river of Mazufurabad, and after

[6] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 190.

[7] Id. i. 197.

[8] Id. i. 196.

[9] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 120. Macartney, in Elph. 659.

[1] Id. iii. 305.

[2] Boileau, Rajwara, 62. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 207—Mackeson, on Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej.

[3] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 292, 335. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 252. F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iv. 118.

* Considered to be the Bibasis, Hyphasis, or Hypasis of the classical writers;[1] the Bipasa, or Vipasa, of the Sanscrit.

† Considered to be the Hydraotes,[2] or Hyarotes, of the classical writers; the Iravati of the Sanscrit. It is to this day called Iraotee[3] by the natives.

‡ Considered to be the Acesines[4] of the classical writers.

[1] Arrian, vi. c. 14. Ritter, Asien, v. 462. Wilson, Ariana Antiq. 195.

[2] Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien, v. 457. Wilson, Ariana Antiq. 195.

[3] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 124, 307.

[4] Ritter, Asien, iii. 1064; v. 452, 464. Wilson, Ariana Antiq. 195. Rennell, 82.

a course of about 490 miles, generally in a south-westerly direction, it unites with the Chenaub near Trimo ferry.* The Indus, the most westerly of the Punjab rivers, traverses the country in a direction from north to south for about 500 miles, from Derbend to the confluence of the Punjnud. These noble streams, besides affording means of inland navigation, scarcely equalled, are of inestimable value for the purposes of irrigation. Several of the old canals have been improved and enlarged. A new canal, intended to traverse the entire length of the Baree Doab, is under construction. "The central line is to be 247 miles in length. It will commence from that point where the river Ravee debouches from the lowest of the Himalayan ranges, thence, cutting through a high bank, it will cross two mountain torrents, till it gains the table-lands; then it will traverse the heart of the Manjha, passing near the great cities of Deenanuggur, Buttala, and Umritsur; thence, striking into the deeps of the wildest wastes of the lower Doab, and running past the ruined cities, tanks, temples, and canals, all of which it is to vivify and regenerate, it will rejoin the Ravee fifty-six miles above Mooltan. At the thirtieth mile of its course, a branch diverges to fertilize the most arid lands of the Doab, and reach the ancient city of Kussoor. From this branch again, a smaller channel is diverted to the eastward, and carried on till it nearly meets the Sutlej opposite the battle-field of Sobraon. At the fifty-fifth mile of the grand line, another channel branches off, to spread fertility down to the capital of Lahore. In addition to the main 247 miles, the Kussoor, Sobraon, and Lahore branches, of eighty-four, sixty-one, and seventy-four miles respectively, will make up an aggregate of 466 miles."[4]

[4] Report, ut supra, 94.

The plain of the Punjab is divided by its rivers into five extensive natural sections, described by the native term *doab*, signifying a great tongue of land lying in the bifurcation above the confluence of two rivers. First, the doab of Julinder,[5] between the Sutlej and the Beas; second, the doab of Baree, between the Beas and Ghara on the east, and the Ravee on the west; third, the doab of Rechna, between the Ravee on the east, and the Chenaub on the west; fourth, the doab of Jetch,

[5] F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 54. Ayeen Akbery, ii. 285, 287, 288, 290, 293.

* The Jhelum is considered to be the Hydaspes[1] of the classical writers; the Bitastha, or Vitastha, of the Sanscrit.

[1] Wilson, Ariana Antiqua, 195. Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien, iii. 1147.

between the Chenaub on the east, and the Jhelum on the west; fifth, the doab of Sinde Sagur, between the Jhelum, Trimab or Chenaub, and Punjnud on the east, and the Indus on the west. Of these, that of Sinde Sagur is the most extensive, but that of Baree by far the most populous, as well as the most important, containing the three great cities, Lahore, Amritsir, and Mooltan.

The regular and gradual slope of the great plain of the Punjab has been mentioned: even the upper part is but of moderate elevation. Thus, Amritsir[6] and Lahore[7] are each 900 feet above the level of the sea, the town of Jhelum about 1,600, and the surface slopes regularly to the south-western extremity, where, close to Mittunkote, the elevation is about 220 feet.[8] In consequence of the nearly unbroken flatness of the surface, the great rivers frequently change their courses in an extraordinary degree. "Bands of sand traverse the country in a north and south direction, which point out the old beds of rivers, and prove that all of them have been changed. The Sutlej, which formerly ran close to the town of Loodianah, is now seven miles to the northward; the Ravee, which twenty years ago washed the walls of the city of Lahore, runs in a channel three miles off to the northward; the Chenaub, which ten or twelve years ago ran close to the town of Ramnuggur, is now four miles distant; and the same applies to the Jhelum."[9] So the Ghara, at no great distance of time, held, for above 200 miles, a course considerably westward of the present, and parallel to it.

Elphinstone[1] says, "The fertility of the Punjab appears to have been too much extolled by our geographers; except near rivers, no part will bear a comparison with the British provinces in Hindostan, and still less with Bengal, which it has been thought to resemble. In the part I passed through, the soil was generally sandy and by no means rich; the country nearer the hills was said to be better, and that further to the south worse; of the four divisions (*doabs*) east of the Hydaspes, the two nearest to that river are chiefly pastured on by herds of oxen and buffaloes, and that more to the east, towards the Hysudrus or Sutlej, though most sterile, is best cultivated. The two former are quite flat, the latter is wavy; there is not a hill to the east of the Hydaspes, and rarely a tree, except of the dwarf race of babool (*mimosa*). On the whole, not a

6 Burnes, Bokh. iii. 298.
7 F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iii. 142.
8 Burnes, Bokh. iii. 209.
9 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, p. 195—Jameson, Rep. on the Punjab. Id. 1837, p. 191—Mackeson, Acc. of Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej.
1 Acc. of Caubul, 81.

third of the country we saw was cultivated." The physical peculiarities of the country, and the varying character of its fertility, are well described in the official report.

"The face of the country presents every variety, from the most luxuriant cultivation to the most sandy deserts, and the wildest prairies of grass and brushwood. A traveller, passing through those lines of communication which traverse the northern tracts, would imagine the Punjab to be the garden of India; again returning to the road which intersects the central tracts, he would suppose it to be a country not worth annexing. The culture manifestly depends upon two causes—the lower Himalayan range, and the rivers. From the base of the hills southward, there stretches a strip of country from fifty to eighty miles broad, watered by mountain rivulets, and for fertility and agriculture unsurpassed in Northern India. In their downward course, the rivers spread wealth and fruitfulness on either side, and their banks are enriched with alluvial deposits, and fringed with the finest cultivation. These tracts, though unadorned with trees, and unrelieved by any picturesque features, are studded with well-peopled villages, are covered with two waving harvests in the year, and are the homes of a sturdy, industrious, and skilful peasantry. Within this tract are situated the sister capitals of Lahore and Umritsur, and most of the chief cities, such as Deenanuggur, Buttala, Sealkote, Wuzeerabad, Goozeranwalla, Ramnugger, and Goojrat.

"Far different is the sad and strange scene which meets the eye in the centres of all the doabs. These are interminable wastes, overgrown with grass and bushes, scantily threaded by sheep-walks and the foot-prints of cattle. The chief tenants of these parts are nomad pastoral tribes, who, knowing neither law nor property, collect herds of cattle, stolen from the agricultural districts. Here and there a hamlet stands alone in the wilderness, tenanted by a semi-barbarous population, the very aborigines of the land. Around the homesteads there will be patches of good cultivation, for the soil is rich and repays irrigation, although the water be deep below the surface. But there are constantly recurring tokens to show that once this region was not inferior to the most favoured districts. Everywhere are seen ruined cities, villages, temples, tanks, wells, and watercourses; such are the changes which have

passed over this country! But it would be an error to suppose that this region is merely an object of scientific or historical interest. It possesses a practical and appreciable importance. It is the only source from which the capital, the chief towns and cities, the great British cantonments, can be supplied with firewood. It yields an abundant supply of grass for all equestrian establishments. It sustains with its inexhaustible pasturage a noble breed of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, and goats. Its boundless grazing-grounds support the race of camels that mainly carry on the Cabul traffic. Portions of it will become the scene of gigantic undertakings, which will tax the skill and resources of the state, but which will, ultimately, yield an ample return for the outlay of capital. Indeed, the Punjab could ill spare its wastes; they are almost as important as the cultivated tracts.

"Such are the centres of the Baree, Rechnah, and Chuj Doabs. In the Sindh Saugur Doab, the waste is much less overgrown and productive, and is little better than a sandy desert, within which the famous fort of Munkhera is the only sign of human habitation.

"But there is one feature of the Sindh Saugur Doab not yet noticed. The doab is divided into two parts by the Salt range, which runs east and west from the Jhelum to the Indus, then reappearing on the opposite bank, stretches onward to meet the Sulimanee range. The fiscal and commercial importance of this range, with its inexhaustible veins of rock salt, will occasion its frequent mention hereafter. Below it spreads the sandy champaign, above it rises a plateau of table-land, abrupt, rocky, and precipitous. In places it undulates into numerous valleys and glens, which are adorned by cultivation. Otherwise, sterility extends throughout the upper and lower divisions of the doab. It can, however, boast of three considerable towns, Rawul Pindee, Chukawul, and Pind Dadun Khan, the latter celebrated for its salt-mines."[2]

The climate of the plain of the Punjab is in general characterized by dryness and warmth. Little rain falls, except in those parts extending along the southern base of the Himalaya, and where the south-west monsoon is partially felt, diminishing in its effect in proportion as it proceeds westward.[3] According to the statement of Elphinstone, the rain "in the north of the

[2] Report, ut supra, 2.

[3] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, i. 130. Jacquemont, Voyage, v. 101. Vigne, Ghuznee, 16.

Punjab exceeds that of Delhi; but in the south of the Punjab, distant both from the sea and the hills, very little rain falls." Still the rains of the monsoon extend as far as Lahore,[4] and fall heavily there in midsummer. In the more southern part of the plain, the soil, where productive, is rendered so by irrigation. In addition to the facilities offered by the rivers and canals, the Persian wheel is employed to draw to the surface the water of numerous wells. The winters are cool, even to the feelings of a European. Elphinstone[5] observes, in regard to his residence in Mooltan, at the end of December: "The weather was delightful during our stay; the thermometer, when at the lowest, was at 28° at sunrise; there were slight frosts in the night." During the march of the English army through this country in 1838, thin ice was formed on the water at the end of December,[6] whilst in the day the thermometer rose to 70°. At the end of December, Elphinstone,[7] marching through the doab between the Chenaub and the Indus, found a very cold wind; but it does not appear that snow falls in this part of the Punjab. Burnes[8] describes the weather in the beginning of February as cold and bleak, frequently rainy, and always cloudy. In January, 1839, the lowest state of the thermometer was found, on different nights of the month, to be respectively[9] 34°, 37°, 38°, 44°. In the day the thermometer, even in midwinter, is seldom below 70°, and in January generally reaches 80°, so that vegetation rapidly proceeds, and the wheat harvest is gathered by the end of April.[1] Such, during winter, is the general temperature of the Punjab south of the Salt range. North of that, and even outside the limits of the mountains, the cold is greater, an effect attributable to a slight increase of elevation rather than to change of latitude. The British, in marching through that tract in December, 1839, found the cold severe, the thermometer during the night sinking to 2° below the freezing-point.[2] The heat in summer is excessive; in the plains at Mooltan[3] it is so great as to be proverbial. At Lahore[4] it was found, in the beginning of June, to raise the thermometer to 112° in a tent artificially cooled. A traveller, who experienced the heat of this season, describes it as "perfectly intolerable; we are unable," he adds, "to eat, drink, or sleep, and support existence by suction alone."[5] Bernier,[6] who had endured the heat of the most

[4] Osborne, Court and Camp of Runjeet Singh, 200.
[5] p. 22.
[6] Hough, App. 58.
[7] p. 25.
[8] Bokhara, i. 44.
[9] Hough, App. 59, 70.
[1] Wood, Oxus, 63.
[2] Hough, App. 70.
[3] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 117. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 396. Vigne, Ghuznee, 16.
[4] Osborne, Court and Camp of Runjeet Singh, 133, 135.
[5] Id. 135.
[6] Voyages, ii. 257.

sultry part of Arabia, found that of the country between Lahore and Cashmere much more distressing, and each morning entertained a dread of being unable to survive till the evening. He describes his body as having become as it were a dry sponge, and he no sooner took a draught of water than it oozed from all parts of his skin, from which the cuticle had peeled, leaving the surface covered with pustules. Some of his companions died of heat even in the shade.

The indigenous vegetation of the plain of the Punjâb closely resembles that of the drier tracts of Eastern Hindostan; trees are scarce, and there occur extensive tracts,[7] containing only a few bushes, principally babools of the mimosa species. Even the date-palm is, according to Burnes,[8] an exotic, introduced by the Mahometan invaders. The wild palm,[9] a species which produces no fruit, is in many places abundant; as are the peloo[1] (Salvadora persica), various species of willows, the pepool (Ficus religiosa), divers species of acacias and tamarisk, the byr-apple or ju-jube (Zizyphus ju-juba), and capparis, called here kureel, juwassi, or camel-thorn; the talee, a tree called sissoo in Eastern Hindostan, and sometimes of twelve feet girth, useful for boat-building; the neem (Melia azadurachta), the mudar (Tropœa), the toolse (Ocymum sanctum), kurmul or wild rue.[2] Fuel is scarce, in consequence of the general absence of trees, and cow-dung[3] is extensively used for the purpose. The towns and villages of the Punjab are, however, generally surrounded by groves, but these are usually of forced fruit-trees artificially cultivated,—date,[4] orange, pomegranate, mulberry, apple, fig, peach, apricot, plum, quince, almond, and a few others of less importance. The mango is cultivated, but does not attain high perfection except about Mooltan, and deteriorates in proportion to the advance northward.[5] Since the occupation of the province by the British, endeavours have not been wanting on the part of the government to encourage the growth of timber. Arrangements have been made for the preservation of the tracts of forest and brushwood which already exist; for the planting of copses near the cantonments; of groves round public buildings, and at intervals along the main roads, and of avenues on the banks of canals.[6]

The zoology of the Punjab is more rich and varied than its

[7] Burnes, i. 6. Elph. 25-22.

[8] iii. 120.

[9] Wood, Oxus, 92.

[1] Id. ib. Burnes, iii. 302.

[2] Lord, Med. Memoir on the Plain of the Indus, 60. Wood, on the Indus, in App. to Burnes, Pers. Narr. 327.

[3] Burnes, i. 4.

[4] Vigne, Ghuznee, 24. Masson, i. 19. Burnes, iii. 289.

[5] iv. 30.

[6] Report, ut supra, 101.

botany. No accounts[7] afford authority for concluding that elephants exist there in a state of nature; for though Arrian mentions the hunting of elephants on the banks of the Indus, the animals in question clearly appear to have been some turned loose by the natives in their hasty flight. Tigers lurk in the jungle and forests, and sometimes attain the enormous length of ten feet.[8] Lions are not uncommon.[9] The other beasts of prey are panthers, leopards, hyenas, lynxes, wolves,[1] bears, jackals, foxes, otters, martins, stoats, and divers other small *viverræ;* there are also nylgaus, wild hogs, porcupines, various animals of the deer, goat, and antelope species, monkeys and bats, including the large and hideous vampyre,[2] deemed sacred by the natives. Among the feathered tribes there are pea-fowl, parrots, jungle-fowl (the wild stock of our common domestic fowl), pheasants, various kinds of partridges, quails, water-fowl in great number and variety, herons, cranes, pelicans,[3] eagles, vultures, hawks, magpies, hoopoes, and doves of various kinds. The bulbul, or nightingale of Cashmere, is inferior in note to that of Europe, but very beautiful. A small species of alligator[4] swarms in the rivers, especially the Jhelum. The porpoise ascends the Indus to a great distance. Among serpents, the more remarkable are the cobra di capello,[5] and a small snake, the bite of which is almost immediately fatal. The rivers abound with fish; the pulla, a delicious species of carp, swarming in the Indus,[6] forms an important article of subsistence. Of insects, the silk-worm thrives remarkably, and produces an article of admirable quality; bees also produce wax and honey in great abundance and of the finest kind, and this department of husbandry receives great attention. The more important domestic animals are the camel[7] (especially in the south) and the buffalo, of which great herds are kept in the neighbourhood of rivers, these animals being almost of an amphibious nature. Horses are bred extensively, especially in the plain country in the north-east, and receive great attention, the Sikhs being an equestrian people. Much additional light on the ornithology and botany of the Punjab is about to be afforded by an elaborate report on those subjects by Dr. Jameson.[8]

The more important crops in the low, level, and fertile tracts, are indigo,[9] cotton, sugar, tobacco, opium, wheat, which is

7 Vigne, i. 117.
8 Burnes, iii. 139, F. Von Hugel, i. 130.
9 Vigne, Ghuznee, 14.
1 Id. ii. 16. Burnes, Bokh. i. 10. Royle, Bot. of Himalaya, xxv.
2 F. Von Hugel, i. 122.
3 Id. ii. 293. Vigne, ii. 21.
4 Burnes, i. 48; iii. 133.
5 Vigne, i. 226. Osborne, 180.
6 Burnes, iii. 253. Kennedy, i. 159.
7 Masson, i. 20. Wood, Oxus, 61, 62.
8 Report, ut supra, 102.
9 Lord, Med. Memoirs, 66. Masson, i. 300. Burnes, iii. 303.

abundant and in quality excellent; buck-wheat, rice, barley, millet,[1] juwaree (Holcus sorghum), bajra (Holcus spicatus), moong (Phaseolus mungo), maize, various sorts of vetches, oil-seeds, such as sesamum and mustard; peas and beans, carrots, turnips, onions, melons, cucumbers, and sundry kinds of cucurbitaceous plants. So plentiful is wheat, that it sells at Mooltan at from half a rupee to a rupee per maund. Bang, or hemp, is produced for the purpose of inducing intoxication; saffron, safflower for dyes, and a great number of less-important products. Milk, butter, and wool are very important objects of rural economy, the former being almost the only* produce of the numerous herds of kine, as the slaughtering of these animals for food is not allowed by the Sikhs.

[1] Elph. 21. Vigne, Ghuznee, 24. Moorcr. i. 186; ii. 132.

The manufacturing industry of the Punjab is considerable. It is exercised principally in the silk and cotton productions of Amritsir, Lahore, Mooltan,[2] Shoojahbad, Leia, and some other places in the south, and in the fabrication of arms in Lahore. Much of the commerce of the Punjab consists in the transit of the goods of Hindostan to the countries west of the Indus. The chief marts are Amritsir, Leia, and Mooltan, Lahore being in this respect of inferior importance. The imports from British India[3] are principally sugar, spices, and other groceries; dye-stuffs, cotton, woollen, and silk cloths; metals, and utensils of various kinds of metal; ivory, precious stones, glass, porcelain, and cutlery. From the west, the imports are gold, turquoises, silver, silk, madder, cochineal, asafœtida, safflower, fruits (fresh and dried), wool, horses, and a few of the more portable manufactures of Russia. The exports, whether in the way of transit or the produce of the country, are grain, ghee or clarified butter, hides, wool, silk and cotton fabrics, carpets, shawls, silk, cotton, indigo, tobacco, salt, and horses.

[2] Burnes, iii. 111. Masson, i. 294.

[3] Leech, Report on Commerce of Mooltan, 87.

The population consists of various races, being composed of[4] Jats, Gujurs, Rajpoots, and Patans. A small portion of the country included between the Kishengunga and the Indus, north of the Salt range, is held by the Eusufzye Afghans. Of the races above mentioned, the most prominent are the Jats, who are represented as having formed the "core and nucleus"

[4] Report, ut supra, 3.

* Leech (Report of the Commerce of Mooltan, p. 88) mentions hides as an article of commerce in the Punjab: they must be taken off kine which have died of disease or age.

of the Sikh commonwealth and armies. They occupy the centre portion of the Baree Doab and the vicinity of Amritsur; but they have also extensive colonies in various parts of the Punjab. In the south-west angle of the province, about Mooltan, they are held in indifferent repute, their importance there being merely agricultural. The Gujurs, supposed to be the aborigines of Huzara, are described as an industrious class, devoting much attention to agriculture, and differing in this respect from the Rajpoots. The principal localities of the Patans are Mooltan and Kussoor, in the Baree Doab. "From the Beas to the Chenab the Hindoo race predominates; but, in all parts of this region, the Mahomedans are numerously interspersed, and in the south they actually form the majority; but of the Mahomedans a large portion are of Hindoo origin. From the Chenab to the Indus, the population chiefly consists of Hindoo converts to Mahomedanism. Beyond the Indus the pure Mahomedan race prevails. Of the whole population, two-thirds are Mussulmans (both spurious and genuine), the remaining one-third are chiefly Hindoos, and of these half are Sikhs."[4]

[4] Report, ut supra, 4.

For administrative purposes, the province has been distributed into a limited number of territorial divisions, each division comprising several districts. The names of the principal divisions, with their respective areas and amount of population, so far as these can be particularized, are stated below.

Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Jhelum[5]	13,959	1,116,035
Lahore	13,428	2,470,817
Leia	30,000	1,500,000
Mooltan	14,900	500,000
Jullunder[6]	1,324	569,722

[5] Id. 49.

[6] Id. 258.

No official returns have been received of the area and population of the division of Peshawur, nor those of Kangra, &c. The total area of the province, as already stated, is 78,447 square miles, and the population can scarcely fall short of 7,000,000.

The Sikhs are for the most part concentrated about the capitals, Amritsir and Lahore. The belief of this sect was

originally, according to Malcolm,[7] a pure deism, but has so far degenerated that they now consider their founder entitled to divine honours, and regard him as a saviour and mediator with God. Their faith admits the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, either as a punishment, or a remedial process for moral deficiency, and of a future state of bliss for the good. To kill kine is considered by them a horrible impiety. Tobacco[8] is prohibited, but fermented liquors are allowed, and no kind of food is forbidden except beef. Malcolm[9] lays down the following as the great points by which they are separated from the strict Hindoos:—the renunciation of the distinctions of castes, the admission of proselytes, and the rendering the pursuit of arms not only allowable, but the religious duty of all. The sect, though it has but recently become powerful, was founded by Nanac, who was born in 1469, at Raypur,[1] sixty miles west of Lahore, and received the name of *Guru*, or "spiritual pastor," from his votaries, who themselves assumed the appellation of *Sikhs*, or "disciples." His followers were at first peaceable and humble, and remained so until the murder, by the Mahometans, of their fourth Guru in succession from Nanac; on which event his successor, Har Govind, in revenge, drew the sword, which has never since been sheathed. Guru Govind, the fifth in succession from Har Govind, and the tenth from Nanac, is regarded as the founder of the temporal power of the Sikhs. His votaries were instructed by him always to bear arms, or at least steel in some form or other, about them, and to assume the name of Singh, or lion, previously affected only by the Rajpoots. By this name they are distinguished from the other Sikhs or followers of Baba Nanak. They ceased to have any spiritual leader* after the death of Govind,[2] who was killed in 1708; and from that period, until the power of Runjeet Singh became paramount, they constituted a turbulent and irregular republic, holding, in cases[3] of great emergency, a Guru-mata, or general diet, at Amritsir, but at other times engaged incessantly in petty warfare with each other. Runjeet

[7] Sketch of the Sikhs, 171.

[8] Masson, i. 419.

[9] p. 189.

[1] Forster, Beng. Eng. i. 293.

[2] Forster, i. 303.

[3] Malcolm, i. 120.

* So states Forster,[1] whose account is consistent, and probably accurate, and seems to be corroborated by that of Jacquemont,[2] in his notice of Amritsir—"Cette Rome du Pendjâb n'a point de pape." Burnes, however, makes mention of "the head of the Sikh church, the Bedee or Sahib Sing."

[1] v. 63.

[2] Bokh. ii. 286.

viewed the congregated meetings at Amritsir with great jealousy, and built at that place the great fortress of Govindghur,[4] ostensibly to protect, but actually to overawe and control, the excited followers of Govind, who resorted there. Those Sikhs who adhere to the original doctrines of Nanac are called Khalasa; they are less fanatical and warlike than the Singhs, or followers of Guru Govind. Of these latter, a peculiar class is called Acalis,[5] or immortals, and sometimes Nihungs. Their fanaticism, Burnes observes, borders on insanity, and they seem to be at war with all mankind. They go about heavily armed, frequently bearing a drawn sword in each hand, two other swords in their belts, a matchlock on their back, and on their turbans[6] iron quoits six or eight inches in diameter, with their outer edges sharpened; and these, it is asserted, they throw with such force, as well as precision of aim, as to lop off the leg of a horse, or even of an elephant. Osborne,[7] however, who has frequently seen them try their skill, found them to be very bungling, and the missile in their hands to be very inefficient. They are a lawless and sanguinary class, and would have rendered the country desolate, had they not been vigorously coerced by Runjeet Singh.

[4] F. Von Hugel, iii. 398.

[5] Malcolm, 116. Burnes, i. 13.

[6] Masson, i. 437.

[7] Court and Camp of Runjeet Singh, 144.

The sacred books of the Sikhs are called *Granth* (scripture). The principal of them are the *Adi-Granth*, composed by Nanac, their first Guru, and the *Das Padshah ke Granth*, composed by Guru Govind, their last spiritual guide. They charge in battle to the war-cry, *Wai! Guruji ka Fath*, "O Victory to our master the Guru!"

The Sikhs as soldiers appear in a respectable light. Their repeated and signal successes against the formidable Afghans are conclusive evidence of their valour; they are patient of fatigue and privation, and, in case of reverse, readily rally. Malcolm gives rather a favourable view of their character. "The Sikh soldier," he says, "is, generaly speaking, brave, active, and cheerful, without polish, but neither destitute of sincerity nor attachment." But for the occurrence of some recent events, the present race of Sikhs might have claimed exemption from the charge of cruelty. Their celebrated maharaja, Runjeet Singh, rarely shed the blood either of criminals or of his personal enemies, and he appears to have aspired to the praise of clemency.

In person, the Sikhs bear a general resemblance to other people of Hindoo origin, but they are more robust; the result of a more varied and liberal diet: they especially excel others of the Hindoo race in having the lower extremities full, muscular, and symmetrical. Their women are esteemed beautiful.

The general dress of the male portion of the Sikh population consists of a jacket and trowsers reaching to the knee; of late, the chiefs have lengthened the trowsers to the ancles. They also wear shawls and scarfs, and wrap their heads in thin narrow cloths, so as to form a rude turban.[8] The Sikhs are in general remarkably illiterate; Runjeet Singh[9] was unable to read or write, and most of his courtiers were alike destitute of these elementary attainments. This may, perhaps, be accounted for from the fact of most of the sect, including Runjeet himself,[1] tracing their origin to the Jats,[2] a Rajpoot tribe of very low order.

[8] Malcolm, 141. F. Von Hugel, iii. 244.
[9] Osborne, 93. Burnes, i. 44.
[1] Malcolm, 113.
[2] Id. 136. Masson, i. 419.

The language of the Punjab is called by Malcolm[3] a jargon, compounded of various tongues. As spoken in large towns, it is a dialect of the Urdu[4] or Hindustani: in the villages, the dialect in use is Jathky, sprung from a cognate root, and originally the language of the country: on the southern frontier, Punjaubi contains a large admixture of Sindhi. There are two characters used,—*Laude*, that of common translation, and *Gurmukhi*, or the character of the Granth. Measures have been taken by the government for the promotion of popular education. The indigenous schools are of three descriptions, resorted to by Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Sikhs respectively. A government educational institution, partaking of a collegiate character, has been founded at Amritsir. It is remarkable that female education is to be met with in all parts of the Punjab. The girls and the teachers (also females) belong to all of the three races above enumerated.[5]

[3] p. 24.
[4] Leech, Grammar of the Panjabi Lang. 116.
[5] Report, ut supra, 99.

In facilities of communication, this province enjoys great advantages. Besides those afforded by its noble rivers, it possesses others in a number of roads constructed since its occupation by the British. Of these the principal is the main road from south-east to north-west, from Lahore to Peshawur, passing the towns of Wuzeerabad, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, and Attock. From Lahore this road is continued in a south-

easterly direction across the Jullunder Doab to Loodiana, where it communicates with the grand trunk road from Calcutta. 2. From north to south, from Lahore to Ferozepore; 3. from north-east to south-west, from Lahore to Mooltan; 4. from east to west, from Lahore to Dera Ismael Khan; 5. from north-west to south-east, from Dera Ismael Khan, passing the town of Jhung, in the Rechna Doab, and traversing the Baree Doab to Ullohur, where it joins the road from Delhi; 6. from south to north, from Amritsir to Sealkote. There are, besides, several routes connecting the great northern cities with the chief southern outlet at Mooltan.

The Sikh realm has many considerable towns; of these, the most worthy of notice are—Lahore, Amritsir, Pind Dadun Khan, Mooltan, Peshawer, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismael Khan, Julinder, Vazeerabad, Leia, Nurpur, Le, Jelum, Jelalpoor, Shoojabad, and several others, especially noticed under their names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The Punjab was, in remote antiquity, the scene of some of Alexander's most arduous exploits. At the beginning of the eleventh century of the Christian era, it was ravaged, widely and sweepingly, by Mahmood[6] of Ghiznee, "the Destroyer." Lahore for about a century remained in possession of the successors of Mahmood, and was frequently the seat of their government, until 1186,[7] when the Ghaznevide dynasty was uprooted by Mahomed, Sultan of Ghore. Subsequently to this event, the Punjab became the prey of a succession of weak, licentious, and turbulent rulers, among whom the Afghans generally predominated, until, in 1526,[8] Baber gained the victory of Paniput, and, ascending the throne, established the sovereignty of the Timurian family. In 1748, Ahmed Shah Durani, finding the power of the Moguls broken by the invasion of Nadir Shah, overran the Punjab with an Afghan army, and made himself master of Lahore;[9] and in 1756 the Mogul emperor of India ceded to him these conquests. Soon after this, the power of the Sikhs began to assume a formidable aspect, and in 1768[1] they overran the country east of the Jhelum, and, crossing that river, took the celebrated fortress Rotas. In 1797,[2] Shah Zeman Durani invaded the Punjab and took Lahore, but being immediately recalled by an insurrection at home, left the country in greater confusion than he

[6] Ferishta, i. 47, 63. D'Herbelot, ii. 518. Price, Mahommedan Hist. ii. 281-294.

[7] Ferishta, i. 159.

[8] Id. i. 508. Baber, Mem. 367.

[9] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 546.

[1] Elph. 556.

[2] Id. 570.

found it. The expulsion of Shah Shooja in 1809, and consequent subversion of the Afghan monarchy, facilitated the rise of Runjeet Singh, a Sikh of the caste of Jats, one of the humblest but most numerous among the Rajpoots. In 1799, this adventurer had obtained from Zeman Shah Durani a grant of Lahore,[3] and in the same year[4] succeeded in expelling three rival Sikh chieftains, who had maintained themselves there. In 1809, having extended his power over the greater part of the Punjab, and some of the petty hill states, he carried his arms across the Sutlej, and attacked the Sikh chieftains under British protection. Negotiations ensued, and were brought to an amicable conclusion by a treaty, providing "that the British government will have no concern with the territories and subjects of the raja to the northward of the river Sutlej," and that Runjeet Singh would not commit or suffer any encroachment on the possessions or rights of the chiefs on the left bank of that river.[5] In 1818, Runjeet Singh stormed Mooltan,[6] and extended his power over the whole southern part of the Punjab, and in the same year marched a force across the Indus, and made himself master of Peshawer.[7] In 1819, the Maharaja of the Sikhs, as Runjeet styled himself, conquered the Derajat, on the west side of the Indus,[8] and Cashmere.[9] In 1831, at Rooper, on the Sutlej, an interview took place, amidst great pomp and display, between Runjeet Singh and Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of British India, and a paper was placed in the hands of the Sikh ruler promising him the perpetual amity of the British government. In 1835, Golab Singh, a vassal of the Maharaja, reduced to subjection the extensive hill state of Ladakh, or Middle Tibet,[1] and five or six years later, the same chieftain subdued Bulti,[2] or Little Tibet. In 1838 Runjeet Singh became a party in the tripartite treaty with the British government and Shah Shooja, and succeeded in obtaining a stipulation securing to him the right to all the territories which he then possessed on both sides of the Indus.[3] Runjeet Singh died in July, 1839, and was succeeded by his son Kuruck Singh. The latter died in 1840, and, as was generally believed, from the effects of poison. Before the funeral ceremonies for this prince were fully ended, his son and successor was killed by the falling of a beam—a catastrophe not accidental, though intended to have the appearance of being

[3] Prinsep, Life of Runjeet Singh, 51.
[4] F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iv. 141.
[5] Prinsep, ut supra, 59.
[6] Id. 116.
[7] Id. 119.
[8] Id. 124.
[9] F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, ii. 151.
[1] Id. iv. 140.
[2] Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 374.
[3] Tripartite Treaty, Corresp. on Sinde, 6.

so. A competition for the vacant throne then ensued between the widow of Kuruck Singh and a reputed son of Runjeet Singh, named Sheer Singh, but who, though born in wedlock, had been subjected by his alleged father to the stigma of illegitimacy. Shere Singh finally succeeded, but his triumph was of short duration: near the close of the year 1843 he was assassinated; and this was followed by a widely-spread, frantic, and sanguinary anarchy, which, after raging with a fury that overspread the Punjab with desolation and misery, eventuated in an aggressive movement upon the British dominions. The British government, ever reluctant to interpose in the internal dissensions of neighbouring states, had of course no choice but to resort to arms when its own territories were invaded. The appeal was crowned with success to the righteous cause, although the conflicts of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon, attest the obstinacy of those who, having thrown their own country into confusion, proceeded to extend that confusion, if possible, to the territories of a neighbour anxious only to preserve the relations of peace, but whose power was as great as his disposition was pacific. The insolent foe was driven back; and it was in the Seik capital Lahore, then occupied by the British, that the treaty which was designed to regulate the future position of each government towards the other was concluded. But it was not destined long to command even a nominal acquiescence. Treachery and perfidy, almost unparalleled in the annals of even oriental affairs, provoked a further manifestation of British power, and the Governor-General came to the conclusion that, to use his own language, "no other course is open to us than to prosecute a general Punjab war with vigour, and ultimately to occupy the country with our own troops." It would occupy far greater space than can here be spared to detail the events which followed. The battle of Chillianwallah, which at the time excited much discussion, and the victory of Gujerat, were among the most noticeable. The result was not less triumphant, and was far more decisive than that of the former war.

On the 29th of March, 1849, Lahore was again the scene of a most imposing spectacle, the actors in which were assembled for the same object as on a previous occasion—the settlement

of the affairs of the Punjab. In the contest between good faith and treachery, victory had decided for the former. The British, now masters of the Punjab, held the determination of its fate, and that determination was the most happy for the people of the conquered territory that could have taken place. On the day and at the place above named, it was solemnly proclaimed that the family of Runjeet Singh had ceased to reign, and that the country of the Five Rivers was incorporated with the British empire. The effects which have followed the incorporation, so different from the usual results of conquest, may be seen in the remarks addressed by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to the government of India, on receiving a report of the first two or three years only of British administration.[4]

[4] Report, ut supra, pp. v. vi.

"In the short period which has elapsed since the Punjab became a part of the British dominions, results have been achieved such as could scarcely have been hoped for as the reward of many years of well-directed exertions. The formidable army which it had required so many battles to subdue, has been quietly disbanded, and the turbulent soldiery have settled to industrious pursuits. Peace and security reign throughout the country, and the amount of crime is as small as in our best-administered territories. Justice has been made accessible, without costly formalities, to the whole population. Industry and commerce have been set free. A great mass of oppressive and burthensome taxation has been abolished. Money rents have been substituted for payments in kind, and a settlement of the land revenue has been completed in nearly the whole country, at a considerable reduction on the former amount. In the settlement, the best lights of recent experience have been turned to the utmost account, and the various errors committed in a more imperfect state of our knowledge of India have been carefully avoided. Cultivation has already largely increased. Notwithstanding the great sacrifices of revenue, there was a surplus, after defraying the civil and the local military expenses, of fifty-two lacs in the first, and sixty-four and a half lacs in the second year, after annexation. During the next ten years, the construction of the Baree Doab Canal, and its branches, and of the great network of roads already in rapid progress, will absorb the greater part of the surplus; but even during this interval,

according to the Board's estimate, a balance will be left of more than double the amount of the cost of two corps, at which the Governor-General computes the augmentation of the general military expenses of India due to the acquisition of the Punjab. After the important works in question are completed, the Board of Administration, apparently on sound data, calculates on a permanent surplus of fifty lacs per annum applicable to general purposes.

"Results like these reflect the highest honour on the administration of your Lordship in Council, and on the system of Indian government generally. It is a source of just pride to us, that our services, civil and military, should have afforded men capable, in so short a time, of carrying into full effect such a series of enlightened and beneficent measures. The executive functionaries in the subordinate ranks have proved themselves worthy of the honourable career which awaits them. The members of the Board of Administration, Sir Henry Lawrence, Mr. John Lawrence, Mr. Mansell, and Mr. Montgomery, have entitled themselves to be placed in the foremost rank of Indian administrators."

PUNJNUD, a great stream of the Punjab, discharges into the Indus the collected water of the Ghara and Trimab, and consequently of the Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenaub, and Jhelum. The great channel bearing the name of Punjnud commences at the confluence of the Ghara and Trimab, in lat. 29° 21′, long. 71° 3′, and, taking a south-westerly course of about sixty miles,[1] joins the Indus nearly opposite Mittunkote, and in lat. 28° 57′, long. 70° 30′.

[1] Boileau, Rajwara, 62.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUNKEEMATH, in the British district of Gurhwal, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Sireenuggur to Thibet, 43 miles E.N.E. of the former. Lat. 30° 27′, long. 79° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 35.

[3] Fitzclarence, Journal, 85.

PUNNAGHUR,[1] in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town on the route from Allahabad to Jubulpoor, 261[2] miles S.W. of former, and 10 N.E. of latter. It appears to be a place[3] of considerable antiquity; and amongst other striking objects is a curiously-sculptured bull, on a very high altar of stone. Fitzclarence, who marched by the town, but had not time to visit it, mentions that a great number of Hindoo temples were visible. The dwellings of the inhabitants

are, however, very poor, being merely constructed of mats coated with mud. To the south-east of the town is a very fine tank. Elevation above the sea 1,477 feet. Lat. 23° 16′, long. 80° 3′.

PUNNAH,[1]* in Bundelcund, a town, the principal place of the territory of the same name, lies on the route from Banda to Jubbulpore, 62[2] miles S. of the former, 169 N. of the latter. It is situate on the north-eastern slope of a barren range, or rather plateau, rising about 300 feet above the Bindachal plateau, stretching towards the north-east, and from this town styled[3] by Franklin the Punnah Hills. The site, which is picturesque, is close to an extensive jhil or tank,[4] formed by embanking the extremity of a deep valley. A palace, formerly the occasional residence of Chuttur Saul, noted as the founder of the short-lived independence of Bundelcund, is situate on the bank of the jhil, and around are many mausoleums of elaborate and tasteful architecture. In the jhil are alligators, considered by the Hindoos sacred. Though now quite in ruins, Punnah was once a fine well-built town, the houses being generally constructed of squared sandstone,[5] and covered with tiles. A pathway of large flags extends down the middle of the streets, which have an air of solidity, cleanliness, and convenience. Whole streets, however, are now desolate, being tenanted only by large troops of monkeys, which, posted on the roofs or at the windows, view passengers without alarm. The palace of the rajah is a spacious, beautiful building, surmounted by high, elegant kiosks, and having its exterior crowded with numerous ornamental carvings; but it is in many places ruinous. The town is crowded with Hindoo temples, in a mixed style of architecture, partaking of the Saracenic, and partly derived probably from the Mussulmans. There does not appear to be any mosque in the town, it being almost exclusively inhabited by Hindoos. There are here, however, some followers of "Pran Nath,[6] a Khetriya, who, being versed in Mahomedan learning, as well as in his own, attempted to reconcile the two religions. There is a building consecrated to the use of this sect, in one apartment of which, on a table covered with gold cloth, lies the volume† of the founder."

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 76.

[3] As. Res. xviii. 102—On the Diamond-Mines of Panna.

[4] Pogson, Hist. of Boondelas, 133.

[5] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 397.

[6] As. Res. xvii. 298—Wilson, Sketch of the Religious Sects of Hindoos.

* Punna of Briggs's Index, and also of Jacquemont.[1]

[1] Voyages, iii. 396.

† The Mahitariyal.

The former prosperity of this place resulted from the diamond-mines in the vicinity. The diamonds are found in several localities, of which one is situate a short distance to the north-east of the town,[7] and hence the mines there are called the Punnah mines. The ground at the surface, and a few feet below, consists of ferrugineous gravel, mixed with reddish clay; and this loose mass, when carefully washed and searched, affords diamonds, but few in number, and of small size. The matrix containing in greater quantity the more valuable diamonds, lies considerably lower, at a depth varying generally from twelve to forty feet, and is a conglomerate of pebbles of quartz, jasper, hornstone, Lydian stone, and some others. The fragments of this conglomerate, quarried and brought to the surface, are carefully pounded, and after several washings, to remove the softer and more clayey parts, the residue is repeatedly searched for the gem. As is common in such seductive pursuits, the return often falls below the outlay, and the adventurers are ruined. The business is now much less prosperous than formerly; but Jacquemont does not consider that there are any symptoms of exhaustion in the adamantiferous deposits, and attributes the unfavourable change to the diminished value of the gem everywhere. The rejected rubbish, if examined after a lapse of some years, has been frequently found to contain valuable diamonds, which some suppose have in the interval been produced in the congenial matrix; but experienced and skilful miners are generally of opinion that diamonds which escaped a former search, in consequence of incrustation by some opaque coat, have been rendered obvious to the sight from its removal by fracture, friction, or some other accidental cause. More extensive and important is the adamantiferous tract extending from twelve to twenty miles north-east of the town of Punnah, and worked in the localities of Kamariya, Brijpur, Bargari, Myra, and Etwa. Diamonds of the first water, or completely colourless,[8] are, however, very rare, most of those found being either pearly, greenish, yellowish, rose-coloured, black, or brown. Franklin conjectures[9] the ferrugineous conglomerate to have been of igneous origin, but Brewster's authority is against this opinion. While admitting the possibility[1] of the diamond having been in a state of igneous fusion, that writer considers it highly impro-

[7] Franklin, Map annexed to Treatise, in As. Res. xviii. 122. Jacquemont, iii. 400.

[8] Franklin, 113, 114.

[9] p. 122.

[1] Transacts. of Geol. Soc. of Lond. 2nd series, vol. iii. part ii. 458.

bable that it ever was so. The conglomerate matrix of the diamond rests on sandstone, which Franklin, from observations on the hill-side, and in the deep ravines in the neighbourhood, conjectures[2] to be at least 400 feet thick, and remarks, "that there are strong indications of coal underlying the whole mass." During the prosperity of the mines, a tax of twenty-five per cent. was levied on their produce, but the tax now imposed is stated to exceed this rate. The revenue is divided in proportions between the rajahs of Punnah, Banda, and Chircaree. Franklin,[3] calculating the share of the Punnah state at 30,000 rupees, and the aggregate of the other shares at a fourth of that sum, estimates the value of the diamonds found in three mines at 120,000 rupees per annum. Pogson,[4] who worked one of the mines on his own account, considers "that inexhaustible strata producing diamonds exist here;" and Jacquemont[5] imagines that if the mines were properly worked, their productiveness would be found not to have diminished. None of the great* diamonds now known appear to be traceable to the mines in the vicinity of Punnah, and Tieffenthaler[6] mentions it as a general opinion that those of Golconda are far superior.

[2] Ut supra, 118.

[3] Ut supra, 115.

[4] Hist. of Boondelas, 170.

[5] iii. 398.

[6] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 175.

The territory of which Punnah is the principal place, is bounded on the north by the British district of Banda, and by one of the outlying divisions of the native state of Chirkaree; on the east by the Saugor and Nerbudda estates of Sohawul, Oocheyra, and Myheer; on the south by the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda; and on the west by several of the petty states of Bundelcund. It lies between lat. 23° 52′—25° 5′, long. 79° 50′—80° 45′, and "in 1832 was stated[7] to comprise 688 square miles; to contain 1,062 villages, with a population of 67,000 souls; and to yield a revenue of eight lacs (80,000*l.*):" but the income was supposed in 1848[8] to be only one-half of the above amount. The state pays a tribute

[7] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 38.

[8] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

* Hamilton vaguely states[1] that in one of the temples of the town of Punna "is an idol, reported to have a diamond eye of immense value and brilliancy." He adds[2] "that the Punna raja is said to possess one valued at Rs. 50,000 (5,000*l.*), for which he cannot find a purchaser." The authority for these statements cannot be fixed. Pogson[3] observes, "that the principal building in Punna is a large and handsome temple, containing images of Krishna and Luchmun, whose eyes are said to be diamonds of great value."

[1] Description of Hindostan, i. 325.

[2] i. 326.

[3] Hist. of Boondelas, 133.

of 10,000 rupees (1,000*l*.), and maintains a force of 250 cavalry and 3,000 infantry.

Early in the eighteenth century, Chutter Saul threw off subjection to the sovereign of Delhi, and assumed the title[9] of rajah of Punnah, but, being hard pressed by the Mussulman chief of Furruckabad, had recourse to the assistance of the Peishwa, by whose aid he was, in 1733, rescued from his perilous[1] position. After his death, the succession became disputed, and the country fell into a distracted state, until the Peishwa ceded a portion of his rights in the province of Bundelcund to the East-India Company by the treaty[2] of Bassein in 1802; the cession being confirmed and extended by the subsequent treaty[3] in 1817. In 1807, the British authorities granted the raj or territory of Punnah to Kishor Singh,[4] a descendant and representative of the house of Chutter Saul.

[9] Transacts. of Royal As. Soc. i. 266—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelcund.

[1] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 515.

[2] Treaties with Native Powers, 1845, i. 404.

[3] Id. 413. Franklin, in Trans. Roy. As. Soc. i 272.

[4] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 37, 38, 237-247.

The rajah of Punnah was one of the few Bundelcund chiefs who had not consented to abolish suttee; and upon the occurrence of his death, in 1849, the sacrifice took place. Instructions were thereupon given to the British agent to defer the recognition of the late chief's brother as his successor, in order to make use of the opportunity for inducing him to enter into an engagement for its future prevention.[5]

[5] India Pol. Disp. 31 July, 1850.

The elevation[6] of the town of Punnah is 1,300 feet above the sea; distant 130 miles[7] S. of Calpee, by Banda; 173 S.W. of Allahabad; 668 N.W. of Calcutta, by Allahabad. Lat. 24° 44′, long. 80° 15′.

[6] Adams, in Trans. of Wernerian Soc. quoted in Ritter's Erdkunde, vi. 360.

[7] Garden, Tables of Routes, 72, 76.

PUNNAIR.—See Puniar.

PUNNECOIL,[1] in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, a small town, with roadstead, on the north-west coast of the Gulf of Manar. The approach from the south is dangerous,[2] in consequence of an extensive reef stretching in that direction; but a ship having safely made its way past that danger may anchor securely in seven or eight fathoms, with bottom soft mud, and two miles from the beach. Vegetables are scarce, but water, swine, sheep, and fish, abundant. Lat. 8° 39′, long. 78° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 343, 344.

PUNNEEALA, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 122 miles S.S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32° 15′, long. 70° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUNNOH,[1] in the territory of Bhurtpore, a small town on

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

the route from Agra to Ajmeer, 43 miles[2] W. of former, 185 E. of latter. Supplies may be had, and water is obtainable from wells. Lat. 27° 4′, long. 77° 24′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.

PUNTA DEYRA.—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 27 miles S.W. by W. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 49′, long. 68° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUNTI, in the British district of Bareilly, division of Pillibheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoragurh, and 70 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 2′, long. 80° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUNWAR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 81 miles S. by W. from Jeypoor, and 72 miles S.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 48′, long. 75° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUNWAREE,[1]* in the British district of Humeerpoor, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Goona to Calpee, 126 miles[2] S.W. of the latter. It has water from a lake, and supplies are procurable. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 79° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 113.

PURAI,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Azimgurh to Faizabad, 76[2] miles N.W. of the former, 10 S.E. of the latter, two S.W. of the right bank of the Ghaghra. Lat. 26° 43′, long. 82° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 58.

PURANEEPOOR,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 779 miles[2] N.W. of Calcutta by the river route, 29 miles S.E. of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25° 18′, long. 82° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

PURBANEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Doodna river, and 174 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 17′, long. 76° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURGAI,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futtehgurh, and 10 miles[2] N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 26° 33′, long. 80° 17′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

PURGY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 41 miles W.S.W. from Hyderabad, and

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Panwari of Franklin.[1]

[1] Trans. Roy. As. Soc. i. 266.

138 miles E. by S. from Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 10′, long. 77° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURKUNDEE, in the British district of Gurhwal, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Sireenuggur to the native state of Tibet, 28 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 30° 30′, long. 79° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. xiv. 326* —Hodgson and Herbert, Surv. of Himalaya.

[2] As. Res. xviii. 266—Observations on Spiti Valley.

[3] Id. ib.

PURKYAL, or TUZHEGUNG,[1] in Bussahir, a peak of the ridge in the district of Koonawur, separating the Spiti from the Sutlej, and rising six or seven miles north-east of the confluence of those rivers. A point on a peak two miles west of the highest summit was reached by Gerard, who on this height, 19,411 feet[2] * above the level of the sea, found the thermometer, on the 18th of October, only 10° below the freezing-point, and the ground free from snow. The elevation of the highest peak was ascertained to be 22,488 feet[3] † above the sea. Vegetation was observed to reach the height of 17,000 feet; and it is intimated that its farther progress was caused by want of soil. At the highest point reached, the peak was found to be formed of enormous disunited blocks of granite, between which were large lumps of ice, clear as crystal. Lat. 31° 54′, long. 77° 46′.

PURLAHKEMEDY.—A tract inhabited by one of the independent hill tribes of Orissa, bordering on the western frontier of the British district of Ganjam; its centre is in lat. 19° 20′, long. 84° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURLAH KEMEDY.—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, 78 miles S.W. by W. of Ganjam. Lat. 18° 47′, long. 84° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURLEY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 165 miles N.W. by W. from Hyderabad, and 123 miles E. by S. from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18° 51′, long. 76° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURMUTTY.—A town in the British district of Salem,

* Perhaps the highest point reached on the surface of the globe.

[1] Voyage, iv. 334.
[2] Ut supra, and ibid.

† 22,000 according to Jacquemont;[1] 22,700 according to Hodgson and Herbert.[2] Gerard, however, elsewhere reconciles this apparent discordance of his conclusion with that of Hodgson and Herbert:—"Two peaks (of Parkyul or Pargeul) have been found, by measurement, respectively 22,500 and 22,700; but it is possible that there are still loftier points in the background, where it abuts on the table-land."

presidency of Madras, 37 miles S. by W. of Salem. Lat. 11° 9′, long. 78° 6′.

PURNABADA RIVER.—A large offset of the Attree, from which it separates in lat. 25° 50′, long. 88° 41′, in the British district of Dinajepore. After a course of sixty miles, it passes into the district of Malda, which it traverses for twenty-five miles, and then falls into the Mahananda, in lat. 24° 47′, long. 88° 20′.

PURNEAH.[1]—A British district under the presidency of Bengal, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the kingdom of Nepaul, and by Sikhim; on the east by the British district Dinagepore; on the south by Malda and Bhaugulpore; and on the west by Bhaugulpore. It lies between lat. 25° 9′—26° 37′, long. 86° 48′—88° 23′: it is 117 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and 105 in breadth: the area is 5,878 square miles.[2] Though remote from the sea, it is a level and rather depressed tract, traversed by numerous streams, generally descending from the Himalaya Mountains, lying to the north. There are no mountains or hills within Purneah, the chief eminence throughout this extensive tract being a conical[3] peak, about 100 feet high, at Munnearee, near the bank of the Ganges. "In the northern[4] corner of the district, towards the Mahanonda, are a few small hillocks of earth," but so inconsiderable as scarcely to deserve notice. So thoroughly alluvial is the geological structure, that it is only in "one small spot the naked calcareous stone is exposed on the surface;"[5] and this is the only rock in the district. So low and level is the surface, and such the redundancy of water, that about 45 parts out of 100 are inundated annually.[6] "On about three-quarters of this the floods only rise three or four times a year, and at each time cover the soil two or three days; on the remainder the water continues almost constantly for two or three months." The soil varies greatly in quality in different parts: near the great rivers it undergoes rapid changes. "The[7] same field one year is overwhelmed with sand, and the next year this is covered with a rich and fertile mud. This, however, is often so irregularly applied, that, in a field of two or three acres, many spots are quite barren, while others are very productive. The changes in rivers, which have taken place in times of old, have produced

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, ut supra, iii. 698.
[3] Id. iii. 3.
[4] Id. ut supra.
[5] Id. ib.
[6] Id. ib.
[7] Id. iii. 2.

in many parts of this district, as well as in most parts of Bengal, a similar intermixture of barren and fertile soils in the same plot. In these parts the intermixture is permanent, the cause of change having for many ages been removed."

The Ganges touches on this district on the south-west side, at its confluence with the Kosee, lat. 25° 20′, long. 87° 16′. The river there is confined within a channel[8] a mile in width, free from islands and sandbanks, and navigable for the largest vessels used by the natives, "which are of very considerable burthen, although they draw little water."[8] At the confluence of the Kosee it spreads out to a great size, measuring, including its islands, from six to seven miles from bank to bank. The Ganges holds an easterly course through the district to a point, lat. 25° 11′, long. 87° 52′, where it enters the district of Maldah. In this part of its course its dimensions and volume of water are greater than in any other, as it here has received the Kosee, the last of its great tributaries, and is not yet diminished by the numerous great offsets which a few miles lower down begin to convey a portion of its vast aggregation of waters to the Bay of Bengal. Next in magnitude is the Kosee, a great stream, which, flowing south from Nepaul, touches on this district in about lat. 26° 32′, long. 87° 12′, and for ten miles forms the boundary between the dominions of Nepaul and those of the East-India Company. It is in this part of its course about two miles[9] in width, free from rocks, but containing numerous islands, covered with tamarisks and coarse grass. After entering the district of Purneah, its main stream holds a course little deviating from a direct southerly one, and, after throwing off part of its waters and receiving others, it ultimately falls into the Ganges, in lat. 25° 20′, long. 87° 16′. Its total length of course through this district is about ninety miles, the channel varying in breadth from a mile and a half to two miles, of which the stream usually occupies about three-quarters, the remainder being sandbanks and shoals, covered with aquatic vegetation. About eight miles above its mouth, it on the right side receives the river Gogaree, flowing east from the British district of Bhaugulpore; from which point the united stream forms for the remainder of its course the boundary between Purneah and Bhaugulpore. The Mahanunda, another great river, touches on this district at the north-east

[8] Buchanan, iii. 6.

[9] Id. iii. 10.

angle, in lat. 26° 38′, long. 88° 22′, and for about ten miles forms the eastern boundary, towards the British district of Dinajepore, and then, entering Purneah, takes a south-western course for fifty-five miles, as far as Colapura, in lat. 25° 56′, long. 87° 48′, where it turns south-east, and flows fifty miles to Jagatnathpore, in lat. 25° 28′, long. 88° 6′; at which place it, on the left side, receives the Nagor, a considerable stream flowing from the north: subsequently it holds for twenty miles a direction south, forming for that distance the boundary between this district and Dinajepore; and finally, in lat. 25° 13′, long. 88° 7′, it passes into the district of Maldah. Besides these rivers, there are numerous smaller streams, connected with the larger and with each other, and in general admitting craft of considerable burthen; so that few tracts have equal advantages of irrigation and water-carriage. The lowest part of the surface is that contiguous to the bank of the Ganges, at the south-east corner of the district, and it may* be estimated to have an elevation of 123 feet above Calcutta. Titaliya, on the north-east frontier, and probably the highest point in the district, has an elevation estimated[1] at 275 feet above the sea. There are no lakes of any magnitude in Purneah, but many jhils or extensive shallow ponds, which, according to all appearance, were formerly the deeper parts of the channels of rivers which have changed their courses.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 309 — On the Climate of Darjeling.

In the latter part of spring, and the commencement of summer, the westerly winds in the south of the district bring very hot, dry weather. During the periodical rains, from the early part of summer to the middle of autumn, easterly winds prevail. In spring, violent squalls are common, which, setting in at sometimes from the north, at others from the north-west and north-east, "are accompanied[2] by uncommon quantities of hail. In one storm, by far the greater part of the stones were as large as walnuts, and vast numbers were like small apples, while several were like ordinary-sized oranges." The cold of winter is in every part of the district sufficient to produce

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 35.

* The elevation of Kahalgang or Colgong, on the bank of the Ganges, at the south-west corner of the district, is estimated[1] at 130 feet; and as the slope of the waterway in this part is estimated at four inches per mile, the most southern point of the district, twenty miles lower down the stream than Colgong, may be estimated at 123 feet above Calcutta.

[1] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 98.

hoar-frosts, and, at times, seriously to damage the more tender crops. Earthquakes are not unfrequent, several shocks usually occurring every year, but so slight as to cause no material injury.

[3] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 184, 185.

Among the wild animals[3] are elephants, but they are not numerous. There are tigers and leopards, but they are not common, except among the decaying vestiges of the ruined city of Gaur. Monkeys (the markat or Simia rhezus) abound in various parts, and do much mischief, but no steps are taken to lessen their numbers. The jackal and the Indian fox are common, and the former has the reputation of stealing money as well as other things, and hiding them; but this Buchanan believed to be a fiction, invented and kept up by those who derived impunity for their own dishonesty from laying the thefts upon the jackals. Wolves formerly existed, but they have disappeared. The Indian bear, though not entirely unknown, is very uncommon. Deer of various kinds—the axis or spotted deer, and the cerf des Ardennes of Buffon, are pretty numerous wherever the country is overgrown with woods and bushes. The common antelope is abundant in the western parts of the district. In the wastes of the south, are some wild buffaloes; and throughout the district, where there is any shelter, wild hogs are exceedingly numerous. The numbers of the porcupine are kept down by the avidity with which the animal is pursued, the flesh being an article of food greatly esteemed by the pure Hindoos. Hares are numerous. The ichneumon and the otter, both which are common, remain to be added to the list. Of birds, paroquets abound in the northern parts, and peafowl in the southern. The kaim (Galinula porphyrio of Linnæus), a bird celebrated for its beauty by the Greeks, with whom it was a rarity, remains here throughout the year; the ortolan, called by the natives bageri, found in large flocks, but only during fair weather, deserves mention, as constituting a delicate article of food; and the kolang, or common crane (Ardea grus) of Europe, may be noticed. All the above-mentioned birds are described as making great havoc among the grain-crops. Partridges and quails are numerous; the kalatita or black partridge is the more common, but the flesh is represented to be of very indifferent quality: a much larger partridge, called titar,

furnishes material for a more acceptable repast. Water-fowl exist in astonishing swarms. Ducks are taken in vast numbers by means of nets; but the class of people who exercise this vocation find few or no customers excepting Europeans, such food being regarded as unclean by all natives but those belonging to the very impure classes. Snipes, golden plovers, and the florikin or lesser bustard, abound; all excellent articles of food, but neglected by the natives. Of the smaller white heron there are many varieties and great numbers, while shags and water-crows exist in myriads: sparrows are found, and are considered luxurious eating. Of birds of prey, vultures, eagles, kites, and hawks, may be mentioned as existing in immense variety and numbers. Tortoises are very numerous, and in some places are much eaten. In the large rivers, porpoises abound; crocodiles infest the waters, and are rarely molested; in some instances they are held sacred. Venomous[4] serpents swarm in incredible numbers; and it was computed by Buchanan that 120 persons annually perish from their bites: great numbers of cattle are destroyed in the same manner. They are most to be dreaded in rainy weather, as they then take shelter in houses. The hooded serpent is considered in some degree sacred; and this superstition generally insures impunity to these dangerous animals, although the natives do not seem to have any aversion to their destruction, if effected by other agency than their own. Buchanan's testimony on the point is as follows: "The[5] Brahmans say that a prudent and wise man would not with his own hand put one of the kinds of hooded snake (gokhar) to death; yet on all occasions I saw them very much satisfied with the impure sinners who took that trouble."

[4] Buchanan, iii. 189.

[5] iii. 180.

The rivers and jhils afford a moderate supply of fish, but in many cases this advantage is rendered comparatively unavailable by the unskilfulness of the fishermen. One hundred and thirty-four species of fish are enumerated by Buchanan. Honey-bees are not very numerous; but it was the opinion of the author just named, that if adequate attention were paid to this source of production, considerable advantage would accrue.

For[6] a botanist, the country is represented as being a field of little interest. The inhabitants, it appears, consider it a religious duty to plant trees; but the manner in which the duty

[6] Buchanan, iii. 194.

was discharged at the time of Buchanan's observations, called forth his reprehension, the trees planted being for the most part worthless. That writer enumerates 122 species of trees existing within the district, and regrets the stupidity of the people in not giving encouragement to those of most value, and best suited to the country. The bamboo, though it thrives well, is represented, notwithstanding its great utility, to be little cultivated by the short-sighted and indolent natives. The mango produces excellent fruit, in a small portion of the district at the south-east corner; in the remainder, its fruit is execrable, the timber worthless, though quantities were in Buchanan's time planted and maintained. The khajur palm (elate) is cultivated for its sap, which is drawn off by means of incision, and which, fermented, yields an intoxicating beverage.

The palmyra-palm, called also tal, is likewise cultivated for its sap, as affording the means of intoxication. The cocoanut-palm is exotic, and regarded merely as an object of ornament or curiosity. The mahua (Bassia latifolia) is cultivated to considerable extent in the south-western part of the district for the petals of its flowers, which, by distillation, yield an ardent spirit, consumed by the natives.

The staple produce of the district is rice, which is cultivated with considerable care. The summer rice (bhadai) is a very important crop, and is usually followed in the cool season by crops of wheat, barley, pulse, or oil-seeds, or sometimes intermixed with other articles. The varieties of winter rice are very numerous. Besides maize or Indian corn, various kinds of millet are raised. The principal esculent vegetables are, baygan or egg-plant, spinage, various kinds of amaranthus and of cucurbitaceous plants, sweet potatoes, common potatoes, pease, cabbage, and yams; the condiments, ginger, capsicum, turmeric. The cultivation of the sugarcane was found by Buchanan to be very limited and unskilful, and that of cotton subject to the same remarks. Tobacco, a great favourite with the population, is extensively cultivated, as is hemp, for supplying the powerful stimulant called bang. Betel is also one of the productions of the district. The opium-poppy was believed by Buchanan to be secretly reared to some extent. Indigo[7] is the principal commercial crop. Safflower is represented as an object of some importance towards the eastern part. The mulberry-tree was,

[7] Buchanan, iii. 248-257.

in the time of Buchanan, confined to three small divisions of the south-east corner of the district, but there the number was very great. It was, however, found to be a precarious branch of industry, as in some years the crop of leaves totally failed, and in others, the worms, without any ascertained cause, perished, without producing silk. The cultivation appears to have been in many instances slovenly.

Buffaloes are the most important and valuable of domestic animals; next to these, kine; but both are inferior to some of the like animals found in parts of India not far distant. The horses are small, and of a wretched description, being valued at only from three to five rupees each.[8] Goats are numerous, and kids are in demand for sacrifice. The sheep produce excellent wool, some of which is exported.

[8] Buchanan, ut supra, iii. 269.

The manufacturing industry of the district is exercised principally in coarse work, in metals of various species, and in spinning and weaving cotton and silk goods; the manufacture of wool also affords employment to some of both sexes. The value of the cotton fabrics manufactured in this district was estimated at 13,00,000[9] rupees annually; but the competition of cheaper British goods has, there can be no doubt, much diminished the amount of cotton-weaving, as well as of silk-winding and silk-weaving, and probably of the spinning and weaving of wool. The preparation of sugar for the market is very limited and rude. Some culinary salt is procured by washing the earth; and nitre is obtained from a similar source, and from washing the soil of inclosures in which cattle are kept.

[9] Id. ut supra, iii. 328.

In consequence of the great extent of navigable streams, the number of river craft is very great, their tonnage varying from about five to sixty tons. In the rainy season, canoes, carrying from half a ton to two tons, are almost the only mode of conveyance to and from market, and between the neighbouring villages; and some adventurers, not possessing any such craft, make their way on floats of bamboo, supported on earthen pots. Canoes and small boats are imported from Nepaul, being made in the Terrai or marshy forest at the base of the hills.

Cotton is imported from Mirzapore and other places lying to the west; sugar is imported from the British districts Dinajpur, Tirhoot, and Patna. The only external commerce from the district is to Nepaul. The chief exports are cattle, coarse

cotton fabrics, silk, indigo, and grain. Banking is carried on to some extent, especially at the town of Purneah, where there are some considerable capitalists; but so scanty is the circulating medium, that, according to Buchanan,[1] "A rupee in this country is a large sum; for being a ploughman's money wages for two months, it may be considered of as much importance in the circulation of the country as three or four pounds sterling may be considered in England."

[1] iii. 341.

The population amounts to 1,600,000. Buchanan (who, however, estimated the people at nearly double the above numbers) reckoned the Hindoos[2] to the Mussulmans as 57 to 43. The people in general are characterized by great want of energy and courage; scarcely any enter into the army, and they seldom can muster sufficient resolution to repel the attacks of wild beasts. Their dwellings, with few exceptions, are wretched, and their personal habits correspond, their clothes being encrusted with dirt, and worn until they fall off in rags.

[2] Buchanan, iii. Append. 697.

Purneah, the capital, and the other towns of importance within the district, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The principal routes are—1. From south-west to north-east, from Bhaugulpore, through the town of Purneah to Titaleea, and thence to Darjeling; 2. from south-east to north-west, from Maldah, through the town of Purneah, to Nathpur; 3. from east to west, from Dinajpore to the town of Purneah, and thence to Mozufferpore, in Tirhoot; 4. from south to north, from Rajmahal to Purneah and Nathpore.

The fabulous history of this tract represents that at a remote period of antiquity it formed[3] part of the primeval realm of Mithila, and was governed by a rajah, whose daughter was Sita, the renowned spouse of Rama; and whose abduction by Rawan, the demon-tyrant of Ceylon, gave rise to the war which is the subject of the Ramayana. The district appears to have been subjugated by the Mussulmans about[4] the year 1541, and was acquired[5] by the East-India Company in 1765, under the firman of Shah Alum, of Delhi.

[3] Buchanan, iii. 36, 37.

[4] Id. iii. 45.

[5] Treaties and Grants from the Country Powers, 132.

PURNEAH.[1]—The principal place of the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Bengal. It is situated on the banks of the Little Kosi, occupying both sides of the river, and lying on the route from Bhaugulpore to Titaleea,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Buchanan, iii. 50.

78 miles[2] N.E. of the former, and 72 S.W. of latter. It includes a space of about three miles square; but much of it is occupied by plantations, gardens, and open places. The best part of the town is on the left side of the river, and consists of one wide and tolerably straight street, half a mile long, the houses in which are pretty well built and tiled. Two inferior streets, parallel to the principal one, run on each side of it. It is surrounded by straggling suburbs, in one of which, called Maharajganj, are situate the buildings for the accommodation of the civil establishment of the district, which consists of a civil and sessions judge, a sudder aumeen, a moonsiff, a collector, a magistrate, an assistant to collector, two deputy magistrates, an assistant-surgeon, and an uncovenanted deputy-collector. The above are Europeans; and there are, besides, a principal sudder aumeen and several moonsiffs, who are natives. With respect to the population, Buchanan observes,[3] "This town, which occupies a space equal to more than half of London, most assuredly does not contain 50,000 people, though it is one of the best country towns in Bengal." Purneah is distant N.W. from Calcutta by Berhampoor 283 miles;[4] S.E. from Katmandoo by Nathpoor 200 miles; S.W. from Darjeling 98. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 87° 30′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 307.

[3] Buchanan, ut supra, iii. 51.

[4] Garden, Tables of Routes, iv. vi.

PUROKH, in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Mynpoorie, and eight miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country is open, and but partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 17′, long. 79° 1′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 50.

PUROWLEE,[1] in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Futtehgurh, and 44 miles[2] N.E. of the latter. There is good water from wells, and supplies may be obtained from the neighbourhood. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country level, cultivated in some parts, in others overrun with bush-jungle. Lat. 27° 31′, long. 79° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 47.

PURRAINDER.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, 211 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 19′, long. 75° 30′.

PURRAUNTAJE.—A town in the British district of

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Kaira, presidency of Bombay, 50 miles N. by E. of Kaira. Lat. 23° 26′, long. 72° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURRAUR.—A town in the native state of Travancore, territory of Madras, 126 miles N.N.W. from Trivandrum, and 82 miles S.S.E. from Calicut. Lat. 10° 9′, long. 76° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURROOA,[1] or PARRUA,* in the British district of Maldah, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Maldah to Purneah, six miles N. of former. It is now much ruined, but contains many monuments of antique greatness, especially the Adinah mosque, a vast structure nearly 500 feet in breadth from north to south, and 300 from east to west. The style of architecture is, however, rather complex than grand, consisting of a great number of pillars and domes, diminutive in proportion to the vast dimensions of the ground-plan of the building. Within the precincts are the tombs of Sikandar Shah and some other Mussulmans of rank. Besides this vast structure, there are many others, but all very ruinous. The principal are the Golden Mosque, the Eklaky, or mosque of 1,00,000 (rupees), so denominated from having cost that sum; and there are many of less note scattered along each side of the principal street, which may be still traced in a direction from north to south, a distance of six[2] miles. About this principal street are tanks and buildings innumerable, most of them constructed of materials drawn from the still more ancient and extensive city of Gaur, situate about twelve miles farther south. "The[3] true appellation of the city is said to be Panduya, or Pandoviya," derived from its having been founded by a rajah of the Pandu family, renowned in the lore of Hindu mythology and romance. It has repeatedly[4] been the seat of the government of Bengal, though Gaur more frequently had that distinction. Distant[5] N. from Calcutta by Burhampoor 197 miles. Lat. 25° 4′, long. 88° 9′.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 648.

[3] Id. ii. 656.

[4] Stewart, Hist. of Bengal, 84, 86, 94.

[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 102.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURSA.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 25 miles N.W. of Chupra. Lat. 25° 57′, long. 84° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURSOEE.—A town in the British district of Mirzapoor, presidency of Bengal, 53 miles S.S.E. of Mirzapoor. Lat. 24° 27′, long. 82° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURSOOD,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-

* Parra of Tassin; Peruya, Handuya, or Pandoviya of Buchanan;[1] Purruah or Pundua of Rennell;[2] Pundua of Stewart.[3]

[1] Surv. of Eastern India, ii. 647.
[2] Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 56.
[3] Hist. of Bengal, 84, 86, 94.

governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Muttra, and 11[2] miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad for carriages, the country well cultivated and studded with small villages. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 77° 54′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

PURSUR.—A town in the native state of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, 41 miles N.N.W. from Rajkote, and 60 miles E.S.E. from Bhooj. Lat. 22° 51′, long. 70° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURTABGHUR.[1]—A town on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, 33[2] miles S. of the former, and 206 N.E. of the latter. It is the principal place of a raj or small state of the same name, under the political superintendence of the Governor-General, comprising part of the tract called Bagur, and the whole of that denominated Kantul.[3] The raj is bounded on the north-west and north by the state of Mewar or Odeypore; on the east by Mundesore, Jowra, and Rutlaum; and on the south-west by Banswarra; and lies between lat. 23° 14′—24° 14′, long. 74° 27′—75°. The area is estimated at 1,457[4] square miles, and the population at 145,700. It is a hilly and ill-cultivated tract, rather elevated, and hence frost[5] is not unknown. The annual revenue of the rajah was, in 1848, estimated at 175,000 rupees, or 17,500*l.* The armed force consists of 250[6] cavalry and 300 infantry, with a police establishment of 200 men. The ruling family is of a junior branch of that of Odeypore. Before the raj became tributary to Holcar, it formed a dependency of the Mogul empire, and one of its former rulers, Salim Sing, having obtained from Mahomed Shah the privilege[7] of coining money in his own name, struck in the mint of Purtabghur the Salim Shahee rupee. The privilege thus conceded has been grossly abused by the more recent rajahs, who have permitted the fraudulent alteration of the standard; and the debased coin issued from this mint has frequently been made the subject of remonstrance[8] on the part of the British government. In 1818, the rajah concluded a treaty[9] with the East-India Company, under which he became entitled to protection; he binding himself to subordinate co-operation, and to pay annually to the other contracting party a tribute of 72,700 Salim Shahee rupees, which sum is transferred to Holcar, the feudal superior of Purtabghur. A detail of the circumstances under which Dulput Singh, the regent of Doon-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 272.
[3] Malcolm, Central India, i. 18; ii. 499.
[4] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.
[5] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 76.
[6] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.
[7] Treaties with Native Princes, i. 688.
[8] India Financial Disp. 26 June, 1850.
[9] Treaties, ut supra, 688.

gerpoor, succeeded to the raj of Purtabghur, and relinquished his claim of succession to that of Doongerpoor, will be found in the article upon the latter state.

[1] Heber, ii. 77.
[2] Dangerfield, in App. to Malcolm, Central India, ii. 349.

The town of the same name as the district, and the chief place within it, though of considerable size, presents[1] nothing particularly worth notice. Elevation above the sea 1,698 feet.[2] Distance of the town direct from Mhow, N.W., 118 miles; from Oojein, N.W., 80. Lat. 24° 5′, long. 74° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURTABGURH.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Berar or Nagpoor, 70 miles E.S.E. from Nagpoor, and 92 miles S.S.E. from Seuni. Lat. 20° 49′, long. 80° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 97.

PURTABGURH.—A district of the kingdom of Oude, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-east by the district of Sultanpoor; on the east by the British district Jounpoor; on the south by the British district Allahabad; and on the west by the districts Ahladganj and Salon. It lies between lat. 25° 40′—26° 15′, long. 81° 40′—82° 5′; is forty-five miles in length from south-east to north-west, and twenty in breadth. It contains the following subdivisions: 1. Purtabgurh; 2. Amethi; 3. Dalipur Patti.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURTABGURH, or BELHAGHAT,[1]* in the territory of Oude, a town two miles south of the right bank of the river Saee. It is surrounded by a decayed rampart of mud, and on its west side is a fort of the same material, in a ruinous state, but still inhabited by a foujdar or officer of police. The site is rather elevated, sandy, yet not unproductive, and water is found at from thirty to thirty-five feet below the surface. Butter[2] states the population at 10,000, "of whom half are Mussulmans, and almost all cultivators, there being no manufactures." Previously to 1834, one of the Company's native infantry regiments, with two guns, was cantoned three miles north-east of the town, on a very healthy spot on the right bank of the Saee. Tieffenthaler[3] gives a brief notice of Purtabgurh, which he concludes by observing, "in this district much salt and saline earth are obtained."[3] Purtabgurh is distant N. from Allahabad 32 miles, N.W. from Calcutta 534, S.E. from Lucknow 90. Lat. 25° 54′, long. 81° 59′.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 133.

[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 171.

* Partabgarh of Tassin; from Partab, a proper name of common occurrence in India, and Gurh, "fort;"—Partab's Fort. It is called Belha Ghat, or ferry of Belha, from being situate near the ferry which leads over the Sai to the neighbouring town[1] of Belha.

[1] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 133.

PURTABPOOR, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and eight miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 55′, long. 77° 42′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 144.

PURTABPOOR,[1] in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Etawah, and 41[2] miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and cultivated. Lat. 27° 13′, long. 78° 35′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 45.

PURTOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Doodna river, and 140 miles S.W. by S. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 36′, long. 76° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURTYALL.—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 59 miles N.W. by W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 40′, long. 80° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURULEA.—See POORALIA.

PURUSGAON.—A town in the recently escheated territory of Berar or Nagpoor, 71 miles E. by N. from Nagpoor, and 130 miles S. from Jubbulpoor. Lat. 21° 18′, long. 80° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PURUSPUTI,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Azimgurh to Sultanpoor cantonment, 66[2] miles W. of the former, 12 S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 17′, long. 82° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 60.

PURWAN NUDDEE.—A river rising in lat. 26° 31′, long. 87° 2′, in the British district of Tirhoot, and, flowing in a southerly direction for seventy miles, generally through the district of Bhagulpore, falls into the Dhamora, in lat. 25° 38′, long. 86° 49′.

PUSGAW.—A town in the native state of Oude, 82 miles N.W. by N. from Lucknow, and 16 miles E. by S. from Shahjehanpoor. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 80° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUTAOO, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpoor, and 14 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, and lies through a level country, rather fertile, and with some cultivation. Lat. 25° 57′, long. 72° 30′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 118, 218.

PUTCHPAHAR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jhalawar, 32 miles W.S.W. from Jhalra Patun, and 53 miles E. from Neemuch. Lat. 24° 21′, long. 75° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables Routes, 54.

PUTEANUGLA, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 20 miles N. of the former. It is situate in an open, low, level country, partially cultivated. Water is supplied from wells. The road in this part of the route is bad for wheeled carriages. Lat. 29° 4′, long. 78° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUTEHUR, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Simla, 12 miles N.N.W. of the former. Lat. 30° 8′, long. 77° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 218.

PUTENEE, in the British district of Mozuffurnuggur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 19 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country open and well cultivated. Lat. 29° 32′, long. 77° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 73.

PUTERA,[1] in British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by Chila Tara Ghat from Cawnpore to town of Banda, 17[2] miles N. of latter. Lat. 25° 42′, long. 80° 32′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

PUTHIA, in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Mynpoorie, and 37 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country low, level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 37′, long. 78° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUTHONA, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Futtehpoor, 21 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 25° 32′, long. 81° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 41.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 479.

PUTHURRIA,[1] in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Saugor, 286 miles S.W. of former, and 28[2] N.E. of latter. It is situate at the east extremity[3] of a range of trap hills, at an elevation of 1,395 feet above the sea. Lat. 23° 53′, long. 79° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUTJIRWA.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, eight miles W.N.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 48′, long. 84° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUTNEETOLA.—A town in the British district of Dinaje-

pore, presidency of Bengal, 40 miles S. of Dinajepore. Lat. 25° 2′, long. 88° 42′.

PUTNI.[1]—A small river rising in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, in lat. 23° 40′, long. 80° 1′, and taking a northerly course of eighteen miles, it crosses the northern frontier into Bundelcund, through which it flows first north-easterly[2] and then north-westerly, and falls into the Cane on the left side, in lat. 24° 20′, long. 80° 8′, having a total course of about seventy miles.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Transacts. of Royal As. Soc. i. 275—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkhund.

PUTPURGUNJ,[1] in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town near the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from Allygurh to Delhi cantonment, and eight[2] miles S.E. of the latter. It has a bazar, and is supplied with water from wells. Close to it was fought, in 1803, the engagement more generally styled the battle[3] of Delhi, in which the British army under General Lake totally defeated the Mahrattas commanded by Bourquien, a French adventurer. Lat. 28° 37′, long. 77° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 169.

[3] Bengal Papers relative to the Mahratta War in 1803, p. 248. Thornton, Hist. British Empire in India, iii. 319. Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 110. Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 74.

PUTRA.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Berar or Nagpoor, seven miles N.N.W. from the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor, and 182 miles W. by S. from Ganjam. Lat. 19° 17′, long. 82° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUTRUHUT,[1] in the district of Sohawul, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a small town, with bazar, on route from Saugor, by Rewah, to Allahabad, 158[2] miles S.W. of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the river Tons (South-eastern), here a great torrent, with channel 200 yards wide, and stream about sixty yards wide in the dry season, and crossed by ford. A ruinous fortress[3] of fine and picturesque aspect, built on a limestone[4] rock, formerly commanded the passage, but is now merely the residence of some humble relatives and domestics of the rajah. Lat. 24° 34′, long. 80° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 39.

[3] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 493.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 477—Everest, Geological Remarks.

PUTSEEN.—A town in the British district of Rajeshaye, presidency of Bengal, 32 miles N.E. by E. of Rampore. Lat. 24° 37′, long. 89° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUTTACOTTE.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 29 miles S.S.E. of Tanjore. Lat. 10° 25′, long. 79° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUTTA HAT.—A town in the British district of Bulloah, presidency of Bengal, 14 miles N.W. of Bulloah. Lat. 23°, long. 90° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUTTANAPARAM.—A town in the native state of Travancore, presidency of Madras, 43 miles N. by W. from Trivandrum, and 62 miles W.N.W. from Tinnevelly. Lat. 9° 5′, long. 76° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Asiatic Journ. 1st ser. vol xvii. Jan.-July, 1824, p. 21.
[3] Id. ib.

PUTTARY,[1] in the territory of Rewah, province of Baghelcund, a small town on the old route[2] from Mirzapoor to the town of Rewah, and 35 miles S.W. of the former. It is described by an anonymous[3] British traveller as "an immense collection of pigstyes huddled together in the greatest confusion." Lat. 24° 48′, long. 82° 5′.

[1] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 136.
[2] Parliamentary Return, 1851.
[3] Prinsep, Life of Runjeet Singh, 75.
[4] India Pol. Disp. 28 March, 1849.

PUTTEEALA.—A native state in Sirhind, and within the jurisdiction of the commissioner and superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej states. It is the most important of those known as the Seik protected states, and the chief is regarded by his neighbours as the head of the Pholkean[1] tribe. The original dimensions of the territory were extended by purchases made of additional dominions, on the dismemberment of the states of Bughat and Keyonthul, subsequently to the expulsion of the Ghoorkas; and further extension more recently accrued from grants made by the British government, in reward of the fidelity displayed by the rajah during the war with Lahore. The area is returned at 4,448[2] square miles, and the population at 662,752 persons. The territory is among the most fertile in Sirhind, and exports great quantities of grain across the Sutlej to Lahore and Amritsir. By the manifesto issued by the British government on taking possession of Sirhind in 1809, the rajah is guaranteed the sovereignty within his own possessions, and is bound to furnish a quota of troops in case of war. On one occasion, in 1812, an interference with the independence of the rajah became indispensable, in consequence of his frantic and ruinous extravagance; he having so misapplied his resources, that when called upon to supply troops for the public service, he could furnish no more than 200 horsemen of the worst description. At length his misconduct was considered to amount to insanity, and he was deposed,[3] and placed under restraint.

In conferring the additional territory lately bestowed by the British government on the rajah of Putteeala, in reward of his fidelity during the Lahore war, it was stipulated that the rajah should renounce the right of levying transit-duties;[4] should make and maintain in repair a military road, and abolish suttee, infanticide, and slave-dealing within his dominions.

PUTTEEALA,[1] in Sirhind, the chief place in a native state of the same name. It is situate on the river, or rather torrent, Kosilla. This stream, known also by the name of the Putteeala river, runs past the town in a very deep channel, yet has in time of inundation so large a volume of water, that a great embankment has been found necessary to preserve the walls[2] from its destructive influence. It is a compact town, built of brick, neater[3] and more cleanly that the generality in this part of India, and densely peopled. The citadel is small, and of no great strength: it is the residence of the rajah. Putteeala is distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,023[4] miles. Lat. 30° 20′, long. 76° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 690—Baker, Report on the Levels between the Jumna and Sutlej.
[3] Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 323.
[4] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

PUTTEEALEE,[1] in the British district of Furruckabad, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town near the north-western frontier, towards the districts of Mynpoorie and Budaon, and 44 miles N.W. of Futtehgurh. Here, in 1749, an engagement took place between Ahmed Khan, the Afghan nawaub of Furruckabad, and Safder Jang, nawaub of Oude and vizier of the empire of Delhi. "During[2] the hottest part of the engagement, there suddenly arose a sandstorm (common in those parts of India), which blew with violence directly in the faces of the Moguls, and the Afghans, improving this advantage, rushed on in the bosom of a thick cloud of dust, and charged their enemies with irresistible impetuosity. The vizier's troops being blinded by the sand, could neither judge of the number nor distinguish the attacks of their assailants; their panic was increased by the whirlwind and darkness which surrounded them, and in a few minutes they gave way, and fled with the utmost precipitation. All the vizier's artillery was taken, and his infantry cut off to a man. He himself escaped with difficulty." It is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery[3] under the name of Puttyaly, and its assessment stated at 46,940 rupees. Lat. 27° 41′, long. 79° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Hamilton, Hist. of Rohilla Afgans, 102. Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, B. i. S. 119, 140.
[3] ii. App. 41.

PUTTEERAM.—A town in the British district of Dinajepoor, presidency of Bengal, 21 miles S.S.E. of Dinajepoor. Lat. 25° 18′, long. 88° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUTTHRI, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a river or large torrent, having its origin on the south-western declivity of the Khansrow Ghat or Pass through the Sewalik range,

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

and in lat. 30° 3', long. 78° 5'. It holds a course of about thirty miles in a direction generally southerly, and falls into the Banganga Nuddee, an offset of the Ganges, in lat. 29° 42', long. 78° 9'. In the upper part of its course, it flows down a bed of shingle and sand, but for the greater part is a shallow expanse of water with little current. This torrent is crossed by the Ganges Canal, by means of a dam thrown across the river, constructed with ten openings of ten feet each, and flank overfalls.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bombay Political Disp. 6 Feb. 1849.

[2] Tod, Travels in Western India, 222.

PUTTUN,[1] or ANHULWAR PATTAN, in Guzerat, or the territory of the Guicowar, a town situate on the small river Saraswati, a tributary of the Banas. Here are extensive traces of the ancient city of Anhulwara :—"The eye[2] can trace the course of the walls, which formed an irregular trapezium of perhaps five miles circuit, around which extended, chiefly to the east and south, the suburbs, to which there may have been an external circumvallation." The wall inclosing the present city of Puttun is built half-way up with stones from the ancient city, whether from palaces, temples, or fountains; and these more solid foundations are surmounted by a comparatively flimsy rampart of brick. Here are some manufactures[3] of importance, as of swords, spears, pottery of a very light fine kind, and weaving in silk and cotton. The population is estimated at 30,000. Distance from Ahmedabad N.W. 63 miles. Lat. 23° 46', long. 72° 3'.

[3] Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Bombay, i. 52—Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUTTUNCHERROO.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 21 miles N.W. by W. from Hyderabad, and 158 miles E. from Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 31', long. 78° 19'.

PUTTUN SOMNAUT.—See SOMNATH.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PUWYE.—A town in the Boondela state of Punnah, 32 miles S. by W. from Punnah, and 55 miles N.E. by E. from Dumoh. Lat. 24° 16', long. 80° 14'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PYARU.—A village in the jaghire of Bulubghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces; distance S. from Delhi 30 miles. Lat. 28° 16', long. 77° 22'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 364.

PYENA,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small market-town on the left bank of the river Ghoghra. Buchanan[2] states that it has 500 houses, which would assign it a population of

about 3,000 persons. Distant S.E. from Goruckpore cantonment 45 miles. Lat. 26° 15′, long. 83° 50′.

PYGA.—A town in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 8′, long. 78° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PYKHIA.—A town in the British district of Mergui, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 80 miles N. by W. of Tenasserim. Lat. 13° 14′, long. 98° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PYKOWLEE,[1] in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Dinapore to Goruckpoor cantonment, 125 miles[2] N.W. of the former. It has a bazar, and supplies may be collected from the neighbouring country, which is level, well cultivated, and planted with mango-trees. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 83° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 150.

PYLADY.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 38 miles N. by W. of Madras. Lat. 13° 38′, long. 80° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PYLANEE, in the British district of Bandah, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bandah to Lucknow, 23 miles N. by E. of the former. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 80° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PYNG.—A town of Burmah, 19 miles W. from the right bank of the Irawady river, and 149 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 18′, long. 94° 24′.

PYNGAWA,* in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Ferozpoor, and 13 miles N.E. of the latter. It is situate a mile east of the Khanpoor Ghat, a pass through a range of low hills. The village has water from wells, and supplies are procurable. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 77° 10′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 266.

PYSUNNEE.[1]—A small river rising in Bundelcund, on the table-land surmounting the Punna range, and in lat. 24° 52′, long. 80° 43′. It first flows north-east, and at Jorai is precipitated over the brow of the ridge by a cascade, the height of which is estimated by Jacquemont[2] to exceed 300 feet. A few miles further on, it passes into the British district of Banda, through which it flows first north, subsequently north-east,

* The Pilungwa of Walker's Great Indian Atlas.[1]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Voyages, iii. 409.
[1] No. 50.

and falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. 25° 26′, long. 81° 14′; its total length of course being eighty miles. It "is sacred[3] among the Hindoos; and its cataract near Jorai, as well as its romantic course to the plains below, is exceedingly interesting."

[3] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 274—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkhand.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PYTHEEA,[1] in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude, a village four miles S.W. of the right bank of the river Tons (North-eastern), 55 miles S.E. of the city of Oude. Butter estimates[2] its population at 400, of whom 100 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 82° 48′.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 132.

PYTIANI RIVER.—One of the mouths of the river Indus. It communicates with the Buggaur, the western branch of the Indus, in lat. 24° 36′, long. 67° 21′, and flows into the sea in lat. 24° 24′, long. 67° 13′. Little difficulty would be experienced in entering the creek, it being better defined than most of the mouths of the Indus.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

PYTON.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Godavery river, and 53 miles N.E. by E. from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 29′, long. 75° 28′.

Q.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

QABUR SHAKWALA, in the British district of Bhutteeana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Mundate to Beekaneer, 71 miles S. by W. of the former. Lat. 29° 50′, long. 74° 8′.

QUEDAH.—A native state on the Malay peninsula, occupying that portion of the mainland which lies opposite the British possession of Prince of Wales Island. Province Wellesley forms its western boundary. Quedah, the principal place, is in lat. 6°, long. 100° 30′.

In 1786[1] an agreement was entered into with the rajah of Quedah, under which Prince of Wales Island was ceded to the British, in consideration of an annual stipend of 6,000 Spanish dollars.[2] In 1800 a further treaty was concluded with the rajah, under which Province Wellesley was transferred to the British, and the annual payment to the rajah increased to

[1] Treaties with Native Princes, 299.

[2] Id. 301.

10,000 dollars.[3] In 1821 the king of Siam invaded Quedah, and expelled the rajah, but was induced, in 1842, upon the submission of the latter, to reinstate him in the most valuable portion of his former territory. At a subsequent date, the rajah of Quedah placed himself in a position of hostility towards the British, who visited his misconduct by withholding payment of his stipend. Upon its restoration, the arrears which had accumulated during the period of suspension were declared forfeited.[4]

[3] Id. 304.

[4] India Pol. Disp. 18 Dec. 1850.

QUILON,[1] in the native state of Travancore, presidency of Madras, a town on the seacoast, in a bight[2] where ships may anchor under shelter, at about two and a half or three miles from the fort. A small British force is usually stationed here. "The ground,[3] on which the cantonment stands, rises by a gentle ascent from the sea, and includes an area of nearly five miles in circumference." "There is no natural boundary between the military cantonment and the Travancore territory, but a broad road round the cantonment points out the line of demarcation." There is in the cantonment a barrack for European troops, formerly occupied by a company of foot-artillery, but for many years past untenanted, and now fast falling to decay: there is also a European hospital. The site of the cantonment is healthy, being in the highest part about forty feet above the sea. The soil is for the most part sandy; but within its limits is a considerable piece of swampy ground. Water is abundant and good. There is a jail here, under the charge of the Travancore authorities. The roads about the cantonment are of laterite, broken small, and are in excellent condition. With Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, the communication is carried on almost entirely "by means of canals, dug parallel to the low sandy shore, and connecting the different lakes formed by the backwater." There is also a military road, adapted for wheeled carriages, which, however, is but little frequented, owing to the great facility of water communication, and which, in 1843, was represented as out of repair. Northwards, towards Allepi and Cochin, there are similar opportunities for communication by water; but horses and cattle can travel by an ill-formed sandy road along the beach. In a direction north-easterly, there is a line of communication with Tinnevelly by a pass through the mountains; but it is

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 514.

[3] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Southern Division of Madras Army, 109.

only an indifferent route, and is rather a footpath than a road. The vegetable productions of Quilon are timber, cocoanuts, coir or cocoanut-fibre, pepper, cardamoms, ginger, betelnuts, and coffee. The population is stated to be about 20,000. An Episcopal church was some years ago erected at this place.[4] Distance from Trivandrum, N.W., 38 miles; Cananore, S.E., 225; Mangalore, S.E., 303; Bombay, S.E., 740; Bangalore, S.W., 290; Madras, S.W., 385. Lat. 8° 53′, long. 76° 39′.

[4] Madras Eccles. Disp. 21 May, 1834. Id. 8 July, 1835.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

QUOMOROODENUGGUR, in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Rohtuk to the city of Delhi, and 11 miles W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 40′, long. 77° 6′.

R.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Blacker, Mahratta War, 55.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 115.
[3] Travels, i. 212.
[4] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 126.

RAAT,[1]* in the British district of Humeerpore, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town on the route from Jubulpoor by Kitha to Calpee, 46 miles[2] S. of the latter. It has a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. Davidson[3] styles it "a populous and busy village," though a short time before his arrival the corpses of seventy of the inhabitants had been burned, in consequence of dreadful mortality, caused by malaria, resulting from the numerous swamps, tanks, and the rank vegetation with which the place is surrounded. Raat contains[4] a population of 8,616 inhabitants. Lat. 25° 36′, long. 79° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RACHERRY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 19 miles from the left bank of the Godavery river, and 158 miles N.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 59′, long. 80° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RACHOL.—A town in the Portuguese state of Goa, situate 14 miles S.S.E. from Goa. Lat. 15° 19′, long. 74° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RACHOOTEE, in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, a town situate on the Mundaveer or Chittair, a small stream tributary to the river Northern Pennair or Pennaur. It is the principal place of a subdivision of the

[1] Transacts. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 266—Franklin, Mem on Bundelkhand.

* Rahat of Franklin.[1]

same name. Distance from the town of Cuddapah, S., 30 miles; Nellore, S.W., 86; Madras, N.W., 123. Lat. 14° 3′, long. 78° 49′.

RACHUR.—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 29 miles S.E., by E. of Guntoor. Lat. 16° 3′, long. 80° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RACKEE, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Swan river, 54 miles S.S.E. of the town of Attock. Lat. 33° 15′, long. 72° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RACKLING.—A town in the native state of Sikhim, 19 miles N. from Darjeeling, and 116 miles N.N.E. from Purneah. Lat. 27° 18′, long. 88° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RADHUNPOOR, a petty state in the north-western quarter of Guzerat, including the pergunnahs of Moorjpoor and Summee. It lies between lat. 23° 26′ and 23° 58′, and long. 71° 28′ and 72° 3′; and is bounded on the north by Therwarra; on the south by Mundall and Jurjoowarra; on the east by the Puttun district; and on the west by that of Warye. Its dimensions are about forty miles by twenty.

During the months of April, May, June, and July, the heat is excessive; in August and September, if rain falls, the weather is agreeable; October and November are again hot; but from December until the return of the heat in April, the climate is delightful. There are three descriptions of soil—sandy, black, and saline. The chief products are wheat, cotton, and all the common grains. Salt is both manufactured and self-produced. The British government rent the Unwerpoora salt-pans of the nawab, at the annual sum of 11,048 rupees.

The district is traversed by the Bunnas river, and by the minor streams of the Surruswutti and Roopan. One of the great roads from Hindostan and Palee to the Mundavie Bunder, in Cutch, passes through Radhunpoor. The population, principally Hindoo, consists of about 45,000 souls. Radhunpoor is not tributary either to the British or any other government, but pays black mail to the surrounding Coolie districts. A police force, consisting of 235 sowars and 320 foot-men, is kept up by the state, and detachments are spread about in the different villages for their protection. In case of foreign invasion, the state is entirely dependent on the British government. The first connection of that government with

Radhunpoor was in 1813, in which year Captain Carnac, then Resident at Baroda, concluded an engagement between the nawab and the Guicowar, by which the Guicowar state was empowered, under the advice and mediation of the British government, to control the external relations of Radhunpoor, and to assist the nawab with forces in defending it from foreign invasion, but excluded from any interference in the internal affairs of the country. During the five following years, the Kosas and other marauders having greatly infested the north-west part of Guzerat, and more particularly this petty state, the nawab voluntarily solicited the aid of the British government to expel them, and offered to pay a share of the expenses of the war. The required aid was afforded. In 1819, Colonel Barclay marched with a force and expelled the freebooters from all parts of Guzerat; and an agreement was negotiated with the nawab of Radhunpoor, by which he consented to pay a yearly tribute to the British government, leaving the actual amount to be subsequently decided. In 1822 the tribute was fixed at 17,000 rupees per annum for five years, after which it was to be left to the British government to increase the amount or not. The engagement continued in force until the year 1825, when the home authorities, considering the state unable to bear the amount of tribute imposed, it was, by the order of the Bombay government, remitted in full in the month of July of that year.

The Radhunpoor state is under the management of the British agent at Pahlunpoor, who controls its relations with the neighbouring states, but avoids all interference in its internal affairs. It has enjoyed perfect tranquillity since its connection with the British government in 1819.

The first person of the reigning family of which there is any record is Sheer Khan Babee, who was thannadar of Chowal in 1663. His grandson, Mahomed Khan Jehan, was the first of the family appointed as foujdar of Radhunpoor, in 1715. He left two sons, Kumaboodun and Mahomed Unwar. A few days after their father's death, Moobarigul Moolk, then soubahdar of Guzerat, gave the pergunnahs of Summee and Moorjpoor to the eldest, with the title of Jowan Murd Khan, and appointed the second foujdar of Radhunpoor. In 1765, Jowan Murd Khan died, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Gazeeoddeen, in the pergunnahs of Summee and Moorjpoor, his second son succeeding to that of Radhunpoor. In 1787, the latter died childless. In 1813, Gazeeoddeen died, leaving two sons, Sheer Khan and Kumaloodeen Khan. The former succeeded to the Radhunpoor pergunnah, and the latter to those of Summee and Moorjpoor. In 1814, the latter dying without issue, Sheer Khan succeeded to the nawaubship of the three pergunnahs. Sheer Khan died in 1825, and with the unanimous consent of the people was succeeded by the present chief, Zoorawar Khan, an only son, by a slave-girl. But Zoorawar being at this time only three years of age, Sirdar Bebee, the second wife of the late chief, was appointed regent during his minority. In 1837, he was intrusted[1] with the management of his own affairs. He is now about thirty-two years of age, and has a son, heir-apparent to the chieftainship.

[1] Bombay Pol. Disp. 29 Aug. 1838.

RADHUNPOOR,[1] in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, a town on the route from Ahmedabad to Hydrabad, in Scinde, 85 miles direct N.W. of former, 270 S.E. of latter. Though a considerable[2] and fortified town, and not devoid of trade and manufactures, the majority of its population are cultivators, principally Rajpoots and Coolies. Its principal exports are butter, hides, and grain, and coarse cotton cloths the local manufacture. The chief, styled[3] nawaub of Radhunpoor, is a Mussulman, of the influential family of Babi, and has an annual income of 1,50,000 rupees. He acknowledges fealty to the Guicowar, by annually presenting to him a horse and clothes. His military establishment consists of sixty horse and 550 infantry. Population 15,000. Lat. 23° 50′, long. 71° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Transacts of Med. and Phys. Soc. Bombay, i. 52—Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.
[3] Clune, Itinerary of Western India, 46.

RAEEBAG.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 48 miles N.N.E. of Belgaum. Lat. 16° 29′, long. 74° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAEEGURH,[1] in the British collectorate of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a fort situate amidst the Northern Ghats. During the last campaign against the Peishwa, it was regarded as one of the strongest fortresses in India, and, in fact, "as impregnable[2] as Gibraltar." It was invested by a British force under Colonel Prother, in April, 1818, and surrendered[3] after a bombardment of fourteen days, by which every building, except one granary, was reduced to ashes. Raeegurh, originally

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 484.
[3] Blacker, Mem. of War in India, 313.

denominated Rairi,[4] in 1648 fell into the hands of Sevajee, who changed its name to Raeegurh, and made it his capital. In 1690[5] it was taken by the forces of Aurungzebe, and having reverted to the Mahrattas during the decadence of the Mahometan empire, was finally taken by the British forces, as already stated. Rairi, as this fort was originally called, must not be confounded with another place of the same name in Sawuntwarree, on the coast[6] of the South Concan. Raeegurh is distant S.E. from Bombay 65 miles, S.W. from Poona 32, N.W. from Sattara 52. Lat. 18° 14′, long. 73° 30′.

4 Duff, i. 140, 141, 190.

5 Id. ut supra, i. 367.

6 Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 503.

RAEEN.—One of the Cis-Sutluj hill states. It is bounded on the north, east, and south by the native state of Bussahir, and on the west by Turroch and Bussahir. It extends from lat. 31° 2′—31° 12′, and from long. 77° 47′—77° 57′, and is twelve miles in length from north to south, and five in breadth.

RAEEPOOR,[1] in the British district of Minpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Minpooree, and 55[2] miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country is level and partly cultivated, partly overrun with jungle. Lat. 27° 39′, long. 78° 54′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

RAEEPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 16[2] miles S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 25′, long. 80° 12′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

RAEGANJ,[1]* in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the west boundary, towards the British district Purnea, on the left or east bank of the river Kooluk. It is the principal mart[2] in the district, and nearly engrosses the traffic of an extent of rich country about seventy miles in length and twenty in breadth. Rich merchants have numerous stores here, consisting of large yards, inclosed by fences of straw hurdles or mats, and containing many huts and sheds filled with wares. The streets of the town are narrow, irregular, and filthy, "but[3] it is a place of great stir, and crowded with boatmen and drivers of cattle." It is said "that,[3] on an average for eight months in the year, 5,000 loaded

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 637.

3 Id. ii. 637.

* Raeganj, Prince's Market; from Rae, "prince," and Ganj, "market."

oxen arrive each day." It contains about 1,000 houses, a number which, according to the usually received ratio of inmates to dwellings, would assign it a population of about 5,000. Distant W. from the town of Dinajepoor 32 miles; N.W. from Calcutta, by Dinajepoor, 292. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 88° 8′.

RAEKOTE,[1] in Sirhind, a town situate thirty miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. It belongs to the petty chief of a territory having an area[2] of six square miles, with about 800 inhabitants. It is under the protection and control of the British. The town is distant N.W. of Calcutta, by Delhi and Hansee, 1,130 miles.[3] Lat. 30° 40′, long. 75° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Parliamentary Return, 1851.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 171.

RAEPOOR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 61 miles N.N.E. from Oodeypoor, and 82 miles S.S.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 74° 9′.

RAEPOOR, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Futtehgurh to Meerut, and 106 miles N.W. of the former, is situate near the left bank of the Kalee Nuddee (East), in an open country but partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 5′, long. 78° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAGAVAPOORAM.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 68 miles N. by W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 17° 8′, long. 80° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAGOOGHUR,[1]* in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, a town on the route from Goona to Mow, 16 miles[2] S.W. of former, 169 N.E. of latter. This, which is represented to be a considerable[3] place, is situate on a feeder of the river Parbuttee. It has a bazar and a fort, which, though now much dilapidated, was in the early part of the present century so strong as for a considerable time to baffle[4] the disciplined army of Doulut Rao Scindia. It was founded[5] in the time of Shahjehan, who reigned from 1628 to 1658, by Lal Singh, a Rajpoot chief; and after the rest of Malwa had been subjugated by the Mahrattas, his successors long resisted, until Dhokul Singh was, in A.D. 1821, finally defeated by the contingent force of Gwalior, commanded by British officers. By the mediation of the British authorities, he was allowed to retain[6] Ragooghur, with an estate of 55,000 rupees, on con-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 180.
[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 403.
[4] Malcolm, Central India, i. 478.
[5] Id. i 464.
[6] Id. i. 487.

* Raghwagarh of Tassin; Raghugarh of the Persian[1] and Urdu writers; Ragoogurh of Malcolm.[2]

[1] Buswun Lal, Mem. of Ameer Khan, 32, 35.
[2] Central India, i. 463.

dition that some retainers of the family should be always in the service of the maharajah of Gwalior. Distant N.E. of Oojein 130 miles, S. of Agra 200. Lat. 24° 30′, long. 77° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAGOONAUTHPOOR, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town 77 miles W. of Gwalior, near the south or right bank of the river Chumbul. Lat. 26° 4′, long. 76° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAHA.—A town in the British district of Nowgong, in Upper Assam, presidency of Bengal, 20 miles S.W. by W. of Nowgong. Lat. 26° 12′, long. 92° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAHATAH.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 47 miles N.N.W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 42′, long. 74° 30′.

RAHDINPOOR.—See Radhunpoor.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 33.

RAHINPUR,[1] in the British district of Allahabâd, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Jounpore, and eight miles[2] N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country fertile, well cultivated, and studded with villages. Lat. 25° 28′, long. 82°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAHLAI, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the southern frontier, towards the territory of Dholpoor, 17 miles S. of the city of Agra. Lat. 26° 56′, long. 78° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.
[3] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. i. 617.

RAHM GHUR,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a village, with fort, on the route from Agra to Ajmeer, 72 miles[2] W. of former, 156 E. of latter. The fort "is built[3] of stone, with six round towers, perched on a steep eminence, with a double embattled wall stretching down one side to a wall at its foot." Lat. 27° 3′, long. 76° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAHOOREE.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 21 miles N.N.W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 23′, long. 74° 40′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 295.

RAHUN, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a town on the route from Nusserabad to Nagor, and 57 miles N.W. of the former. It has a large bazar: water is obtained from a tank and fifty wells. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes over an immense plain, covered with scanty bush-jungle. Lat. 26° 46′, long. 74° 8′.

RAHYGAUW.—A town in the native state of Nepal,

situate on the right bank of the Bhyroee river, and 21 miles S. by W. from Jemlah. Lat. 29°, long. 81° 37′.

RAICHAO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jhalawar, eight miles S.E. from Jhalra Patun, and 89 miles E. from Neemuch. Lat. 24° 27′, long. 76° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAICHOOR.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, 111 miles S.W. by S. from Hyderabad. Lat. 16° 10′, long. 77° 24′.

RAIDEE.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, 41 miles S.W. by S. of Lohadugga. Lat. 22° 55′, long. 84° 28′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAIDROOG.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 31 miles S. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 41′, long. 76° 55′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAINGURH.[1]—A fort surrounded by a small district, inclosed by the territory of Bussahir. It is situate on the left bank of the Pabur, and at the time of the expulsion of the Goorkhas in 1815, consisted of a rampart surrounding a small peak, and having rude houses for the accommodation of the garrison. Jacquemont[2] describes it, at the time of his visit, in 1830, as forty yards long and twenty broad, with a weak rampart about twenty feet high, along the inside of which were ranged the lodgings of the garrison, no better than dog-holes. It is commanded from various points even by musketry, and has no regular supply of water, as the Pabur runs below, at the perpendicular depth of 476 feet.[3] The Goorkha garrison, which surrendered to the British, was supplied from tanks, sufficing for about a month's consumption. The Pabur, at about a musket-shot below the fort, is crossed by a sanga or wooden bridge, forty yards long. The river, in that part deep, meanders through a level tract about 200 yards wide, fertile, and bearing fine crops of rice, wheat, and opium poppies. It is one of the most delightful spots amidst the Himalayas, and is held by a small community of Brahmins, who have charge of two temples built in the Chinese style. Hindostanee is spoken in considerable purity, and the inhabitants in easy circumstances resemble in make, complexion, and countenance, the Hindoos of the plains; while the labouring classes differ nothing from the ordinary mountaineers.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 243, 244.

[2] Voyage, iv. 150.

[3] Jacquemont, ut supra, 149.

Raingurh belonged to Bussahir[4] previously to the invasion

[4] Fraser, ut supra, 243.

of the Goorkhas, by whose garrison, on the 10th June, 1815, it was surrendered to the British. In the subsequent settlement of the hill states, it was reserved, with a small surrounding district about five miles long and three miles wide, but at a later period[5] was transferred to the chief of Keonthul, in exchange for territory now forming part of Simla. Distant N.W. from Calcutta by Kurnaul 1,075 miles.[6] Elevation of the fort above the level of the sea, 5,408 feet; of the bed of the Pabur below the fort, 4,932 feet.[7] Lat. 31° 7′, long. 77° 48′.

[5] Treaties, 730.
[6] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 222.
[7] As. Res. xiv. 335*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAIPOOR, in the British district of Calpee, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to Etawah, 16 miles N.W. of Calpee. Lat. 26° 17′, long. 79° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms Doc.

RAIPOOR, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Sirmoor, 20 miles N. of the former. Lat. 30° 15′, long. 77° 40′.

RAIPORE.—See RAJAPORE.

RAIREE.—A river of Jodhpoor, rising on the confines of Mairwara, in lat. 25° 55′, long. 74° 4′, and, flowing in a westerly direction for eighty-eight miles, falls into the Loonee river, in lat. 25° 54′, long. 72° 51′.

RAIREE,[1] on the coast of Rutnagherry, in the South Concan, presidency of Bombay, a fort[2] on a rocky eminence at the mouth of a small river, navigable for boats of considerable size. It was built in 1662,[3] by Sevajee; subsequently passed into the hands of the rulers of Sawuntwarree; and, becoming a stronghold of the pirates sent out by that state, was in A.D. 1765 taken by a British force, but restored in the following year. By virtue of a treaty concluded in 1819, it passed back to the English; and their possession was confirmed by another treaty concluded in 1820. This place is also called Yeswuntgurh. Distant S. from Bombay 225 miles. Lat. 15° 45′, long. 73° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 503.
[3] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 188.

RAISEEN,[1]* in Malwa, a strong fort in territory of Bhopal, 23 miles N.E. of the town of Bhopal, in an elevated tract, a peak in its vicinity rising to the height[2] of 2,500 feet. The fort is on the route from Hoshungabad to Saugor, 50

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. xviii 52—Coulthard, on the Trap Formation of the Sagar District.

* Reysen of Tassin; Raiseen of Briggs's Index; Raisin of Elphinstone;[1] Rasin of Rennell;[2] Rasseen of Malcolm.[3]

[1] Hist. of India, ii. 149.
[2] Index to Map of Hindostan.
[3] Index to Map of Malwa, 374.

miles[3] N. of former, 87 S.W. of latter. It is built at the eastern extremity of a sandstone hill, and on the most elevated part of it. "It is very conspicuous[4] for many miles around, and said to have been built by the celebrated king (Rama) of Ayodha, as a place of refuge from the temporary anger of his brother (Bharata); and that the hill arose at his desire." According to this tradition, probably conveying some truth mixed with fable, the era of its foundation was about* 775 years before Christ. Though little noticed of late years, it was formerly of importance; and when, in 1543, it was besieged by Shir Shah, Padshah of Delhi, and one of the most powerful and martial princes who ever ruled Hindostan, the siege was protracted for a length of time. When the place at length capitulated,[5] on condition that the Hindoo garrison should be allowed to march out unmolested with their arms and property, Shir Shah commanded his troops to attack them, and after a desperate resistance they were slaughtered to a man. On the dismemberment of the empire, towards the middle of the eighteenth century, the fort was, with the adjacent country, seized by the Mahrattas, from whom it was wrested,[6] about A.D. 1748, by the nawaub of Bhopal. At this place, in 1818, was negotiated the treaty[7] between the British government and the nawaub. Distant E. from Oojein 125 miles, S. from Gwalior 202, S. from Agra 260, S.W. from Allahabad 290, N.W. from Nagpoor 170. Lat. 23° 22′, long. 77° 56′.

3 Garden, Tables of Routes, 207.
4 Coulthard, ut supra, 71.
5 Ferishta, ii. 120. Elphinstone, ii. 150.
6 Malcolm, Central India, i. 360.
7 Treaties with the Native Powers, 635.

RAITPOOR,[1] in the British district of Aligurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligurh to that of Muttra, and 20 miles[2] S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy, and bad for carriages; the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 78° 1′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

RAJABETA.—A town in the British district of Beerbhoom, presidency of Bengal, 159 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 8′, long. 86° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJAHAT.—A town in the British district of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, presidency of Bengal, 19 miles S.S.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 20′, long. 88° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJAH BELL, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* See article OUDE, vol. iii. p. 39.

town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 123 miles S.S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32° 14′, long. 71° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJAHMUNDROOG.—A town in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, 15 miles N.N.W. of Honahwar. Lat. 14° 31′, long. 74° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJAHMUNDRY.[1]—A British district named from its principal place, and forming part of the territories subject to the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the north by Orissa; on the north-east by the district of Vizagapatam; on the south-east by the Bay of Bengal; on the west by the British district of Masulipatam; and on the north-west by the territory of the Nizam. It lies between lat. 16° 18′—17° 38′, long. 81° 7′—82° 40′, and has an area of 6,050[2] square miles. The seacoast, commencing at the outlet from the Lake of Colair, proceeds eastwards for ten miles to Point Narsipore, at the mouth of the Narsipore river, or southern branch of the Godavery. In this estuary ships of small draught may find shelter, as there are eight[3] or nine feet of water on the bar, and three, four, or five fathoms inside; but ships of considerable burthen cannot be brought nearer to the shore than four or five miles, in consequence of shoals extending out to sea. From Narsipore Point the coast of this district extends in a direction north-east, along the seaward face of the delta of the Godavery, a distance of fifty-seven miles, to Point Gordeware, a low narrow sand-bank, extending north and south several miles, on the west side of which is the estuary of the great northern branch of the Godavery. Opposite to this are several shoals and low islands, caused probably by the accumulation of silt, swept down by that vast torrent. About seven miles north-west of Point Gordeware is the estuary of another and smaller branch of the same river, generally called Coringa river, from the town of Coringa, situate on its bank. This admits vessels of moderate burthen, having twelve or fourteen feet of water on the bar at spring tides. On Hope Island, a small sand-bank above water, about five miles eastward of the mouth of the Coringa river, is a lighthouse for the guidance of shipping on this intricate and shoaly coast, which is so low, that the sea has, in violent storms, extensively overflowed and devastated the land. A little north of Hope Island, and the shoals lying about it, the coast becomes bolder and

[2] Parliamentary Return, 15 April, 1851.

[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 602.

more free from dangers, so that large ships can approach within two or three miles of it; and it continues to be of the same nature for thirty-seven miles, to Yamawaram, at the north-eastern extremity of the district; its direction during that distance being nearly north-east. The northern and north-western part of the district is hilly; the ground there participating of the character of the Eastern Ghats, situate farther west. The geological formation of those hills is granite,[4] intermixed with gneiss[5] and amygdaloidal trap, and kunkur or calcareous tufa, with a scanty admixture of fine porcelain clay. East of those hills of primitive formation, are others less elevated, and of alluvial formation, principally sandstone,[6] containing valuable deposits of iron-ore.[7] In the bed of the Godavery are abundance of fragments of chalcedony, cornelians, agates, quartz, and crystals.

Towards the coast, the country for the most part is alluvial, fertile, level, and low, and in the rainy season extensively inundated. The only considerable river is the Godavery, which enters the district at the northern frontier, in lat. 17° 29′, long. 81° 34′, and holds a course, generally southerly, through the gorges of the Eastern Ghats for twenty-five miles, to Poorsaotputnum, where it passes into the plain, through which it continues to hold a southerly course, slightly inclining to east, for twenty miles, to the town of Rajahmundry; about four miles below which it divaricates into two branches, the right flowing first southerly for thirty-two miles, subsequently south-westerly for thirteen miles, to Point Narsipore, where it falls into the Bay of Bengal; the other, or left branch, taking a course south-east and subsequently east for fifty-two miles, falls into the same bay three or four miles south-east of Coringa. The total length of the river's course through this district, measured along the main line and continued by either branch to the sea, is about 100 miles; but if the two branches be included in the measurement (and each during a considerable portion of the year has a large volume of water), the total length of fertilizing stream must be nearly 160 miles. During the greater part of the year, it is navigable[8] for boats in all parts within this district, and large quantities of teak timber are floated down it to the sea. The deltas between the two branches are "known[9] to be the richest and most fertile landscapes in the peninsula."

[4] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, v. 54—Benza, Notes Geological on Northern Circars.
[5] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 52.
[6] Heyne, Tracts on India, 284.
[7] Benza, ut supra, 54.
[8] Dalrymple, Oriental Memoirs, ii. 56—On Watering the Circars.
[9] Heyne, Tracts on India, 285.

Formerly this enormous torrent during the dry season "dwindled to a small stream, generally fordable;"[1] but since the construction of a dam or annicut across the river at the head of the delta, a never-failing supply of water, previously allowed to flow in useless abundance to the sea, is retained for purposes of irrigation.[2] Numerous small islands or lunkas, as they are vernacularly called, are formed it its course by the deposits of silt; and as they are very fertile, and consequently valuable, their formation is assisted by the proprietors of adjacent lands, who plant in the bed of the river a species of long grass, which, shooting up with great strength and luxuriance, obstructs the sand and mud in their progress downwards, until in successive years they form islands of considerable area, and especially desirable, in consequence of being suitable for producing tobacco (the most lucrative crop) in the highest perfection.[3] During spring and the early part of summer, the climate is very hot; but it does not appear that any exact register of the temperature has been made public. The wind during that period is either westerly or south-westerly, and sweeps along great quantities of very fine white sand, rendering the season very disagreeable and oppressive. The south-west monsoon succeeds, and the river becomes swollen from the rains which fall in the more elevated region west of the Eastern Ghats. In October the north-east monsoon sets in, and from that time until March, the climate is peculiarly healthy in the plains; but throughout the year a deadly malaria broods in the jungly valleys and gorges in the hills in the northern and north-western part of the district.

[1] Report, ut supra, 42.

[2] Madras Revenue Disp. 23 Dec. 1846. Calcutta Review, viii. 340.

[3] Heyne, Travels, 285.

Of the zoology of the country little has been made public; but it comprehends hyænas, jackals, foxes, antelopes, and hares. The deep jungly valleys of the mountains in the west and north of the district must harbour great numbers of wild beasts, but the pestilential air of those secluded tracts renders it impracticable to explore them. Of domestic animals, sheep, which are numerous, are of small size, but the mutton is good; kine are abundant, but their flesh is indifferent; poultry of all kinds are very plentiful.

The soil in the plain is generally a rich alluvial deposit, and along the banks of the river is the fertile dark-coloured earth known by the name of the black cotton ground. The principal

alimentary crops are rice, maize, millet, pulse of various kinds, oil-seeds, and sugarcane. Many European vegetables succeed during the cool season. Of commercial crops, the principal are tobacco, indigo, and cotton. The cocoanut-palm and palmyra-palm grow well in the sandy soil along the seashore. The quantity of cotton produced in one year, according to official return,[4] was 4,150,000 pounds.

[4] Report on Cotton-Wool in India, 401.

The population is returned at 1,012,036;[5] an amount which, compared with the area, indicates a relative density of 167 to the square mile. The great majority are Brahminists. Of Mussulmans, now a small body, the number must formerly have been considerable, as there are many mosques in Rajahmundry and other places. Serious disturbances have occurred from time to time in the hill districts of this collectorate, but by the adoption of conciliatory measures, peace and good order appear to have been re-established.[6]

[5] Parliamentary Return, 15 April, 1851.

[6] Madras Judicial Disp. 12 Jan. 1848.

Rajahmundry, the principal place, Samulkotta, and Coringa, the only towns of importance, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The principal routes are—1. From north-east to south-west, from Calcutta, through Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry, to Ellore; 2. from east to west, from Samulkotta, through Rajahmundry, to Hyderabad; 3. from south to north, from Rajahmundry to Nagpore.

Rajahmundry is one of the five Northern Circars which were obtained by the French in 1753, and transferred in 1759, by the results of war, to the British, to whom their possession was confirmed in 1765, by the emperor of Delhi.

RAJAHMUNDRY.[1]—The principal place of the British district of the same name, presidency of Madras. It is situate on ground[2] slightly elevated, on the left or north bank of the river Godavery, here a mile broad, and during inundations having a vast body of water, which fills the channel from bank to bank, and sweeps along in its course from the upper country rafts[3] of wood, trees, and herds of cattle. The town consists of one principal street, about half a mile in length from north to south, and containing the chief bazar. The houses on each side are generally of one story, built of mud and tiled. From the principal street are several narrow lanes, running east and west. Those to the west proceed to the bank of the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on the Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 41.

[3] Heyne, Tracts on India, 284.

river in an oblique direction, and consist of mean houses, built of mud and tiled, and containing in some few places a larger description of dwelling with upper stories; and in those reside the zemindars or landholders of the vicinity, and some are inhabited by wealthy traders, principally Brahmins. The streets on the east side of the bazar are narrow and very irregular, and inhabited by people of various denominations, but principally Gentoos. The fort, situate north of the town, has a square ground-plan, with high walls of mud, and a ditch now partially filled up. It contains the barracks, hospital, jail, magazine, and the lines of the garrison. The jail is very substantially built and fire-proof, there being no wood in its construction except for the doors and windows, and is capable of containing 400 persons. Within the fort are also the court-house and lodges for European officers. The inhabitants are supplied from the river with water for drinking and for culinary purposes, as that of the wells is brackish, and the tanks are an imperfect resource, as they sometimes become dry. The population is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000; of whom the Mussulmans form but a small and indigent class, though numerous mosques, still to be seen, indicate them to have been formerly numerous and wealthy. Distance from Ellore, N.E., 50 miles; Madras, N.E., 285; Calcutta, S.W., 580. Lat. 17°, long. 81° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJAHPOLLIAM.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 51 miles N.N.W. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 9° 27′, long. 77° 31′.

RAJAHPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate on the right bank of the Ghogra river, and 50 miles N.N.E. from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 81° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Sutherland, Sketches of Political Relations, 130.

[3] Treaties with Native Powers, 582.

RAJAKHAIRA,[1] in the territory of Dholpoor, a town, the principal place of a small district of the same name. The rana or prince of Gohud, having by treaty, in 1804, ceded[2] the fort of Gohud, with the districts dependent on it, to the East-India Company, was granted[3] the small district of Rajakhaira, with that of Baree and Dholpoor; and these now form the raj or territory held by the rana of Dholpoor. Rajakhaira is 23 miles N.E. of the town of Dholpoor, 20 S.E. of Agra. Lat. 26° 55′, long. 78° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJAM.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam,

presidency of Madras, 58 miles N.N.E. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 18° 27', long. 83° 44'.

RAJAORI, or RAJAWUR,[1] in the north of the Punjab, a town situate on the banks of a stream, which, rising in the Pir Panjal, or mountain bounding Cashmere on the south, falls into the Chenaub. The houses are generally built of mud, strengthened with frames of timber, but a few of those of the wealthier classes are of brick. Elevation above the sea 2,800 feet.[2] Lat. 33° 19', long. 74° 21'.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 232. F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 175. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 300.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 113 — Broome and Cunningham, on Sources of Punjab Rivers.

RAJAPOOR.—A town on the coast of Bombay, in the district of Jinjeera, or territory of the Hubsies, situate on the northern point of land forming the entrance of the harbour of Rajapoor. Lat. 18° 18', long. 73° 3'. — See also JINJEERA.

RAJAPOOR.—A town in the British district of Rutnageriah, presidency of Bombay, 30 miles S.E. by S. of Rutnageriah. Lat. 16° 39', long. 73° 35'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJAPOOR,[1] in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town, with bazar, on the route from Allahabad cantonment to that of Banda, 15 miles[2] W. of the former, 60 E. of the latter. Here is a ferry across the Jumna, the bed of which is sandy, and about 800 yards wide, with the left bank sloping, the right steep. In the dry season the stream occupies about half the bed. Lat. 25° 24', long. 81° 14'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

RAJAPORE,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the left bank of the Ghogra, at the confluence of the Raptee. It contains, according to Buchanan,[2] 150 houses, or rather huts. Distant S.E. from Goruckpore cantonment 35 miles. Lat. 26° 14', long. 83° 48'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 364.

RAJARAMPORE.—A town in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, five miles N.E. of Dinajepore. Lat. 25° 36', long. 88° 41'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJAURA, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Jumna, immediately below the embouchure of the Baun Ootunghun, and 32 miles S.E. of the city of Agra. Lat. 26° 58', long. 78° 32'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJBARREE.—A town in the British district of Cuttack,

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

presidency of Bengal, 55 miles E.N.E. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 42′, long. 86° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJEAKA, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Narnol to Rewaree, and six miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 8′, long. 76° 35′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 111.

RAJEHPOOR,[1] in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Futtehgurh, and nine miles[2] S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well wooded and cultivated. Lat. 27° 14′, long. 79° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Jacquemont, Voyage, v. 28.

[3] Barr, March from Delhi to Cabul, 34.

[4] Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 145.

[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173.

RAJEPOORAH,[1] in Sirhind, a town on the route from Umballa to Loodiana, and 13 miles N.W. of the former place. It has grown up about a palace built by one of the Mogul emperors,[2] and hence its name.* The wall inclosing this relic of former greatness is still in good preservation. Opposite to it is the town, surrounded by a high brick wall, with only one entrance, and near it a large caravanserai, with numerous turrets and bastions, and opposite its gateway a massive round tower, built of brick.[3] It is at present employed as a prison for convicts[4] sentenced to work on the roads. There is a bazar in the town, which is well supplied with water; and the surrounding country, level and fertile, affords abundant supplies. Rajepoorah is distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,033 miles.[5] Lat. 30° 29′, long. 76° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 259.

RAJESHAYE,[1] a British district within the presidency of Bengal, is bounded on the north by the British district of Dinajepore; on the north-east by the British district Bagoora or Bogra; on the east and south-east by the British district Pubna; on the south by the Podda or Ganges, dividing it from the British district Nuddea; on the south-west by the same stream, dividing it from the British district Moorshedabad; and on the west by the British district Maldah. It lies between lat. 24° 6′—24° 58′, long. 88° 18′—89° 20′; is sixty-two miles in length from east to west, and fifty in breadth. The area, according to official[2] statement, is 2,084 square miles. According to a recent publication,[3] "To the westward the country is hilly, and overrun to a comparatively large extent with grass-jungle. The hills go off to the west and north: there is no regular range of

* From Raja, "king," and Pura, "house."

them, but an almost unconnected scattering of them dots the country where they abound. The other parts of the district are flat table-land, where there is chiefly a rich cultivation." It is a very moist tract, having numerous rivers streaming from the Himalaya, situate north of it. The Ganges, called in this part of its course the Podda, touches on the district at the south-west side, at Burgatchee, in lat. 24° 26′, long. 88° 20′, and, holding a course south-east along the south-western frontier for sixty-five miles, passes away from it at Belmarea, at the south-east corner, in lat. 24° 10′, long. 88° 59′. The Mahanunda, flowing from the north, touches on this district at Rohunpur, and, continuing its southerly course, falls into the Ganges at Godagari. The other principal rivers traversing the district are the Attree, the Jubuna, the Nagor, the Burrul, and the Narrud, receiving the united drainage of the jhils or swampy lakes of Maunda, Dulabari, and Chilum. During the periodical inundations, the district is intersected by numerous other watercourses, the channels of which are dry for the greater part of the year. Many of those watercourses stagnating, give rise to swamps or jhils, of which that of Chilum is the largest, extending during the rains, in a direction from south-east to north-west, about twenty-five miles, with an average breadth of about five, one-half being comprised within this district, the other half within the neighbouring district of Pubna. Two others, the jhil of Dulabari and that of Maunda, are each about eight miles in length and three in breadth, and others of inferior dimensions are numerous; and there are also some tanks, or artificial pieces of water, of considerable dimensions.

"The year[4] may be said to be divided into three seasons. The hot season is from March to May, during which the thermometer ranges from 80° to 100°. In June the regular rainy season commences, and continues till the end of September. During this period the rain falls with little intermission for several days, seldom followed by many days of fair weather. Cool winds prevail from October till February."

[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 260.

Of wild animals, there are the tiger, leopard, deer, wild buffalo, wild swine; which two last cause great havoc in cultivated grounds. The principal domestic animals are the buffalo, kine, goat, and sheep. Rice is the staple crop; but there is considerable cultivation of wheat, oats, barley, pulse of various

kinds, oil-seeds, cucurbitaceous plants, sweet potatoes, hemp, yam, onion, garlic, capsicum, turmeric, ginger, sugarcane, pine-apple. Of fruit-trees, there are the mango, jak (Artocarpus integrifolius), tamarind, pomegranate, lemon, and citron. The cocoanut and betelnut are cultivated, but they are neither common nor produced in great perfection. Of articles of commerce, the most important are indigo and silk, of which there are large annual exports. The population, according to official[5] return, is 671,000; a number which, if compared with the area, indicates a relative density of 322 to the square mile. The majority of the population are Hindoos; the Mussulmans are in considerable numbers, and amongst them the Patans are the most numerous. A large portion of the lower orders are of a mixed class, whose observances are founded on the united tenets of Islam and Brahmanism. Baliya, the locality of the civil establishment of the district, and Nator, the only places which can be called towns, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The principal routes are, 1. that from south to north, from Calcutta to Darjeeling; 2. from south west to north-east, from Berhampoor to Jumalpoor. The district was ceded to the East-India Company by the grant of the Dewanny, made by the emperor of Delhi in 1765.

[5] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

RAJGEER,[1] or RAJAGRIHA, in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, a small town denominated from its containing the Rajagriha,[2] or royal palace of the ancient sovereigns of Magadha or Behar. It is situate amidst the summits of the Rajagriha hills, and near the north-western extremity of the range, and on the huge and massy rampart of an old fortress. This fortress, which bears every mark of great antiquity, is of the form of an irregular pentagon, and consists of a great rampart of earthwork, surrounded by a ditch, and inclosing a space of considerable diameter. The ditch appears to have been about 100 feet wide, and all the earth excavated from it has been heaped up to form the rampart. The space at the south-west corner of this ancient work has been inclosed from the rest, so as to form a separate fortress. This work is attributed to Sher Shah, the Pathan chief who deposed Humayun and expelled him from India. Within the inclosure of the great fort are numerous large

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, i. 86. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 306.

mounds, probably the ruins of the residences of Jarasandha[3] and his court, as that monarch, the paramount sovereign[4] of India, is considered to have here had his seat of government. Around the inclosure are several great mounds, probably also the ruins of buildings. In the vicinity of this place is a mound four miles long, 150 feet broad at the base, and twelve feet high. It now serves to dam up the inundation from the periodical rains, and thus form an artificial lake; but, according to Buchanan,[5] its main purpose originally was to serve as a causeway to the royal residence. At a short distance south of the town are numerous hot springs, the water of which has a temperature of about 108°. The number of houses has been computed at 800, which, according to the usually assumed average of inmates to each, would assign it a population of 4,000 persons. Rajagriha is 40 miles S. of Patna. Lat. 25° 2′, long. 85° 29′.

[3] As. Res. xi. 81.
[4] Prinsep, India Tables, ii. 99.
[5] Journ. As Soc. Beng. ut supra.

RAJGHAT,[1] in the south-western corner of the Dehra Doon, a village with a ferry over the Jumna, there, when crossed by Moorcroft[2] in the middle of February, about 100 feet broad. The ferry is a short distance below the confluence of the Giree and Jumna. Elevation above the sea 1,516 feet.[3] Lat. 30° 26′, long. 77° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.
[2] Punj. Bokhara, i. 27.
[3] As. Res. xiv. 328*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalayas.

RAJ GHAT, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 73 miles S.E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 14′, long. 78° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJGHUR.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, 30 miles N.E. from Baroda, and 72 miles E.S.E. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 31′, long. 73° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJGHUR.—A town in the recently-lapsed territory of Nagpoor, situate on the right bank of the Wein Gunga river, and 88 miles S.S.E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 3′, long. 79° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJGHUR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor or Meywar, situate on the right bank of the Banas river, and 77 miles S.S.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 29′, long. 75° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJGUR,[1] in the territory of the rajah of Putteeala, a fort two miles from the right bank of the river Giree, a quadrangle built of uncemented stone, and sixty-six feet long and fifty-five wide. Elevation above the sea 7,175 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 53′, long. 77° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 331*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon Survey of Himalaya.

RAJGUR.—A town of Baghelcund, in the native state of Rewah, situate on the left bank of the Sone river, and 54 miles E. by N. from Rewah. Lat. 24° 35′, long. 82° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJGURH.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia, 75 miles S.W. by S. from Gwalior, and 68 miles W. by S. from Jhansee. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 77° 35′.

RAJGURH, in Sirmor, a ruined fort belonging to the rajah of that state. It is situate on a natural terrace or flat projection[1] from the side of a mountain, and is of a square outline, with a tower at each corner about forty feet high and twenty square. Inside, along the inclosing wall, are the remains of buildings to accommodate the inmates, the area in the middle being about forty feet square. The whole structure is of slate rock very neatly cut, and bonded throughout with large beams, put together in a substantial and workmanlike manner. It was fired and nearly demolished by the Goorkhas in 1814. Elevation above the sea 7,115 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 52′, long. 77° 23′.

[1] Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 120.
[2] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

RAJGURH, in the Rajpoot state of Alwar, under the management of the Governor-General's agent for Rajpootana, a town on the route from Nusserabad to Muttra, and 76 miles[1] S.W. of the latter. It is situate on an eminence surmounted by a large fort, and rising abruptly from the bottom of a valley inclosed by steep hills.[2] Troops can obtain water and supplies here in abundance. The road to the north-east, or towards Muttra, is sandy and stony; to the south-west, or towards Nusserabad, good. Lat. 27° 14′, long. 76° 42′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 269.
[2] Jacquemont, vi. 346, 416. Transacts. Geol. Soc. 2nd series, 1825, p. 146—Fraser, Journ. from Delhi to Bombay.

RAJGURH,[1] in the British district of Ajmeer, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village, the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, according to official[2] return having a population of 12,340 persons. According to Jacquemont,[3] here are the ruins of a fortress, the history of which is altogether unknown. The edifice itself is insignificant, but the inclosing rampart is lofty and massive, constructed of great masses of rough stone, and environing an extensive area. Contiguous is a small lake, apparently artificial, and altogether the site is delightful. Distance S. from Ajmeer 10 miles, from Nusserabad W. six. Lat. 26° 19′, long. 74° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Irvine, Topog. of Ajmeer, 41.
[3] Voyages, vi. 405.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer,

140 miles E.N.E. from Beekaneer, and 40 miles S.S.W. from Hissar. Lat. 28° 38′, long. 75° 31′.

RAJGURH.—A town of Malwa, meriting notice only as the residence of the rawul or chief inheriting a share of the tract called Omutwarra. An account of the mode of territorial division, and such other particulars as deserve mention, will be found under the article Omutwarra. Recently,[1] the affairs of the rawul fell into that state of confusion not unusual in the East, and after the failure of some milder expedients for restoring them, it became necessary for the British government temporarily to assume the management, and assign a stipend for the support of the chief. Lat. 23° 59′, long. 76° 49′.

[1] Pol. Disp. to India, 20 August, 1849.

RAJHLEE,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Loodiana, and 56 miles N. of the former town. It is situate on a branch of the river Guggur, in a low, level country, liable to be overflowed by its inundations, at which time the road becomes impracticable for artillery or carriages, though at other times good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,032[2] miles. Lat. 29° 52′, long. 76° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 172, 196.

RAJHPOOR, in the territory of Alwar, under the political management of the Governor-General's agent for Rajpootana, a small town on the route from the town of Alwar to Jeypore, and 55 miles N.E. of the latter. It has a fort situate on an eminence rising abruptly from the plain. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 76° 36′.

Jacquemont, vi. 246.

RAJKOTE,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the prant or district of Hallar. The territory annexed to it contains fifty-five[2] villages, and a population of 20,000. It belongs to a Rajpoot thakoor or chief, who has an annual income of 34,500 rupees, out of which he pays an annual tribute[3] of 17,000 rupees to the British government. A church has been erected in the town for the accommodation of the Christian community.[4] Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 125 miles; Baroda, W., 150. Lat. 22° 18′, long. 70° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 60.

[3] Clune, Append. to Itinerary of Western India, 54.

[4] Bombay Eccles. Disp. 12 July, 1848.

RAJMAHAL,[1] in the British district of Bhaugulpore, presidency of Bengal, a town situate on the right bank of the Ganges, and on the main line of railway now under construction from Calcutta and the valley of the Ganges to Delhi

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Many parts of the state are inhabited by a wild race, composed of Rajpoots and Bheels, but the lowlands contain a large population of Koonbees, belonging to the industrious portion of the agricultural peasantry, whose villages indicate, from their flourishing condition, the industry peculiar to that class. It is watered by the river Kurgun, on which is situated the capital, Nandode.

The sovereigns of Delhi endeavoured at an early period to impose a tribute upon Rajpeepla. The attempt was made without success, but its rulers agreed to keep up a body of horse and foot, whose services should be available when required. Akbar first established a tribute in lieu of this force, but it was paid only so long as authority was retained in the country by the Mahometan rulers. Subsequently, Damajee Row Guicowar, with the consent of the Peishwa, revived the claim, and the rajah consented to pay annually the sum of 40,000 rupees to the Guicowar state. Thus Rajpeepla was constituted one of the original tributary possessions obtained by the Guicowar family on the establishment of its power in Guzerat; and from the year 1764 to 1780 the Guicowar continued to receive tribute to the amount above stated. From the last-named period the successive rulers of Guzerat availed themselves of various favourable opportunities for increasing the amount, until it finally reached a lac of rupees, a sum altogether disproportionate to the ability of the Rajpeepla state to pay. In 1822, the amount of tribute was fixed at 60,000 rupees. An agreement was also entered into for discharging the arrears; and to secure the fulfilment of the revised engagement, a receiver of all the revenues was appointed under British guarantee, which arrangement still prevails.

For many years the state was a prey to internal dissensions, owing to the claims set up by rival candidates to the guddee. Ram Sing, whom his father, Ajeeb Sing, had intended to set aside, was placed on the guddee by the aid of his Arab troops, but becoming unfit to conduct the business of the state, the sanction of the British government was given to an arrangement by which Pertaub assumed the management of affairs in the name of his disqualified parent. The legitimacy of Pertaub was disputed by his uncle Nhar Sing, who established his allegation, and laid claim to succeed as rightful heir, but being

blind, his eldest son, Vereesaljee, was proclaimed rajah by the united authority of the British and Guicowar governments.

The terms entered into by this chief are, to pay the amount of tribute to the Guicowar government; to restrain his wild tribes; not to harbour offenders escaping from justice, and to abide by the decision of the British government in certain specified cases.

Rajah Vereesaljee, who was born in 1810, still continues to administer the affairs of the state.

The force maintained by the rajah, for purposes of police and state, consists of 100 horse and 285 sebundies, at an annual cost of 47,000 rupees.

The revenue of this district formerly amounted to 3,45,500 rupees, but a gradual falling off has taken place: in the year 1843, it only reached 2,22,783 rupees; and a further decline has subsequently taken place.[3] With a view to the adoption of some remedial measures, the Court of Directors in 1848 called the attention of the Bombay government to the fact that this state, which was delivered to the rajah's management in a prosperous condition, was again falling into difficulties, and that the annual disbursements actually exceeded the receipts.[4] An inquiry was thereupon instituted, and the results disclosed the existence of a gross system of misappropriation and deception on the part both of the rajah and potadar or receiver of the revenue. There also appeared strong ground for suspecting certain inferior officers of corruption; and the oppression of the people by illegal exactions and other nefarious practices, was clearly established. Various modes of removing these evils, and preventing their recurrence, were suggested,[5] and subsequently decided upon.

[3] Parliamentary Paper. Statistics of Native States.

[4] Bombay Pol. Disp. 30 March, 1847.

[5] Id. 14 March, 1849. Id. 20 Feb. 1850.

Three miles to the east of Numoodra, in the Rajpeepla district, lie the celebrated cornelian-mines. The stones are conveyed by the merchants to Cambay, where, being cut and polished, they are formed into the beautiful ornaments for which that city is celebrated. The revenue derived from the mines has greatly declined, and they now scarcely yield 1,000 rupees per annum.

Within the last few years, the rajah has suppressed suttee, and has likewise abolished burning as a capital punishment.

Primogeniture governs the succession, and the custom is not infringed.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJPEEPLA.—A town in the Rewa Caunta division of Guzerat. A Rajpoot, named Chokrana, having quarrelled with his father, the rajah of Oojein, retired to this country, and fixed his residence in Peepla, situated on the top of a lofty hill, now styled Old Rajpeepla, to distinguish it from the modern village of that name. Having made this spot the seat of government, its old name was abandoned, and that of Rajpeepla, now the general appellation of the whole province, given to it. The place is almost inaccessible, and for carts, or any kind of carriage, altogether so. It was, however, a safe retreat for the rajahs whenever the country was invaded by a powerful enemy. In modern times, Nhar Sing was enabled by local advantages to hold out against a superior force sent against him by the Guicowar government. Lat. 21° 47′, long. 73° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJPEETA.—A town in the British district of Pachete, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles N.W. of Rogonatpoor. Lat. 23° 50′, long. 86° 25′.

India Pol. Disp. 4 August, 1841.

RAJPOOR.—A town of Allee Mohun, in Malwa, presidency of Bengal, and the present residence of the rajah. It is a large and well-built town, and has a capital bazar, with a market-day on Monday. Lat. 22° 20′, long. 74° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJPOOR, in the Julinder Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated nine miles from the left bank of the Beas, and 43 miles N.E. of the town of Julinder. Lat. 31° 46′, long. 76° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJPOOR, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Etawah, and 16 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 18′, long. 79° 45′.

RAJPOOR, in the British district of the Dehra Doon, a village on the route from the town of Dehra to the sanatory station of Landour, and six miles and a half S. of the latter. The road to Dehra is very good, having a gentle declivity to that town from Landour: it is for the first three miles very steep, but easier for the remaining part. There is a good bazar,

and here are kept the camels and elephants of the visitors to Landour.[1] Lat. 30° 24′, long. 78° 10′.

[1] Jacquemont, iv. 27.

RAJPOORA, in the British district of Bareilly, division of Pillibheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by Nanakmath and Ruderpoor, from the town of Pillibheet to Kasheepore, 20 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 29° 3′, long. 79° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJPOORA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, 112 miles N.E. by E. from Beekaneer, and 62 miles S.W. from Hissar. Lat. 28° 33′, long. 75° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJPOOREE.—See RAJAPOOR.

RAJPOOTANA.[1]—An extensive tract of Western India, so denominated from its prevailing population, the Rajpoots. It is bounded on the north-east by the British districts Butteeana and Kurreeana, and the native state of Jhujhur; on the east by the British district of Goorgaon, and by Bhurtpore, Dholpore, and Gwalior; on the south by the province of Omutwara, by the territories of Scindia, of Holkar, and of the Guicowar, by Jabbooa and the presidency of Bombay; on the west by Scinde; and on the north-west by Bhawulpore and the British district of Butteeanee. Defined by these limits, it lies between lat. 23° 35′—29° 57′, long. 70° 5′—77° 40′; is 420 miles in length from east to west, and 400 in breadth. The detailed areas of the states, as given in an official document,[2] are in square miles as follows:—Oodeypore or Mewar, 11,614; Jeypore, 15,251;* Joudpore, 35,672; Jhallawar, 2,200; Kotah,† 4,339; Bhoondee, 2,291; Alwur, 3,573; Bickaneer, 17,676; Jessulmere, 12,252; Kishengurh, 724; Banswarra, 1,440; Pertabgurh, 1,457; Doongerpore, 1,000; Kerowlee, 1,878; Serohee, 3,024; giving a total of 114,391 square miles.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of Native States.

Each of those states is noticed under its respective name in the alphabetical arrangement. In the present state of our information respecting Rajpootana, the result of any attempt to estimate its aggregate population can at best be only a

* Shekawuttee is not specially enumerated, being comprised within Jeypore.

† Kotah, with Bhoondee, forms the division of Rajpootana denominated Haroutee.

tolerable approximation. If the scale adopted by Malcolm for Central India, in 1820, before the country had recovered from the ravages of the Mahrattas, be now considered applicable to Rajpootana (ninety-eight to the square mile), the entire population will be upwards of 11,000,000.

The widely-spread sept of Rajpoots* are considered offsets from the Kshetriyas, one of the four great castes into which the Hindoos were originally divided. In the dim and uncertain light in which Hindoo history lies previously to the Mahomedan invasion in the tenth century, it is not safe to form any judgment as to the period when the Rajpoots appeared as a distinct race. Their origin is by Hindoo tradition placed in Mount[3] Aboo, bordering on Guzerat. Their power and renown appear to have been at their acme about the close of the twelfth century, when Ajmere and Delhi were held in union by one of their princes, Kunnouj by another, Guzerat by a third; but their power soon fell before the enthusiasm, ferocity, and military qualities of the Mussulmans. Pirthi Raj, the sovereign of Ajmere and Delhi, in 1191 defeated[4] at Tirouri Shahabuddin Muḥammad, sultan of Ghor, but was in 1193 defeated by that monarch in a great battle, and being taken prisoner, was put to death. Following out his success, Shahabuddin in 1194 defeated[5] Jain Chandra, the Rajpoot rajah of Kunnouj; and by these shocks, the sway of the Rajpoots was restricted within limits nearly corresponding with those which form their present boundaries. Besides the tract denominated Rajpootana, the race is dispersed[6] over many parts of India; as in Bundelcund, where many of the chiefs are Rajpoots, and in Baghelkhand or Rewa, the rajah of which is a Baghel[7] Rajpoot; also in Gurhwal,[8] and several others of the hill states, and in the territory of Cutch.[9] An able[1] writer adverts with much felicity to the "peculiar character of the Rajpoots, arising from their situation as the military class of the original Hindoo system. The other classes," he continues, "though kept together as castes by community of religious rites, were mixed up in civil society, and were under no chiefs except the ordinary magistrates of the country. But

[3] Oriental Mag. 816.

[4] Ferishta, i. 172. Bird, Preface to Translation of Hist. of Gujarat, by Ali Mohammed Khan, 71. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, i. 609.

[5] Ferishta, i. 177. Bird, 76. Elphinstone, i. 611.

[6] Elliot, Supplement to Glossary, 76, *et passim*.

[7] Id. 102.

[8] Tod, Annals, i. 116.

[9] Transacts. Lit. Soc. Bombay, ii 228—Macmurdo, Accounts of Cutch.

[1] Elphinstone, Hist. i. 606.

* According to Wilson,[1] Rajputra; from Raj, "a king," and Putr, "son"—"a descendant[2] of a raja."

[1] Sanscrit Dict. 701.

[2] Shakespear, col. 948.

the Rajpoots were born soldiers; each division had its hereditary leader, and each formed a separate community, like clans in other countries, the members of which were bound by many ties to their chiefs and to each other. The rules of caste still subsisted, and tended to render more powerful the connection just described. As the chiefs of those clans stood in the same relation to the rajah as their own relations did to them, the king, nobility, and soldiery, all made one body, united by the strongest feelings of kindred and military devotion. The sort of feudal system that prevailed among the Rajpoots, gave additional stability to this attachment, and altogether produced the pride of birth, the high spirit, and the romantic notions so striking in the military class of that period. Their enthusiasm was kept up by the songs of their bards, and inflamed by frequent contests for glory or for love. They treated women with a respect unusual in the East, and were guided even towards their enemies by rules of honour, which it was disgraceful to violate. But although they had so many characteristics of chivalry, they had not the high-strained sentiments and artificial refinements of our knights, and were more in the spirit of Homer's heroes, than of Spenser's or Ariosto's. If to these qualities we add a strong disposition to indolence (which may have existed formerly, though not likely to figure in history), and make allowances for the effects of a long period of depression, we have the character of the Rajpoots of the present day, who bear much the same resemblance to their ancestors that those did to the warriors of the Maha Bharat. With all the noble qualities of the early Rajpoots was mixed a simplicity, derived from the want of intercourse with other nations, which rendered them inferior in practical ability, and even in military efficiency, to men actuated by much less elevated sentiments than theirs." Another intelligent writer,[2] who spent much time among the Rajpoots, gives a less favourable account of them. He says, "The warlike character of the Rajpoot has been very much overrated. There appears to be very little chivalrous feeling in his breast. By nature, Rajpoots are generally powerful, muscular men, active by habit and practising gymnastics (though, when not excited, inclined to indolence to a high degree); those who possess horses are

[2] Irvine, Topog. of Ajmere, 103.

generally good horsemen. Some are, by constant practice, dexterous in the use of lance or sword, and, individually, must be often superior to one of an enemy trained to act in combination, according to a rigid system of discipline. But amongst a large body of Rajpoot horse, only a few would be found such superior men at arms, or so to venture. The Rajpoots do not possess the cool determinate courage, ready to dare any danger, and requiring no artificial excitement. According to their own accounts, even in their former attacks on caravans and towns, surprise was their object; and if successful, they were equally cruel and rapacious, showing no mercy to their captives; and if they met with much resistance, became as cowardly as they had before been violent, and resorted to flight: fighting was not their object. In all their single combats, and all assaults, they resorted to the excitement of opium before commencing battle: their own bards describe the eyes of their heroes as being red from opium. Among their rajahs, the treacherous murders of each other on record were numerous and long premeditated." There is probably much truth in this latter view. Many gloomy shadows darken the portrait of the Rajpoot character, and contrast painfully with the bright hues depicted in the earlier notice. Among them may be reckoned the practice of suttee under its most atrocious forms, the horrible holocaust being increased in cases where the rank and wealth of the deceased were thought to demand the addition, by forcibly throwing[3] numbers of females, either attendant slaves or retainers, into the flames, together with the chief victim.

[3] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 207.

As another fearful stain on Rajpoot manners, may be mentioned the once universally prevalent crime of female infanticide.[4] To such an extent was it carried among some tribes, that, in 1818, when Macmurdo[5] wrote, it is stated that among the offspring of 8,000 married Jhareja Rajpoots, not more than sixty females were living; and it was considered probable that the number did not exceed thirty. To such an extent was this cruelty to daughters carried, that they were sometimes destroyed after attaining adolescence; the instinct of affection, even when strengthened by time and habit, being insufficient to overcome the suggestions of pride, or imaginary expediency.

[4] Malcolm, ii. 208. Tod, i. 635.

[5] Bombay Trans. ut supra, 229.

In 1810, when the rajahs of Joudpore and Jeypore became suitors[6] for a princess of Oodeypore, and supported their pretensions by waging war against each other, the family of the unhappy girl terminated the contest by putting her to death. Some years ago, the marriageable daughter of the rajah of Bickaneer was put to death[7] under similar circumstances, and from similar motives. A practice, less hideously criminal, but most dangerous to themselves and others, is their addiction to the use of opium, already adverted to, in which they indulge to a degree which first inflames their passions, then impairs their intellects, leading in the last stage to permanent and hopeless fatuity. Before the debilitating drug has effected this dire result, it is to the Rajpoot the source of false courage and insensate desperation. Furious from its influence, Rajpoot armies have in many instances recklessly rushed on certain death, and, neither giving nor receiving quarter, have perished to a man. The most appalling manifestation of this madness is denominated *johar*. It consists in an army or garrison, reduced to despair and inflamed by opium, butchering their families in the first place, and then rushing on the enemy and fighting till destroyed. Notwithstanding, however, their deficiency in steady courage, and their inferiority in discipline and tactics, it is certain that the Rajpoots have succeeded in rendering themselves formidable to some of the greatest military characters of India. Baber, exercised from boyhood in the most varied and fierce scenes of warfare, honestly relates[8] the dismay into which himself and his veterans were thrown by the approach of Rana Sanka, of Mewar, the champion of Brahminism, on whose overthrow the Mussulman sultan assumed, for the first time, the much-desired title of Ghazi, or "champion victorious in defence of the faith." Subsequently, Sher Shah, the Afghan who defeated and dethroned Humayon, the son of Baber, and the padshah of Delhi, having invaded Rajpootana at the head of 80,000 men, was fiercely encountered, and nearly repulsed by Kunbha, a Rajpoot chief, at the head of 10,000 of his clan. The Afghan observed,[9] after his dearly-won victory, that he had almost lost the empire of India for a handful of joar, alluding to a coarse grain forming the staple crop in the barren country, which he found so obstinately

[6] Bussawun Lal, Mem. of Muhammed Ameer Khan, 400. Malcolm, Central India, i 340. Tod, i. 463.

[7] Prinsep, Note on p. 400 of Bussawun Lal.

[8] Memoirs, 353, 354.

[9] Ferishta, ii. 123, 124.

defended. In more recent times, the Rajpoots have scarcely sustained their former reputation.

Notwithstanding their many strongholds, their numerous forces, and boasted military prowess, they offered little resistance to the Mahrattas, who at will desolated their lands, until shielded by the British power. Some of the Rajpoot states were brought into connection with the British government early in the present century, by the Marquis of Wellesley. His successor, Sir George Barlow, adopted a different policy; but experience having manifested the wisdom of that of the previous Governor-General, it was resumed by the Marquis of Hastings, and these states became generally subject to British influence, and entitled to the benefit of British protection. The required powers are exercised through an officer called the Governor-General's agent for the states of Rajpootana.[1] The connection appears to have been greatly beneficial to the country. European principles of justice and policy are gradually making way. Arrangements have been introduced for the decision of international questions,[2] as well as for the general administration of justice, and are said to be working well.[3]

[1] India Pol. Disp. 21 Jan. 1855.
[2] Id. 30 Oct. 1844.
[3] Id. 14 April, 1847.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJULA.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, in the prant or district of Babriawar. Distance from Ahmedabad S.W. 155 miles, Baroda 145. Lat. 21° 2', long. 71° 28'.

Boileau, Rajwara, 193.

RAJULDESIR, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a town on the route from Rutungurh to the town of Beekaneer, and 75 miles E. of the latter. It has four towers for its defence, and contains 283 houses, and six wells 100 feet deep. The road in this part of the route is sandy, as is the surrounding country, though producing in some places crops of bajra (Holcus spicatus). Lat. 28° 1', long. 74° 34'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJUMPETT.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 66 miles N. by W. from Hyderabad, and 166 miles E. by N. from Sholapoor. Lat. 18° 17', long. 78° 21'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJUNPOOR.—A town in the native state of Bhawulpoor, situate on the left bank of the Indus river, and 116 miles S.W. by W. from Bhawulpoor. Lat. 28° 31', long. 70° 10'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAJUR.—A town in the territory belonging to Ali Moorad,

27 miles S.E. from the left bank of the Indus, and 27 miles S.E. by E. from Bukkur. Lat. 27° 26′, long. 69° 16′.

RAKCHAM, in Bussahir, a village situate in the valley of the Buspa, on the right[1] bank of the river of that name, and near the confluence of a stream called the Gor. The site of the village is striking and not unpleasing, at the western extremity of a glen, and at the base of a huge mass of bare rocks, which rise abruptly in numerous black spires above the village. The dell is about three furlongs wide, and produces thriving crops of wheat and barley. Elevation above the sea 10,456[2] feet. Lat. 31° 22′, long. 78° 27′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 48, 51.

[2] Gerard, Koonawur, Map.

RAKHA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Gunduck or Salagra river, and 145 miles W.N.W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 37′, long. 83° 13′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAKISHBOON.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Godavery river, and 37 miles S. by W. from Jaulnah. Lat. 19° 20′, long. 75° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAKRI, in the British district of Aligurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village 12 miles S.E. of the cantonment of Aligurh. Lat. 27° 46′, long. 78° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RALA.—A town in the British district of Arracan, presidency of Bengal, 22 miles N.W. by W. of Arracan. Lat. 20° 51′, long. 93° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RALDANG,[1] or WEST KAILAS, in Bussahir, a lofty mountain of Koonawar, separating the valley of the Buspa from that of the Tidung. Gerard,[2] who viewed it from the left bank of the Sutlej, gives the following description:—"Some idea of it may be formed by imagining an assemblage of pointed peaks, presenting a vast surface of snow, viewed under an angle of twenty-seven degrees, and at a distance of not more than five miles in a direct line." The highest peak has an elevation of 21,103 feet. Lat. 31° 29′, long. 78° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. xiv. 325* —Hodgson and Herbert, Surv. of Himalaya.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 368 —Journey from Subathu to Shipke.

RALEIGAON.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, 85 miles S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 27′, long. 78° 36′.

RALHOOPOOR, in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

the route from Benares to Sasseram, five miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 25° 14′, long. 83° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 46 miles S.S.W. from Jodhpoor, and 128 miles W.S.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 41′, long. 72° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, i. 163, 164.

[3] Wilks, Historical Sketches, iii. 204

RAMAGIRI,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a town with a fort, the principal place of a tallook or subdivision of the same name. It is situate[2] on the right or west side of the river Arkavati. The fort is situate on a high rocky hill of granite, and is capable of defence, yet it surrendered[3] promptly, A.D. 1791, to the British force which advanced against it. The jungles and rough ground about it are very much infested by tigers. Distant from Seringapatam, N.E., 48 miles; Bangalore, S.W., 25. Lat. 12° 45′, long. 77° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 55.

RAMAREE,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Almora to the frontier of south-western Tibet, by the Juwahir Pass, 67[2] miles N.E. of the former, 89 S.W. of the latter. There is encamping-ground near a spring between the road and the village, but no supplies are procurable. Lat. 29° 58′, long. 80° 9′.

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, i. 476.

RAMAS.—A high bluff headland on the coast of Goa, "forming in two level points when seen either from the northward or southward: that called False Cape is highest and first discernible; the other, less elevated, forms the extremity of the true cape, on which is a small fort belonging to the Portuguese."[1] Lat. 15° 5′, long. 73° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 135—Hodgson, Survey of Jumna and Ganges. Id. Op. xiii.—Fraser, Journ. to Source of Jumna.

RAMA SERAI, in Gurhwal, a valley extending in a direction from north-west to south-east, between lat. 30° 46′—30° 58′, and long. 78°—78° 12′. It is about a mile wide, fertile, and well watered, and formerly was well cultivated, and contained several good villages; but of late years, in consequence of Goorkha devastation, is nearly desolate, overrun with jungle, and full of wild beasts. The Camalda river, which flows down the valley, falls into the Jumna on the right side.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMBUDRAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Godavery river, and 168 miles E. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 48′, long. 81° 2′.

RAMDOORG.—A town within the territories of Bombay, situate 54 miles E. by N. from Belgaum, and 66 miles S.S.W. from Beejapoor. Lat. 15° 58′, long. 75° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms Doc.

RAMESUR,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village with a Hindoo temple at the confluence of the rivers Surjoo and Eastern Ramgunga. Elevation above the sea 1,500[2] feet. Lat. 29° 32′, long. 80° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Brande, Journal, vi. 63—Webb, Table of Heights.

RAMESWARAM.[1]*—An island at the western extremity of Adam's Bridge, forming the northern boundary of the Gulf of Manaar, and extending in a direction nearly east and west, between Ceylon and the south-eastern coast of the peninsula of India. It is represented to be about fourteen miles in length† from south-east to north-west, and five in breadth. It is uncultivated, and principally inhabited by Brahmins and their followers, who are supported by the profits derived from the great pagoda and other temples. The entrance to the principal temple is through a fine gateway about 100 feet high, and elaborately carved, its form being trapezoid. The workmanship is massive and regular, and in a style of architecture resembling the Egyptian. Within is a cloister, having a passage between a triple row of pillars, to a square of about 600 feet, cloistered all round, and into which the sacred temples open. The whole is well built, and is one of the finest structures in India. It appears to be dedicated to the divinity Siva, of whom, according to Brahminical legend, Rameswara[2] or Rama is an avatar or incarnation. According to the Ramayana and other Puranic legends, Ravana, the demon tyrant of Lanka, having abducted[3] Sita, the consort of Rama, the injured monarch pursued the ravisher, who carried off his prize to Lanka; so that pursuit was stayed by the intervening sea, until "Nala,[4] the son of fire, then commenced to make a bridge over the sea, and prayed his father that all the great stones, and other heavy articles necessary for the work, might be deprived of their weight and float on the sea.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. v. 52.

[2] Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 136; and As. Res. xvii 197—On Religious Sects of the Hindoos.

[3] As. Res. xvii. 608—Wilson, on the Dionysiacs of Nonnus.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, No. cxxxi. 1127—Ravenshaw, Translation from the Pudma Pooran.

* Rameswar of Briggs's Index; from Rama, the hero and divinity of that name, and Iswar, "god;" the god Rama.

† According to McKenzie,[1] the island is low, sandy, and uncultivated; but Lord Valentia[2] mentions "the hills of Ramiseram."

[1] As Res. vi. 428—Remarks on the Antiquities on the West and South Coasts of Ceylon.

[2] Travels, i. 338.

This prayer being granted, he soon completed the bridge, over which the troops marched to Lanka." Such is the fabled origin of the long bank forming the northern boundary of the Gulf of Manaar, and called by the Brahminists "Rama's Bridge;" by the Mussulmans and Christians, "Adam's Bridge."

[5] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Rammesseram, 162.

Near[5] the town of Rameswaram is a fresh-water lake, about three miles in circumference. The great pagoda is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, frequented by crowds from all parts of India; it is under the guardianship and management of a chief, styled Pandaram, who must observe celibacy through life, and on his death is succeeded by his sister's son, or, should there not be any such, by the next eldest collateral male relative. The image of the deity is every morning drenched with water brought on the shoulders of fakirs from the Ganges, and poured over it, and which, having received additional sanctity by this rite, is sold to devotees at a high price. A[6] splendid view of this pagoda is given by Daniell.

[6] Twenty-four Views in St Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, India, Ceylon, Abyssinia, and Egypt, No. ix.

At the western extremity of the island is the small town of Paumbaum, and between it and the mainland of India is a passage, formerly so beset with rocks and shoals as to be nearly unavailable for navigation. Measures for its improvement have recently been taken with success, of which some notice will be found under the article Paumbaum. According to local tradition, this island was connected with the mainland of India until the early part of the fifteenth century, when the connecting neck of land was partially swept away by the sea during a dreadful hurricane, and the breakers were brought to their present extent by a succession of similar irruptions. Geological observation lends some support to this. The bottom consists in general of sandstone of the same kind as that on Rameswaram and the neighbouring part of the continent of India. The number of pilgrims visiting annually the pagoda is estimated at 30,000, the fixed population at 4,288, of whom 811 are Brahmins, 620 Mussulmans, 372 native Christians, other classes 2,485. The population would appear to be well lodged, as the number of houses is considerable in proportion to its amount; but these being constructed in a great measure to meet the resort of pilgrims, a judgment framed with reference only to the accommodation thus provided would probably be

fallacious. The town of Rameswaram is in lat. 9° 18′, long. 79° 21′.

RAMGHAT,[1] in the British district of Bolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Allygurh to Bareilly, and 30 miles N.E. of the former, situate on the right bank of the Ganges, here crossed by ferry. The bed of the river is about a mile[2] and half wide, and the stream in the dry season usually occupies one-third of that space, and is sometimes divided into two or more channels. The road to the south-west, or towards Allygurh, is good; to the north-east heavy. Ramghat is 80 miles S.E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 9′, long. 78° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Lumsden, Journ. from India, 4.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 41.

RAMGHERRY, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town 110 miles N.E. of the city of Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 38′, long. 79° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMGUNGA (EASTERN).[1]—A river rising in the British district of Kumaon, on the southern declivity of the main chain of the Himalaya, at an elevation of about 9,000 feet, and in lat. 30° 11′, long. 80° 8′. It holds a course generally southerly for about fifty-five miles, to Ramesur, where it falls into the Surjoo, on the left side. Its descent must be very rapid, as the point of its confluence with the Surjoo is estimated to be only 1,500[2] feet above the sea. The name of Ramgunga is often given to the united stream as far as its confluence with the Kalee. Webb, who crossed it by a spar bridge, in lat. 29° 48′, long. 80° 12′, about thirty miles from its source, found it to be there unfordable during the rainy season, but ascertained that it could be forded at other times, when it had a depth of four feet. Twelve miles higher up the stream, it is crossed by the route from Almora to the Juwahir Pass into Tibet, and is there "fordable,[3] except in the rains, when a rope bridge is thrown across it."

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Dollard, Topography of Kalee Kumaon, 38.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 55.

RAMGUNGA (WESTERN).[1]—A river rising in the British district of Kumaon, amidst the outer or lower group of the Himalayas, and in lat. 30° 6′, long. 79° 20′. The stream is formed by a junction of several small rills, flowing from various directions. The elevation of its remotest source above the sea does not appear to be ascertained, but that of Dewalee Khal, a temple situate on a summit two or three miles from it, is 7,144 feet. At the confluence with the Kothar stream, about

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

five miles lower down, the elevation is 3,338 feet. Its course for the first twenty miles is in a south-easterly direction; it then becomes south-westerly, and so continues to its exit from the hills, in lat. 29° 30', long. 78° 49', at the distance of about ninety miles from its source. In this upper part of its course, it receives numerous mountain-streams, on both the right and left sides. A short distance below its entrance into the plain, and about 100 miles from its source, it takes a southerly direction, which it holds for fifteen miles, and in lat. 29° 17', long. 78° 42', receives the Koh, a considerable feeder, on the right side. At the town of Moradabad, forty miles below this confluence, the Ramgunga, in the early part of December, when it is probably lowest, is described by Heber[2] as "a sluggish river, as wide nearly in this place as the Severn at Shrewsbury, but shallow and fordable." Garden[3] states that the bed is a mile wide here, and that the stream in the dry season is usually divided into two or three channels, from one to three feet deep, with uneven sandy bottom, and that the passage in the wet season is made by ferry. Fifteen miles below this, it, in lat. 28° 41', long. 79° 1', receives on the left side the Kosee, a considerable stream, but continues even after this accession fordable[4] from the month of December to that of June, sixty miles lower. Besides some feeders of less size, it receives on the left side the Sunka, and is not usually fordable[5] below Jalalabad, seventy-three miles further, in lat. 27° 44', long. 79° 40'. Sixty miles still lower, it on the left side receives the Deoha or Gurrah, a considerable stream. Ten miles below this last confluence, the Ramgunga falls into the Ganges on the left side, nearly opposite[6] the ancient city of Kanouj, and in lat. 27° 7', long. 80° 3'. Its total* length of course is about 373 miles.

[2] Journ. in India, i. 525.

[3] Tables of Routes, 86.

[4] Garden, 82.

[5] Id. 84.

[6] Lumsden, Journ. from India to Britain, 5.

* Ritter[1] has fallen into an oversight in stating that this river forms the boundary between Gurhwal and Kumaon: "Der (Ramganga) die provinz Gherwal im West von Kamaun im Osten scheidet." If he mean by "the province Gurhwal" the raj or state of that name, the dividing-line is the course of the Alakmanda; if the portion of Gurwhal now included in the British district Kumaon, the boundary on the east, dividing it from Kumaon proper, is stated by Batten[2] to be an "*imaginary*" line "crossing the Ramgunga river near its numerous sources, and again recrossing it at the upper part of the Patlee Dhoon." Ritter, however, may have been led into the error by Traill.[3]

[1] Erdkunde von Asien, iii. 1019.

[2] Report on Settlement of Gurwal, 37.

[3] As. Res. xvi. 208 —Stat. Sketch of Kumaon.

RAMGUNGE,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Cawnpore to Lucknow, 16 miles[2] N.E. of the former, 37 S.W. of the latter. Lat. 26° 37′, long. 80° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 121.

RAMGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Bulloah, presidency of Bengal, 12 miles N. of Bulloah. Lat. 23° 3′, long. 90° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMGUR.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpoor, 80 miles S. from Bustur, and 76 miles N. by E. from Rajahmundry. Lat. 18° 5′, long. 82°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMGURH,[1] otherwise called HAZAREEBAGH, formerly part of a collectorate of wider dimensions. In 1832 a general insurrection broke out on the south-west frontier of Bengal, and extending to this locality, the disturbed tracts comprised within the present district of Ramghur were withdrawn from the operation of the ordinary regulations,[2] and annexed to the territory under the administration of the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. Both the names by which the district is designated are derived from towns situate within its limits. It is bounded on the north by the British district Behar; on the north-east by the British district of Mongheer; on the east by the British district Beerbhoom; on the south-east by the British district Pachete; on the south by the British district Chota Nagpore; and on the south-west and west by the British district Palamow. It lies between lat. 23° 20′—24° 50′, long. 83° 50′—86° 38′; is 175 miles in length from east to west, and ninety in breadth: the area is 8,524 square miles. Many groups of hills are dispersed over the district; there is also much undulating[3] ground, consisting of plateaus of moderate extent, separated by gentle depressions. Of these plateaus one of the most extensive and elevated is that of Hazareebagh, nearly in the middle of the district, and having, it is stated, an elevation of 1,800 feet[4] above the sea. Many of the mountains are of primitive formation,—granite, quartz, or gneiss; but others, of later formation, abound in coal[5] and iron: the latter, though smelted to a great extent, is reputed not to be of the best quality. Lead-ore is said to have been discovered in the vicinity of Hazareebagh; and it is conjectured that silver-ore may be obtained in the same mine. There are ores of antimony in many places. In the vicinity

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Regulation xiii. of 1833. Thornton, Hist. of India, v. 201.
[3] Jacquemont, Voyage, iii. 290. Transacts. Med. As. Soc. Beng. 1826, Calcutta, p. 235. Breton, Med. Topography of Ramghur.
[4] Jacquemont, iii. 300.
[5] Report of Committee on Mineral Resources of India, Calcutta, 1837, p. 17. Jacquemont, iii. 295, 299. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 782.

of Hazareebagh are beds of very fine mica, from which large transparent laminæ are obtained.

The whole country is very thinly peopled, insomuch that Jacquemont, on one occasion[6] at least, scarcely observed a house in a day's journey, though travelling along the direct road from Calcutta to Benares. As far as the eye could reach, nothing could be seen but thick forests, the lairs of lions, tigers, leopards, bears, hyænas, foxes, jackals, wild dogs, wild buffaloes, wild kine, wild swine, hog deer, and other kinds; monkeys, porcupines, and some other quadrupeds of less importance. Tigers are particularly numerous; and the dread of their ravages so great as sometimes to have impelled the inhabitants to desert their homes.[7] Everywhere in those forests lurk the monstrous boa, and several venomous species of serpents, as the cobra de capello and karait. The timber is fine; and together with the sal (Shorea robusta), are found a great variety of trees and plants, unknown to Europeans. In many parts the forests are totally impenetrable, and where of practicable access, the air during a portion of the year is so pestiferous as to cause almost certain death to those exposed to its influence. The winter and beginning of spring are the healthier times, and are, in consequence of the elevation, so cool that ice is formed on stagnant water.

6 Ut supra, iii. 303.

7 Breton, ut supra, 253.

The rivers are numerous, but none of them of great volume. The principal drainage is to the south-east, towards the estuary of the Ganges, by the Damooda, and its tributary the Barrackur, the torrent flowing by Hazareebagh. Other streams flow northward, as the Mohana and Leelajan, passing into Behar; others again westward, discharging themselves into the river Koel; and a few small tributaries find their way southward through the channel of the Soobunreeka river into the Bay of Bengal. This great diversity in the directions of the watercourses indicates that the general elevation of the district is greater than that of the tracts surrounding it.

The inhabitants are in a low state of civilization, and live, thinly scattered over this spacious country, in small villages, consisting of wretched huts of hurdles, mud, and matting, covered with a thin roof of thatch. "The natives[8] of these districts are principally agriculturists; many are occupied in trades of different kinds, and some are engaged as soldiers.

8 Breton, ut supra, 245.

They are in general temperate, industrious,* and tolerably cleanly in their houses and persons."

There are scarcely any places in this district which can properly be denominated towns. Ramgurh and Hazareebagh, which are the principal collections of dwellings, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The population some years since was vaguely conjectured[9] to amount to half a million. More recently it has been computed at 372,216,[1]—a number far more consistent with probability.

[9] Hamilton, Gazetteer, ii. 452.

[1] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

The main course of communication from south-east to north-west, between Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces, lies through this district, in two distinct lines, nearly parallel, and at an average distance from each other of about twenty miles. That[2] more to the south-west passes through Deigwar, Hazareebagh, Kutkumsandee, and Kanachuttee; the other line, more to the north-east, is the grand trunk road, and passes through Doomree, Dhourara, and Churparun, shortening the route about three miles. The district of Ramghur[3] is within the limits of the Dewanny granted to the East-India Company in 1765, by Shah Alum, emperor of Delhi.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 166, 170.

[3] Rennell Index to Divisions of Bengal and Behar.

RAMGURH.—A town within the district of the same name. As it communicates its name to the surrounding tract of country, it may be presumed to have been formerly a place of some importance; but it is now utterly inconsiderable. Lat. 23° 42′, long. 85° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMGURH,[1] in the British district of Ramgurh, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Sohagpoor to Nagpoor, 45 miles S.W. by S. of the former. Lat. 22° 49′, long. 81° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

The territory of which this town is the chief place, forms a subdivision under the jurisdiction of the political agent for the Saugor and Nerbudda provinces. Its population is returned at 41,766.[2] The district was ceded to the British by the rajah of Nagpore, in commutation of subsidy.

[2] District Survey Map of Ramghur and Sohagepoor, 1842.

RAMGURH.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Hamilton,[1] however, gives a different and very unfavourable account of the population: "This district has been long fatally distinguished for the numerous crimes and devastations committed."

[1] Gazetteer, ii. 452.

Burwanee, 21 miles S.W. from Burwanee, and 67 miles N. from Dhoolia. Lat. 21° 50′, long. 74° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMGURH, in the British district of Ajmeer, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ajmeer to Oodeypoor, 39 miles S.S.W. of the former. Lat. 25° 59′, long. 74° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 10.

RAMGURH,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Shekhawutee, a town on the west frontier towards Beekaneer. It is a thriving[2] place, neatly fortified, and contains the residences of several wealthy bankers. Distance W. from Delhi 140 miles, N.W. from Jeypore 100, E. from Beekaneer 108. Lat. 28° 9′, long. 75° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 41 miles N.W. by W. from Jeypoor, and 68 miles N.E. by N. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 15′, long. 75° 21′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142. [2] Jacquemont, vi. 343.

RAMGURH, in the Rajpoot territory of Alwar, under the political management of the Governor-General's agent for Rajpootana, a town on the route from Alwar, by way of Ferozpore, to Delhi, and 95 miles[1] S. of the latter. It has about 2,000 habitations,[2] small and wretched in the extreme, each generally not more than seven or eight feet long, and of the same width, and scantily covered with straw. According to the usual proportion of inmates to houses in this region, the number of inhabitants is probably about 10,000. Lat. 27° 35′, long. 76° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMGURH, in the British district of Baitool, territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Baitool to Kurgoon, 54 miles W. of the former. Lat. 21° 49′, long. 77° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMGURH.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia's family, 36 miles N. from Gwalior, and 34 miles S.S.E. from Agra. Lat. 26° 44′, long. 78° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMGURH.—A town in the British district of Chittagong, presidency of Bengal, 48 miles N. by W. of Chittagong. Lat. 23°, long. 91° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

RAMGURH,[1] in the hill state of Hindoor, a fortress on the steep and high ridge which, rising from the left bank of the Sutlej, has a south-easterly direction, and ultimately joins the Himalaya. In the beginning of November, 1814, at the commencement of the Goorkha war, it was invested by the British

army under General Ochterlony, who, by a course of tedious yet wonderfully energetic and laborious operations, succeeded in conveying battering-guns up the precipitous and previously trackless declivity. The defences were in consequence speedily demolished, and the garrison capitulated.[2] Elevation above the sea 4,054 feet. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,094[3] miles. Lat. 31° 5′, long. 76° 51′.

[2] Thornton, Brit. Empire in India, iv. 290. Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 111. Fraser, Journ. to Himalaya, 19.
[3] Garden, Tables Routes, 172, 220.

RAMGURH, in the Rajpoot state of Jesulmeer, a fort and village 35 miles N.W. of the town of Jesulmeer, is situate at the termination of a low rocky ridge of recent formation, extending from Cutch in various ramifications, but generally in a northerly direction. Ramgurh is in lat. 27° 16′, long. 70° 42′.

Boileau, Tour through Rajwara, 187. Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 280.

RAMGURH, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village with a bungalow, or public reception-house, on the route from Almora to Bareilly, and 19 miles S.W. of the former. Water is scarce here; supplies, however, are abundant, though Heber was struck by the general indigence of the population. "The houses, people, children, and animals showed marks of poverty. Almost all the children were naked, and the grown persons, except their black blankets, had scarcely a rag to cover them. The houses were ranged in a line, with a row of still smaller huts opposite, which seemed to be for their cattle, though in England they might have passed for very poor pig-sties. The houses indeed were little better, none of them high enough to stand up in; the largest not more than ten feet square, and the door, the only aperture, a square hole of about four feet every way." This place had formerly a fort, as the name indicates, but it has been allowed to fall to decay. Elevation above the sea 4,872 feet. Lat. 29° 27′, long. 79° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Heber, Journ. in India, i. 482.

RAMGURRAH.—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Punnah, situate 48 miles S. by E. from the town of that name, and 69 miles N.N.E. from Jubbulpoor. Lat. 24° 3′, long. 80° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMGURTAL,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a jhil or shallow lake[2] close to the cantonment of Goruckpore. At the close of the rainy season it is about six miles long and three broad, but even at that time is shallow and overgrown with

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 351.

weeds, and in the shoaler parts with aquatic trees. As the hot, dry season advances, the vegetation increases, and the water diminishes, and becomes dirty and crowded with reptiles and insects, the decaying remains of which, and of the vegetation, produce malaria.[3] During the rainy season, when the jhil and the contiguous river Raptee swell, so as to communicate, this malaria is either mitigated or totally suspended. Lat. 26° 46′, long. 83° 24′.

[3] Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Calcutta, iii 206—Butter, on the Sickness in Goruckpore.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMJUNDAH.—A town in the British district of Palamow, presidency of Bengal, 24 miles W. by S. of Palamow. Lat. 23° 46′, long. 83° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMKOLA,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to Betiya, 28[2] miles E. of the former, 54 W. of the latter. Buchanan[3] styles it a market-town, yet elsewhere states that it does not deserve the name of town. It has, however, a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. Distant N.W. from Dinapore 110 miles. Lat. 26° 50′, long. 83° 56′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 188.
[3] Survey, vol. iii. Append. 16, and text, 355.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMMAGHERRY.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 53 miles N. of Madura. Lat. 10° 41′, long. 78° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms Doc.

RAMMESSWUR.—A town in the British district of Pooree, presidency of Bengal, 28 miles N.W. by W. of Juggurnaut. Lat. 20° 1′, long. 85° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMNAD,[1] in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, a town, the principal place of an extensive zemindarry or feudal estate of the same name, is situate five or six miles from the seacoast of Palk's Bay, and about a mile and a half from the right bank of the river Vigai or Vigairu. "It is about two miles[2] and a half in circumference, surrounded by a wall and a ditch, and defended by numerous small bastions, but the works are now in a ruinous condition, and the ditch nearly filled up. Though the streets are narrow[3] and ill contrived, the houses are moderately well built. There are a few mosques, which, though not conspicuous, are by no means inelegant. The fort is contiguous to the town, on the west of it, and between them runs a wide street, with two rows of bazars regularly built. The ground-plan of the fort is an equilateral quadrangle, the sides of which respectively facing

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Ramnad, 152.
[3] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. No. v. 167—Account of the Province of Ramand.

the cardinal points, are each half a mile in length, and consist of a single wall twenty-seven feet high and five feet thick, without rampart, but with loopholes,[4] and surrounded by a ditch. There are thirty-two[5] bastions and one gateway, which is on the east side. In the centre stands the palace or residence of the zemindar. This fort was built about two hundred years ago, by Moghava Ragunatha Setupatti, who at the same time constructed the large reservoir or tank on the north side. Contiguous to the palace is a handsome residence, built by Colonel Martinez, who for nearly forty years commanded here, and near it a small but neat Protestant church, kept in good repair. The few principal streets, which are within the fort, are wide and airy. There are, however, several mean streets, with mud-built houses. The number of inhabitants within the fort is about 5,000, principally dependent on the zemindar. The only manufacturing industry worth notice in the town, is that of coarse cloths for native wear; any other business is trade in provisions and wares for the supply of the population. This place is garrisoned by a company of native troops. It is a hot station, but the evenings are usually cool, from the influence of the sea-breeze, and altogether it is a very healthy place. Distance from Palamkotta, N.E., 87 miles; Madura, S.E., 60; Tanjore, S., 100; Madras, S.W., 275. Lat. 9° 24′, long. 78° 50′.

[4] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 346.
[5] Account of Province, ut supra.

RAMNAGAR,[1] in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude, a village on the route from Pertabgurh to Fyzabad, 45 miles N. of the former, 18 S. of the latter. Butter[2] estimates its population at 400, all Hindoos. Lat. 26° 24′, long. 82° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 135.

RAMNAGAR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futtehgurh, and 12[2] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good in the dry season. Lat. 26° 35′, long. 80° 17′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

RAMNAGHUR.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate on the right bank of the Gogra river, and 32 miles E.N.E. from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 81° 28′.

RAMNAGUR.—A town in the British district of Nuddea, presidency of Bengal, 96 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 57′, long. 88° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMNEGHUR,[1] or RAMNUGGUR, in the Punjab, a walled town close to the left or east bank of the Chenaub, stands on a spacious plain, where, during the reign of Runjeet Singh, the Sikh troops frequently mustered for campaigns to the westward. There is a ferry here across the Chenaub, which, at its lowest season, was found to be 300 yards wide, and for the most part nine feet deep, running at the rate of a mile and a half an hour. Two miles below the town there is, however, a ford, where the depth does not exceed three feet when the water is low. This place was called Rasulnuggur, or "Prophet's Town," until stormed in 1778 by Maha Singh, the father of Runjeet, when it received the present name,[2] signifying the "town of God." Lat. 32° 20′, long. 73° 50′.

[1] Burnes, Bokh. i. 43. Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 353.
[2] F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iii. 343.

E.I.C Ms. Doc.

RAMNUGGUR.—A town in the dominions of Golab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, 95 miles S.S.E. from Sirinagur, and 100 miles N. E. from Lahore. Lat. 32° 45′, long. 75° 25′.

RAMNUGGUR,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town near the south-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Sarun. According to Buchanan, it contains 200 houses.[2] Distant S.E. from Goruckpore cantonment 50 miles. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 84° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 364.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 15.

RAMNUGGUR, in the British district of Minpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Minpooree, and 25 miles W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is laid under water to the depth of from one to three feet during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer, at other times it is tolerably good; the country is flat and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 8′, long. 78° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms Doc.

RAMNUGGUR.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles N.N.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 27° 9′, long. 84° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMNUGGUR.—A town in the native state of Rewah, situate on the left bank of the Sone river, and 23 miles S. from Rewah. Lat. 24° 10′, long. 81° 20′.

RAMNUGUR,[1] in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, 879 miles[2] from Calcutta by way

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

of the river, and 71 miles by water above Allahabad; 24 miles by land E. of the town of Futtehpore. Lat. 25° 55′, long. 81° 15′.

RAMNUGUR,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route, by the Kutra Pass, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Rewa, and 26 miles[2] S.E. of the former. The road to the north-west, or towards Allahabad, is much cut up by ravines, to the south-east it is good, and the country is well cultivated. Lat. 25° 15′, long. 82° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 33.

RAMNUGUR.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate on the right bank of the Gogra river, and 55 miles E. from Lucknow. Lat. 26° 47′, long. 81° 53′.

RAMNUGUR,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, and at present the residence of the titular rajah of Benares. The fort in which the rajah resides is a huge pile* of building, rising directly from fine ghats or flights of stairs, giving access to the sacred[2] stream. Ramnugur contains a population of 9,490 inhabitants,[3] and is distant N.W. of Calcutta 673 miles[4] by water, or 850 taking the Sunderbund passage; four miles S. of the city of Benares, or higher up the stream; 425[5] from Calcutta by the new line of road. Lat. 25° 16′, long. 83° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Davidson, Travels in Upper India, ii. 3.
[3] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 162.
[4] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 163.
[5] Id. 170.

RAMNUGUR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Shahjehanpoor to Pilleebheet, 40 miles N. of the former. Lat. 28° 28′, long. 79° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMOO.—A town in the British district of Chittagong, presidency of Bengal, 68 miles S.S.E. of Chittagong. Lat. 21° 24′, long. 92° 13′.

E.I.C Ms. Doc.

RAMOO SERAI.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, 17 miles S. from Sirinagur, and 75 miles N. from Jamoo. Lat. 33° 50′, long. 74° 56′.

RAMPOOR, in the British district of Saharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, presidency of Bengal, a town, the

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Thornton, Settlement of Saharunpore, 59.

* According to Hamilton,[1] built of stone. He also mentions "two spacious streets, crossing each other at right angles, which compose the existing town of Ramnaghur." Daniell has given a splendid view of the fort[2] or residence of the rajah, and also of a noble baoli[3] or well.

[1] Gazetteer, ii.454.
[2] Oriental Scenery, Twenty-four Views, Lond. 1795, vol. i. No. xiv.
[3] Id. Twenty-four Views, Lond. 1801, No. xx.

principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is in lat. 29° 48′, long. 77° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMPOOR.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 71 miles E. by S. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 42′, long. 76° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMPOOR.—A town in the native state of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, 64 miles E. by N. from Baroda, and 112 miles E.S.E. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 26′, long. 74° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMPOOR.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 63 miles N.E. by N. of Bellary. Lat. 15° 56′, long. 77° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

RAMPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapore, and 32 miles S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 15′, long. 79° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 97.

RAMPOOR,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the river Jumna, 23 miles N. of Muttra. Rampoor contains a population[2] of 11,711 inhabitants. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 77° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 163.

RAMPOOR,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 12 miles N.W., or higher up the stream, than the city of Mirzapoor; 733[2] N.W. of Calcutta by water, or 910 if the Sunderbund passage be taken. Lat. 25° 14′, long. 82° 30′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

RAMPOOR, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 45 miles[1] N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 43′, long. 78° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Thornton, Settlement of Saharunpore, 59.

RAMPOOR, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is in lat. 29° 48′, long. 77° 31′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMPOOR,[1] in the district of Salon, territory of Oude,

a town on the route from Cawnpore to Pertabgurh, 26 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. Butter[3] estimates the population at 4,000, principally cultivators, 1,000 of the number being Mussulmans. The zemindar or proprietor resides in a fort, and has 1,000 armed followers, to protect him from the oppression of the government. Lat. 25° 53', long. 81° 47'.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 123.
[3] Topography of Oudh, 135.

RAMPOOR,[1] in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude, a town near the north-east frontier, towards the British district of Goruckpore. A considerable quantity of sugar is made there. Butter[2] estimates the population at 1,000, including 300 Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 36', long. 82° 12'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 135.

RAMPOOR.—A town of Bussahir, in the division of Koonawar, situate on the left bank of the Sutlej river, and 36 miles N.E. from Simla. Lat. 31° 27', long. 77° 41'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMPOOR.—A town of Baghelcund, in the native state of Rewah, situate on the left bank of the Sone river, and 20 miles S.E. from Rewah. Lat. 24° 19', long. 81° 33'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate on the left bank of the Ghogra river, and 138 miles N.N.W. from Lucknow. Lat. 28° 46', long. 80° 23'.

RAMPOOR.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpoor, 98 miles N.W. from Nagpoor, and 47 miles S.E. from Hoosungabad. Lat. 22° 18', long. 78° 17'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate on the left bank of the Chowka river, and 40 miles N.E. by N. from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 20', long. 81° 22'.

RAMPOOR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Gunduck or Salagra river, and 93 miles W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 46', long. 83° 49'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMPOOR.—A town in the British district of Rajeshaye, presidency of Bengal, 125 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 23', long. 88° 38'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMPOOR,[1] within the British division of Rohilcund, an extensive fief or jaghire, is bounded on the west and north by the British district of Moradabad; on the north-east and south-east by the British district of Bareilly. It lies between lat. 28° 30'—29° 11', long. 78° 55'—79° 30', and has an area of 720 square miles. It is a level, fertile country, abundantly supplied with water in its northern division by the rivers Kosila and Nahul, both of which hold a course generally

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

southerly, and nearly parallel to each other; the latter on an average about ten miles east of the former. The southern division is irrigated by the Ramgunga, which, after receiving the waters of the Kosila, traverses this quarter of the territory in a south-easterly direction. The northern part of the district adjoins the Terai, or tract of marshy forest which extends along the base of the mountains, and is much overrun with jungle, wood, and grass, of such luxuriant[2] growth as to be sufficient to conceal a man on horseback. The air in consequence is dreadfully pestilential,[3] except in the coldest part of winter and the time of the heaviest rains. The malaria acts very unfavourably on the population, who are described by Heber[4] as "a very ugly and miserable race of human beings, with large heads and particularly prominent ears, flat noses, tumid bellies, slender limbs, and sallow complexions; and have scarcely any garments but a blanket of black wool." The general slope of the country is from north to south, as indicated by the descent of the rivers in that direction, as well as from actual measurement; Ruddurpoor, on the northern frontier, in lat. 28° 58′, having an elevation of 630[5] feet above the sea, whilst at the town of Rampoor, a few miles farther south, in lat. 28° 48′, the elevation is but 546 feet.[5] Davidson[6] describes the country in the vicinity of the town of Rampoor as exceedingly "rich and beautiful. The eye wanders with delight over one continuous sheet of ripening corn, interspersed with groves of mango, clumps of bamboo, and little villages." The general thriving cultivation of the country bears favourable testimony to the industry and intelligence of the Patans, the principal occupants of the soil. The population has been computed at upwards of 320,000.[7] The annual revenue is at present estimated at 100,000*l*. The nawaub maintains a military force of 500 cavalry and 1,447 infantry.

This territory was possessed by Fyzoola Khan, a chieftain who gave considerable trouble both to the Vizier and the British government, during the administration of the latter by Warren Hastings. On the death of that personage in 1794, the pretensions of his eldest son and lawful successor were opposed by a younger brother, who raised a rebellion, made prisoner the rightful heir, and subsequently murdered him. A British force under Sir Robert Abercrombie defeated that of

[2] Heber, Journey in India, 464.

[3] Id. ut supra, i. 454. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxvii. —Herbert, Mineralogical Report of Himalaya.

[4] i. 455.

[5] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[6] Travels in Upper India, i. 23.

[7] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

the usurper; an event followed by the deposal of the latter, and the grant of a jaghire to the infant son of the murdered chieftain. On the death of the late chief,[8] in 1840, without direct male heirs, the right of a daughter to the succession was discussed and rejected in favour of the next male claimant, Mahomed Saeed Khan, who had served the British government in the important office of deputy-collector of Budaon.[9] Some disturbances took place previously to the final arrangement of the succession, in which the minister of the deceased chieftain and some of his dependants and followers were murdered. Their families were provided for by the new ruler, who, according to report, exercises his authority mildly and judiciously.[1]

[8] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 5-7. Mundy, Sketches in India, ii. 12.

[9] India Pol. Disp. 23 Dec. 1840.

[1] Id. 1 Feb. 1842.

RAMPOOR.[1]—The principal place of the jaghire of the same name. It is situate on the left bank of the Kosila, here 450[2] yards wide, and from two feet to two and a half deep from December to June, for which time it is fordable, but must during the rainy season be crossed by ferry. It is a large town, densely peopled, irregularly built of mud, and surrounded by a thin belt of bamboos,[3] trees, and brushwood; at the back of which there is a low ruined parapet, the only entrances being by narrow ways, defended[4] by strong wooden barriers. The upper order of inhabitants are for the most part Rohilla Patans, a handsome indolent race. The chouk or market-place is decorated by a lofty mosque.* A little north of the town is the tomb of Fyzoola Khan, raised on a terrace of masonry, and shaded by trees. Rampoor is 546 feet above the sea. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 789 miles. Lat. 28° 48′, long. 79° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Forster, Journ. Beng. Eng. i. 113.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 86.

[3] Davidson, Travels in Northern India, i. 28.

[4] Heber, Travels in India, i. 529.

RAMPOOR,[1] the capital of Bussahir, is situate on the left bank of the Sutluj, over the bed of which its site is elevated 138[2] feet. Fraser,[3] who approached it from the south-east, by ascending along the left bank of the Sutluj, describes the way as very rugged. The town is situate at the western base of a lofty and nearly perpendicular mountain, which, on the east, stretches to the outer range of the Himalaya. The cliff surrounds the town in the form of a funnel, which confines the

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 148, at end of vol.

[3] Tours in Himalaya, 253.

* Hamilton[1] states, "During the lifetime of Fyzoola Khan, Rampoor was very prosperous, and at his death comprehended a space four miles in circumference, surrounded by a thick bamboo hedge, within which were mud fortifications, and contained above 100,000 inhabitants."

[1] Description of Hindostan, i. 445.

air; and in the hot season the rocks radiate the heat in such a manner as then to render the climate nearly insupportable. The climate in winter, on the contrary, is represented as cold[4] and damp, so that the thermometer is frequently lower than at Kotgurh, which is 3,500 feet more elevated. The expanse on which the town is built is rugged, so that the streets and houses rise in tiers one above another. Some of the houses are well built of stone, commonly two[5] stories high, and covered with slate, which is thick, of a blue colour, and laid on with considerable neatness. The palace of the rajah, situate at the north-east corner of the town, is a collection of buildings, some of three, some of four stories high, covered with very large oblong slates, laid on curved roofs, having the concavity outwards, in the Chinese style. They have wooden balconies, ornamented with neat carvings. The Dewan Khana, or hall of audience, has the remains of grandeur, being spacious and ornamented with carving and fresco, much defaced by the Gorkhas when they held this town. There is another residence usually occupied by the inferior branches of the ruling family. Both the palaces are built of stone, uncemented, but bonded by means of numerous beams of larch. The town, previously to the havoc made by the Gorkhas, was larger than at present, having from 300 to 400 houses, and a large bazar, filled with the wares of Hindostan, the Himalayan regions, and of Tartary. It has begun to recover since it has been taken under British protection. The rajah of Bussahir resides here during winter, retiring from the heat in the summer months to the more elevated station of Saharun. The elevation of Rampoor above the sea is 3,300 feet.[6] Lat. 31° 27′, long. 77° 40′.

[4] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 310. As. Res. xv. 402 —Herbert, on the Levels of the Setlej.

[5] Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 308.

[6] Id. ii. 308.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMPOOR SHAHPOOR, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 44 miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 3′, long. 77° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMPOORA.—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar, 34 miles E. from Neemuch, and 124 miles N. by W. from Indore. Lat. 24° 26′, long. 75° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMPOORA,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on

the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore, and 45[2] miles W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country cultivated. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 79° 46′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

RAMPOORA,[1] in Rajpootana, a town, the principal place of a pergunnah, part of the possessions[2] held by the noted Patan freebooter Muhammad Ameer Khan. It is surrounded by a rampart of great strength, being in some places forty[3] feet in thickness, and where weakest twenty feet. It was on the 15th May, 1804, taken by storm by a British force commanded by Colonel Don. The storming party rushed forward, provided with a twelve-pounder,[4] and with it blew open three gates, which in succession lay on the way into the fort. Of the enemy's garrison, above 1,000 strong, forty or fifty were killed; the number of wounded was very great, and about 400 attempting to fly, were cut up by the British cavalry in the adjoining plain. It was subsequently, by the declaratory article of the treaty of 1805,[5] restored by the British government to Holkar, and in 1818, when the battle of Mahidpore had placed Holkar's dominions at the disposal of the British government, Rampoora was[6] added as a free gift to the possessions which had been guaranteed in the previous year to Ameer Khan. The area of the territory is 152 square miles. Its separate revenue is not known, but with that of Tonk it amounts to 2,00,000 rupees. The estimate of its population is included in that of the whole of the possessions of Ameer Khan, for which see TONK. The town is distant S. from Jeypore 70 miles, S.E. from Nusserabad 90, W. from Agra 145. Lat. 25° 58′, long. 76° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Prinsep, Preface to Translation of Mem. of Ameer Khan by Busawun Lal, p. iii.
[3] Appendix to Notes on Transacts. in the Mahratta Empire, 161.
[4] Thorn, War in India, 341.
[5] Treaties with Native Powers, Calcutta, 1845, i. 619.
[6] Treaties, ut supra, 640.

RAMPOORA,[1] in the territory of Indor, or possessions of Holkar's family, a town on the route[2] from Neemuch to Kota, formerly the capital and residence[3] of the court, before the selection of the town of Indor. It is situate a mile from the north bank of the river Taloyi,* at the base of a ridge of hills. It is of considerable size, surrounded by a wall, and has a good bazar. North-east of the town is a Hindoo temple, a place of pilgrimage in the month of April. Here, in January, 1818, Roshun Beg,[4] in command of a body of infantry with sixteen guns, the relics of the force defeated at Mehidpoor,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 286.
[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 371.
[4] Blacker, Mem. of Operations of British Army in India, 165.

* According to Garden, Toolsee.

attempted to make head against the British arms, but was immediately defeated, and his troops dispersed. Rampoora has annexed to it several pergunnahs, containing 500 villages, and yielding an annual revenue of 3,75,000 rupees. Elevation above the sea 1,360[5] feet. Distance N. from Indor 120 miles, from Oojein 95. Lat. 24° 28′, long. 75° 25′.

[5] Dangerfield, Table of Elevations in Malcolm's Central India, ii. 349.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMPOORA.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia's family, 123 miles S.W. by S. from Gwalior, and 120 miles N.W. by W. from Saugur. Lat. 24° 45′, long. 77° 11′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

RAMPOOREA, in the British district of Bareilly, division of Pilibit, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoragurh, and 37 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country low, level, fertile, and well cultivated. Lat. 28° 41′, long. 79° 52′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 69.

RAMPOOREE,[1] in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town five miles S.E. from Nujeebabad: it contains a population of 8,207[2] inhabitants. Lat. 29° 34′, long. 78° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMPORA, in the territory of Gwalior, a town five miles south of the confluence of the Sindh with the Jumna. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 79° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 209.

RAMPORE,[1] in the British district of Jounpoor, a town on the route from Jounpoor cantonment to that of Mirzapoor, 21[2] miles S. of the former, 22 N. of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant and good here, and the road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 29′, long. 82° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMPORE.—A town in the British district of Tipperah, presidency of Bengal, 52 miles N. of Tipperah. Lat. 24° 13′, long. 91° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMREE.—A town in the British district of Arracan, presidency of Bengal. It is situate on the island of Ramree, 31 miles S.E. of Kyouk Phyou. The island is separated from the mainland of Arracan by a narrow but deep channel. Its length is about fifty miles from north to south, and its extreme breadth twenty. After the occupation of Arracan in 1825, a British detachment was sent against Ramree, which, upon approaching, they found to be evacuated; possession of it was accordingly taken on the 22nd April, and since that period it

has continued under the government of the East-India Company. Lat. of town 19° 5′, long. 93° 54′.

RAMRYE, one of the Cossya hill states, bounded on the north by the British district of Camroop; on the south-east by the native states of Muriow and Nustung; and on the west by the territory occupied by the Garrow hill tribes. It is about forty miles in length from north to south, and twelve in breadth, and contains an area of 328 square[1] miles. Its centre is in lat. 25° 35′, long. 91° 13′.

[1] Indian Statistics, 8.

RAMSAHGAON.—A town in the British district of Nowgong, in Upper Assam, presidency of Bengal, 46 miles S.E. by E. of Nowgong. Lat. 25° 59′, long. 93° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMSURRA, in the British district of Bhutteeana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hissar to Mooltan, 74 miles W. by N. of the former. Lat. 29° 23′, long. 74° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMTEAK,[1] in the territory of Nagpore, on the route from Saugor to Nagpore, 24[2] miles N.E. of the latter, a town on an elevated ground, the geological formation of which is primitive,[3] being either granite or gneiss. East of the town is a steep peaked hill, on the summit of which, about 500 feet above the circumjacent plain, is a group of Brahminical temples, access to which from below "is by a broad[4] steep flight of well-laid gneiss steps, with resting-places and seats at intervals. The whole is of the best construction, and promises to last as long as the hill itself." East, south, and west, the view is extensive over the plain of Nagpoor, varied with villages, tanks, and mango-groves; and to the north the view is over a valley of similar character, about two miles in width; beyond which extends the first range of hills, covered with jungle, and in the distance rising in gradations to the great Vindhya range. The principal temple and accompanying buildings are dedicated to Rama, whose votaries make a grand jatra or pilgrimage[5] thither annually, commencing on the full moon of the lunar month Kartik, and lasting ten days. It is frequented by persons from all parts of the Nagpoor territory, and from such portions of that of the Nizam as lie north of the Godavery; and it is computed 100,000 persons then resort to it. In the valley north of the temples is a large fine tank, round which are several small handsome edifices, dedicated to religious purposes,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 191.
[3] As. Res. xviii. 127—Voysey, on Geological Structure of the Hills of Sitabaldi.
[4] Id. xviii. 206—Jenkins, Account of Minerals collected at Nagpur.
[5] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 53.

and communicating with the group on the top of the hill by a noble, easy, and lofty flight of steps formed of gneiss. Lat. 21° 24′, long. 79° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAMUREDDYPET.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 76 miles N. from Hyderabad, and 174 miles E.N.E. from Sholapoor. Lat. 18° 27′, long. 78° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Skinner, Excursions in India, i. 283.
[3] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 78.

RANA,[1] in Gurhwal, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, consists of about twenty houses, neatly built of stone,[2] and roofed with shingles. The sides of the hills sloping to the river are fertile, producing grain and potatoes, the culture of which latter has been recently introduced into this part of the Himalayan regions. Elevation above the sea 7,084[3] feet. Lat. 30° 55′, long. 78° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RANAUSUN.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, 87 miles S.E. from Deesa, and 48 miles N.E. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 23° 28′, long. 73° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RANEEBULA, in the British district of Bhuttiana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansee to Bhutnair, and 28 miles E. of the latter. The surrounding country is sandy and barren, and the road in this part of the route heavy and bad. Lat. 29° 32′, long. 74° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RANEE GODOWN.—A town in the British district of Camroop, in Lower Assam, presidency of Bengal, 14 miles S.W. of Gowhatty. Lat. 26°, long. 91° 35′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Voyages, iii. 276.

RANEEGUNGE,[1] * in the British district of Bancoora, presidency of Bengal, a town four miles to the left or S.W. of the route from Calcutta to Benares, 126 miles N.W. of former, 295 S.E. of latter. It is situate on the river Damoodah, amidst the rich coal-measures generally known as the Burdwan Collieries. The geological formation, according to Jacquemont,[2] is—1. Superficial stratified sandstone, effervescing, and about thirty feet thick; 2. sandstone, scarcely effervescing but very hard, and about a yard thick; 3. argillaceous schist, containing marks of vegetables; 4. workable coal, at

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 728—Homfray, on Coal-field of Damoodah.

* Raneegunge, Princess Town; from Ranee, "princess," and Gunge, "market." "The popular name[1] of Raneegunge is derived from the proprietary rights of one of the collieries having been vested in the late ranee of Burdwan."

the depth of seventy-five feet, and ten feet thick; 5. hard micaceous schist, four inches thick; 6. coal, eight inches thick, not worked; 7. schist, marked with vegetable productions, and four inches thick; 8. coal, a foot thick, loaded with pyrites, and not worked; 9. argillaceous ironstone; 10. gneiss, alternating with mica-schist. Ten years later, the state of the coal-measures is thus described by an operative miner:[3]—" These collieries have their pits sunk down to the main vein of coal, generally to a depth of ninety feet, the vein varying from seven and a half to eight and a half feet in thickness." "This vein of coal is perceptible for seven or eight miles up this nullah." That the district is rich in coal and iron mines, is universally admitted. Some difference of opinion exists on the point whether the latter could be worked at a profit; but the construction of a branch from the Calcutta Railway, diverging in the vicinity of Burdwan, and extending to this town, has been sanctioned; and upon its completion, the conditions under which the manufacture of iron could now be undertaken must be materially altered.[4] Distant N. from the civil station at Bancoora 25 miles; from Calcutta, N.W., by line of railroad, 120. Lat. 23° 35′, long. 87° 10′.

[3] Homfray, ut supra, 728.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1853, p. 486.

RANEEPOOR, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Azimgurh to Ghazeepoor, 17 miles E.S.E. of the former. Lat. 25° 53′, long. 83° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RANEE SERAE,[1] in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Azimgurh to that of Jounpore, eight[2] miles S.W. of the former, 34 N.E. of the latter, 50 N. of Benares. Lat. 26°, long. 83° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 57.

RANEESUNKER.—A town in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles N.W. of Dinajepore. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 88° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RANEEUH,[1] in the British district of Bhuttiana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hansee to Bhutnair, and 36 miles E. of the latter. It is situate in a country of great natural fertility, but generally unproductive, from want of water, the river Gagur or Cuggur, which formerly inundated it, being so much exhausted by embankments and channels for irrigation higher up, in the

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 193. Francklin, Mem. of Thomas, 164.

possessions of the protected Sikhs, that the stream is, in ordinary seasons, lost before reaching Raneeuh. When those embankments have been cut, and the stream allowed to flow to Raneeuh, luxuriant crops of very fine wheat[2] have been produced in great abundance. The town has a tolerably well-supplied bazar and sufficiency of water. The road to the eastward is very good, though, lying for some distance in the bed of the Gagur, it is liable to be overflowed in the event of extraordinary inundations, when the stream reaches this part of the country. To the west, the road is generally good, though sandy in some places. Lat. 29° 32′, long. 74° 53′.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 108 —Colvin, on the Ancient Canals in the Delhi Territory.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RANEH BEDNORE.—A town in the British district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, 72 miles S.E. by S. of Dharwar. Lat. 14° 37′, long. 75° 41′.

RANGAMUTTEE.—A town in the British district of Chittagong, presidency of Bengal. It is situate on the right bank of the Kurrumfoolee river, 44 miles E.N.E. from Chittagong. Lat. 22° 40′, long. 92° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RANGNA.—A town in the native state of Sawuntwarree, presidency of Bombay, situate 12 miles N.W. from Sawuntwarree, and 49 miles W.N.W. from Belgaum. Lat. 16° 3′, long. 73° 53′.

[1] Allen's Indian Mail, x. 123; xi. 154.

RANGOON.[1]—A town in the recently acquired British province of Pegu, situate on the great eastern branch of the Irrawaddy known as the Rangoon river. The town was originally built in 1753, by Alompra, the founder of the Burmese monarchy, who named it Rangoon, or the "City of Victory," in reference to his conquest of Pegu. When occupied by the British during the first Burmese war, in 1824, it was built in the form of a parallelogram, extending along the river's bank, about twenty-five miles from the sea, the houses, with the exception of some public buildings, being of wood and bamboo, raised on piles, and thatched. It was entirely destroyed by fire in 1850, when upwards of 2,000 houses were reduced to ashes. The site of the new town by which it was succeeded was thrown back[2] from the original position on the river bank to a distance of about a mile; its ground-plan was that of a square of about three-quarters of a mile, having at its northern side a pagoda as a citadel, which was an artificial mound, ascending in ledges, with terraces, and tapering towards the

[2] Calcutta Review, xviii. 223.

top. This stronghold was stormed by General Godwin during the second Burmese war, in April, 1852; and the capture of the pagoda was the fall of Rangoon: the town suffered severely by fire from the shipping. In 1853 it was visited by another fearful conflagration; many of the public buildings were destroyed, and the houses, being constructed of hollow bamboo and thatched, offered little resistance to the progress of the fire. In the arrangements for rebuilding the town, conditions have been prescribed by the British government not only for insuring its protection against conflagration, but also for securing its cleanliness, by proper drainage and other sanitary precautions.[3] Distant from Pegu, S., 62 miles. Lat. 16° 46′, long. 96° 17′.

[3] Friend of India, 1853, p. 370.

RANGOUTTEE.—A town of Bengal, situate in the native state of Tipperah, 40 miles S. by E. from Silhet, and 80 miles N.E. by N. from Tipperah. Lat. 24° 20′, long. 92°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RANIGAT, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated 15 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 53 miles N.E. by E. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 34° 20′, long. 72° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RANIGHAT, in the British district of Nuddea, presidency of Bengal, a town 44 miles N. by E. from Calcutta. It is said to be the abode of many rich zemindars.[1] Lat. 23° 11′, long. 88° 33′.

[1] Calcutta Rev. vi. 414.

RANIWALA, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allyghur to Moradabad, and 50 miles N.E. of the former. Water is abundant, but supplies must be collected from the neighbouring villages. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country low, level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 30′, long. 78° 29′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

RANJITPURA,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town 22 miles E. of Cawnpore, 30 S.W. of Lucknow. It may be considered the capital of the district, and formerly was scarcely inferior[2] to Lucknow. Here is a mud-built fort, mounting twelve pieces of artillery, and held by a foujdar or commandant of police. There are many old market-places of masonry, and substantial new houses: cutlery is the only manufacture. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 80° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 135.

RANJUNGAUM.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 17 miles S.W. by S. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18° 53′, long. 74° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RANKA.—A town in the British district of Palamow, presidency of Bengal, 26 miles N.W. by W. of Palamow. Lat. 24° 2′, long. 83° 42′.

RANMUTSH.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of a branch of the Kurnalli river, and 16 miles E.N.E. from Jemlah. Lat. 29° 22′, long. 81° 56′.

RANNEE CHOKEE.—See BUNNEE CHOKEE.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 113.

[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 403.

[4] India Pub. Disp. 7 Nov. 1849.

RANOD,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town three miles to the right or N. of the route from Calpee to Goona cantonment, 155 miles[2] S.W. of former, 50 N.E. of latter. It is represented[3] to be "a large town, with a great trade in grain." Measures were taken by the British government in 1847 for exploring the antiquities of the town.[4] Lat. 25°, long. 77° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

RANSEE, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a secluded village two or three miles to the right of the route from Sireenuggur to the Temple of Kedarnath, and 15 miles S. of the latter. It is situate about a mile from the right bank of the river Mudmesur. Lat. 30° 34′, long. 79° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RANSKANDY.—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Southern Cachar, presidency of Bengal, 10 miles E. of Silchar. Lat. 24° 47′, long. 93°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAOLDEE.—A village in the jaghire of Jujhur, district of Dadree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 36′, long. 76° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAOMAKA BAZAR.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 88 miles S.E. by S. of Hydrabad. Lat. 24° 20′, long. 69° 14′.

RAOTSIR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, 115 miles N.E. from Beekaneer, and 81 miles W. by N. from Hissar. Lat. 29° 18′, long. 74° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. iii. 403—Wilford, on Egypt and the Nile.

Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 306.

RAPTEE,[1] called also AIRAWATI,[2] after the white elephant of the god Indra, a considerable river, rising in Nepaul. It does not issue from the main range of the Himalaya, covered with perpetual snow, but takes its rise in the Sub-Himalayas, in lat. 29° 10′, long. 82° 45′; whence flowing first in a southerly direction for forty miles, and then north-westerly for fifty-five miles, it enters the plains of Oude, in lat. 28° 3′, long. 81° 55′, which it traverses in a south-easterly

direction for ninety miles, and in lat. 27° 17′, long. 82° 32′, forms for about twenty miles the western boundary of the British district of Goruckpoor, which it then enters, and continuing a south-easterly and tortuous course for seventy miles, it receives, on the left side, the Dhumela or Burha Rapti, draining an extensive tract extending southwards from the Sub-Himalaya. Below this junction, the Rapti turns southward for the distance of thirty miles, communicating in this part of its course with the Moti jhil, called also the Lake of Bakhira, and thence turns westward for ten miles, to the town of Goruckpoor. From this place it continues its course, in a circuitous but generally south-easterly direction, for eighty-five miles, to its junction with the Ghoghra, on the left side of the latter, in lat. 26° 13′, long. 83° 46′; its total length of course being, from its remotest source, 400 miles, for eighty-five of which downward from the town of Goruckpoor it is navigable[3] for large boats, and for those of smaller size a considerable distance higher. In its course through the district of Goruckpoor, it receives numerous streams right and left, and by lateral channels communicates with several of the numerous watercourses[4] and lakes or marshes found in this level, alluvial country. At the town of Goruckpoor it is crossed by the route[5] from that place to Lucknow, the passage being made by ferry. The channel is there 200 yards[6] wide, and at all seasons contains deep water. About ten miles below the town, it is crossed, at the Bhowapoor ghat, by the route from Ghazeepoor to Goruckpoor cantonment, the passage being made by ferry[7] during the dry season, but the route being scarcely practicable during the rains, in consequence of the extent to which the country is overflowed.

[3] Buchanan, ut supra, ii. 306, 312. Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 48.

[4] Buchanan, ii. 321.

[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 187.

[6] Buchanan, ut supra, 312.

[7] Garden, 178.

RAPTEE[1] (BURHA).*—A considerable feeder of the Raptee. Its sources are in the Sub-Himalaya, in the territory of Oude, and about lat. 27° 34′, long. 82° 10′. Flowing for forty-five miles through the territory of Oude, it touches the frontier of the British district of Goruckpoor in lat. 27° 22′, long. 82° 38′, and holding an easterly direction for nineteen miles, forms the boundary[2] between the two territories. At the point of

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 309. Trigonometrical Survey, Map of Goruckpore.

* Burha, "old"—Old Raptee. The tradition among the natives asserts that this was once a channel of the great Raptee, though having now no communication with it, except at the confluence.

its entrance into the British territory, it receives on the left side the Arra, a stream descending from the Sub-Himalayas. Eighteen miles below this confluence, at the ruined town of Sanauli, the Burha Raptee becomes navigable in the rainy season and a good deal of timber[3] is then sent down it. Fifteen miles below this place, and in lat. 27° 13′, long. 83° 1′, it receives on the left side the Bangunga; and from the confluence downwards is often known by the name of that stream, which is considered to have the larger volume of water. Twenty-two miles farther, the Burha Raptee receives on the left side the Dhumela, which thenceforward gives its name to the united stream. Buchanan observes, "The channel immediately below the junction is about 100 yards wide, and in January (dry season) contains a pretty considerable stream, although it is fordable; but oxen cannot pass with loads, and a ferry is therefore employed to transport the goods. Timber comes down both the Burha Raptee and Bangunga."[4] Twelve miles below the last-named junction, the united stream is joined on the left side by the Ghoongee, and three miles lower down is discharged into the Raptee, on its left side, in lat. 26° 58′, long. 83° 17′. The length of course to this point is about 134 miles, in a direction generally from north-west to south-east.

[3] Buchanan, ii. 311.

[4] Id. 310.

RARUNG, in Bussahir, a village of the district of Koonawar, is situate near the right bank of the Sutluj, on the southern side of a mountain of mica-slate,[1] characterized by dreary barrenness,[2] and producing little but a few stunted pines. It contains about twenty families, votaries of a mongrel belief, between Buddhism and Hindooism, but more inclined to the former. Elevation above the sea 9,519 feet. Lat. 31° 36′, long. 78° 24′.

[1] Gerard, Koonawur, 234.

[2] Jacquemont, iv. 237. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 925—Hutton, Trip through Kunawur. As. Res. xv. 396—Herbert, Levels of the Setlej.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RASEEN.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 46 miles S.S.E. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18° 29′, long. 74° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RASHMEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 52 miles N.E. from Oodeypoor, and 103 miles S. by W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 2′, long. 74° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RASOORY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate eight miles from the left bank of the Payne Gunga river, and 108 miles S.E. by S. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 59′, long. 78° 36′.

RASULPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Futtehgurh to that of Cawnpore, and 30 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent. Lat. 26° 47′, long. 80° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

RASUNWAS.—A village in the jagheer of Jujhur, district of Dadree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 36′, long. 76° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RATGURH, in the British district of Saugur, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Saugur to Bhopal, 21 miles W. by S. of the former. Lat. 23° 47′, long. 78° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RATTEE,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a village on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 99 miles[2] N.E. of the former, 29 S.W. of the latter. It has a small bazar, and water and supplies may be obtained. The road to the south-east, or towards Allahabad, is indifferent; to the north-west, or towards Lucknow, good. Lat. 26° 32′, long. 80° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 37.

RAUCHERLA.—A town of Madras, in the native state of Mysore, 138 miles N.N.E. from Seringapatam, and 72 miles S.E. by S. from Ballary. Lat. 14° 15′, long. 77° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAUJGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, situate on the right bank of the Neewuj river, and 30 miles E. by S. from Kotah. Lat. 25° 5′, long. 76° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAUNPOOR.—A town in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, 78 miles S.W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 20′, long. 71° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAUNPOOR.—A town in the native state of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, 75 miles W.S.W. from Rajkote, and 16 miles N. by E. from Poorbunder. Lat. 21° 50′, long. 69° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAURAH.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of a branch of the Kurnalli river, and 13 miles N.N.E. from Jemlah. Lat. 29° 30′, long. 81° 46′.

RAUS, or RASS, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a town on the north-west declivity of the Aravulli range, on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 38 miles W. of the former. It contains 600 houses, supplied with water from twenty wells. Lat. 26° 17′, long. 74° 16′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 206.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAUSHPOORAM.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 15 miles S. of Salem. Lat. 11° 28′, long. 78° 16′.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 100 —Broome and Cunningham, on Sources of Punjab Rivers.

RAVEE,[1] or RAVI, a river of the Punjab, rises in Kulu, on the declivity of a mountain called Bungall, and a short distance west of the Rotang Pass. The source is situate about lat. 32° 26′, long. 77°. At the distance of about forty miles from the source, in a south-westerly direction, the Ravee is joined by two feeders, the Nye and the Boodhill, the latter taking its rise in a lake called Munee Muhees, regarded as sacred by the superstitious Hindoos.* Where surveyed by Cunningham, four or five miles from Burmawur, at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, it was found 116 feet wide. At Chamba, about twenty miles below, and south-west of this place, or 100 miles from its source, according to the statement of Vigne, the Ravee is crossed by a bridge. Forster[2] states that it is there "forty or fifty yards broad, and fordable at most seasons of the year." At Bisuli, to which the downward course is about twenty-five miles due west, Forster found it, early in April, about 120 yards wide, very rapid, and unfordable. The statement of Vigne[3] is less explicit:—"I have been twice ferried over the Ravi at Bisuli, once during the rainy season, when it was swelled to a roaring torrent, and once again in winter, when its stream was far more tranquil. On both occasions the natives made the passage upon buffalo-hides. Its width is about eighty yards." From Bisuli, in lat. 32° 34′, long. 75° 48′, the Ravee takes a south-westerly direction, which it generally holds for the rest of its course. Macartney[4] found it, at Meanee ferry, on the route from Amritsir to Vazeerabad, and about 185 miles from its source, to have, at the beginning of August and at the time of fullest water, a breadth of 513 yards, and a depth of twelve feet, where greatest. The deep channel was between thirty and forty feet in breadth, the rest of the waterway having a depth of from three to five feet. In the cold season, when lowest, the water is in no part more than four feet deep. Moorcroft[5] describes it at Lahore, about twenty miles lower down, as divided into three different streams

[2] Jour. Beng. Eng. i. 283.

[3] Kashmir, i. 171.

[4] In Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 661.

[5] Punj. Bokh. i. 108.

[1] Kashmir, i. 152.

* Vigne[1] considers the Boodhill river, flowing from the Munee Muhees, or Muni Mys, as the real Ravee; but the evidence of Cunningham, who approached nearer the locality, merits more credit.

or branches. These, he states, are "separated, in the dry weather, by intervals of half a mile, but in the rainy season the two most easterly branches* are united, and form an expansive and rapid stream." "The two first branches are fordable, but the third, which is the principal one, has a ferry." He remarks, that the boats on the Ravee were the largest and best-built that he has seen in India. Burnes,[6] who navigated the Ravee from its confluence with the Chenaub to Lahore, says it "is very small, and resembles a canal, rarely exceeding 150 yards in breadth in any part of its course. Its banks are precipitous, so that it deepens before it expands. Nothing can exceed the crookedness of its course, which is a great impediment to navigation, for we often found ourselves, after half a day's sail, within two miles of the spot from which we started. The water of the Ravee is redder than that of the Chenaub. It is fordable in most places for eight months in the year." From Lahore, its course south-west, measured according to the main direction of the stream, to its confluence with the Chenaub, is about 200 miles, but along all the sinuosities, 380.[7] This point is in lat. 30° 36′, long. 71° 50′. The Ravee joins the Chenaub by three mouths close to each other. Its total length, measured along the main direction of its course, is about 450 miles.† It is considered to be the Hydraotes mentioned by Arrian,[8] and the Iravati of Sanscrit authorities: it is still known by the name of the Iraotee,[9] which might easily be corrupted by the Greeks into that which they appear to have given it.

6 Bokh. iii. 125.

7 Id. iii. 305.

8 vi. xiv. Rennell, 82. Wilson, Ariana Antiqua, 195, 200. Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien, v. 452, 455.

9 Burnes, Bokh. iii. 124, 307.

RAVER.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 121 miles E.N.E. of Malligaum. Lat. 21° 14′, long. 76° 11′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAVOOR.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 33 miles W.N.W. of Nellore. Lat. 14° 36′, long. 79° 34′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Moorcroft appears in error in stating the eastern branches of the Ravee to be the principal, as all other accounts represent the western as the main stream. There can be no doubt that he is in error in stating that Shahdehra, the burial-place of Jehanjir, is on the left bank of the Ravee, as Masson,[1] Burnes,[2] and Jacquemont,[3] agree that it is on the right or west bank.

1 Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 415.
2 Bokh. i. 39.
3 Jacquemont, v. 102.

† The estimate of Macartney[1] is less, being only 415 miles; but he did not know the exact locality of its source.

1 Elph. 661.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAVYPAUD.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 80 miles N.N.E. of Cuddapah. Lat. 15° 34′, long. 79° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAWAH.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia's family, 24 miles S.S.E. from Neemuch, and 83 miles N.W. from Oojein. Lat. 24° 8′, long. 75° 1′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 137.

RAWALHEIR, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 40 miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes over an open cultivated country. Lat. 29° 30′, long. 78° 28′.

RAWDUCOONDA.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, 31 miles S.E. from Moodgul. Lat. 15° 41′, long. 76° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAWUL, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Rewaree to Alwar, and eight miles S. of the former. Lat. 28° 4′, long. 76° 38′.

Elph Acc. of Caubul, 75. Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 339. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 313. Burnes, Bokh. i. 68. F. Von Hugel, iii. 103.

RAWUL PINDE, in the Punjab, between the Indus and the Jhelum. It is a large populous town, consisting of mud houses with flat roofs. It contains what is called a palace, a wretched building of brick, constructed by Shah Soojah, on his expulsion from Kabool. There is a large bazar, and a considerable business in the transit trade between Hindostan and Afghanistan. The town is surrounded by a wall with bastions, and has an old fort, on which a few cannon are mounted. Lat. 33° 37′, long. 73° 6′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 196.

RAWUNHEREE, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a village on the southern frontier, and on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jesulmeer, being 45 miles S.W. of the former. It is situate in an open country, scantily cultivated. The road in this part of the route is hard and good. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 72° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAWUTSIR.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 147 miles E. by S. of Hydrabad. Lat. 25° 2′, long. 70° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RAYUH,[1] or RAI, in the British district of Muttra, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is situate on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that

of Muttra, and nine[2] miles N.E. of the latter. It is supplied with water from wells, and has a small bazar with market. The road in this part of the route is bad and heavy for carriages, the country well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 27° 33′, long. 77° 52′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

REDANOH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 135 miles W. by S. from Jodhpoor, and 74 miles S. from Jessulmeer. Lat. 25° 51′, long. 71° 3′.

REEAN,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a town on the route from the city of Jodhpoor to that of Ajmeer, and 27 miles N.W. of the latter. It is surrounded by a ruinous mud wall, and has a fort, the stronghold of the thakoor or chief of the Merteea tribe of Rahtor Rajpoots. The fort, commanding the whole town, is built of stone, and situate on the top of an insulated rocky hill about 200 feet above the plain, and is fifty yards long from north to south, and thirty yards broad. The gateway is at a corner pointing westward, and is defended by a screen of masonry. The town is situate at the western base of the rocky hill: it contains 700 houses, abundantly supplied with water from numerous wells of the depth of twenty feet. There is besides a fine baoli, or large well, forty feet deep, pleasantly shaded by large trees, and having abundance of fine water, to which access is obtained by flights of steps. The population, according to Boileau,[2] is 5,650. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 26° 32′, long. 74° 20′.

[1] Boileau, Rajwara, 148, 219.

[2] p. 252.

REECHNA DOOAB.—A natural division of the Punjab, situated between the rivers Chenaub and Ravee, and extending from lat. 30° 33′ to 32° 36′, and from long. 71° 49′ to 75° 36′.

REEGA.—A town in the territory occupied by the Abor tribe, on the northern boundary of Upper Assam. It is situate on the right bank of the Dihong river, 51 miles N.W. from Sudiya. Lat. 28° 20′, long. 95° 7′.

REERWEE, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a village on the route from Rutungurh to the town of Beekaneer, and 50 miles E. of the latter. It is of considerable size, and is supplied with water from three wells. Lat. 27° 55′, long. 74° 11′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 193.

REGOWLEE, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

the route from Goruckpoor to Khachi, 21 miles N.N.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 59′, long. 83° 17′.

REGOWLI.—See ADJYGURH.

E.I.C Ms. Doc.

REGULAVALASA.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 23 miles N. by W. of Vizianagrum. Lat. 18° 27′, long. 83° 27′.

Rennell, Map of the Dooab. Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 167.

REH, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, at the mouth of the small river Rind. Lat. 25° 52′, long. 80° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

REHELU, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of one of the branches of the Beas, 11 miles N. of the town of Kangra. Lat. 32° 14′, long. 76° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Tables of Routes, 193.
[3] Modern India, ii. 120.
[4] As. Res. xviii. 43 —Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkhand.

REHLI,[1]* in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Gurrawarra to Saugor, 60[2] miles N.W. of former, 26 S.E. of latter. It has a bazar, and water and supplies are abundant. Here is a prison[3] capable of containing from forty to fifty persons. Elevation above the sea 1,350 feet.[4] Lat. 23° 44′, long. 79° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 189.

REHLY,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to that of Sekrora, 73[2] miles N.W. of the former, 39 S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 82° 4′.

[1] Pol. Disp. to India, 7 Dec. 1853.

REHUND.†—A river rising in lat. 22° 46′, long. 83° 17′, in the British[1] district of Odeipoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal. It first takes the name of the Rhern, and flowing in a northerly direction through Odeipoor, Sirgoojah, Rewa, and the British district of Mirzapoor, it falls into the Sone on the right side, near the town of Agoree Khas, in lat. 24° 32′, long. 83° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 146.

REINWAL,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a town on the route from Delhi to Mow, 181[2] miles S.W. of former, 326 N.E. of latter. It has a bazar, and is supplied with water from wells. Lat. 26° 41′, long. 75° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

REITAL,[1] in native Gurwhal, a village close to the right

[1] Tables of Routes, 193.
[2] Modern India, ii. 120.
[1] Description of Hindostan, ii. 15.

* Raili of Tassin; Rhylee or Riley of Garden;[1] Reylee of Spry.[2]

† Rhera of Hamilton,[1] who states it to be "remarkable for the purity and depth of its stream."

bank of the Bhageerettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. Its situation is very pleasant, on the eastern side of a mountain, the river flowing at the base below it. The village contains about thirty-five houses, which are large and three stories high, built of stones and long cedar beams in alternate courses, the ends of the beams meeting at the corners, where they are bolted together by wooden pins. The under story serves to shelter the cattle at night, the middle is a granary, and the upper is occupied by the family. Round the upper story is a strong balcony or gallery, constructed of wood, and supported on beams projecting from the wall, and over all the roof projects, with eaves shelving nearly horizontally, somewhat in the style of those of a Chinese pagoda. Those houses have a handsome appearance, are substantially built, and as the deodar or Himalaya cedar which is used in their construction is nearly indestructible, they last a long time. They are, however, very filthy inside, and full of vermin. Reital was a secondary station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 7,082[2] feet. Lat. 30° 49′, long. 78° 39′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 64. Hodgson, Survey of the Ganges and Jumna.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 334*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

RELLI.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 14 miles N. by W. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 17° 53′, long. 83° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

REMRAH.—A town in the native state of Phooljer, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 75 miles W. by S. from Sumbulpoor, and 82 miles S.E. by S. from Ruttunpoor. Lat. 21° 18′, long. 82° 52′.

RENEE,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a walled town near the north-eastern frontier, towards Shekawuttee. The surrounding country is less barren than most other parts of Beekaneer, in consequence of the moisture produced by the Katuri, a small stream which flows from Shekawuttee, and is lost in the sands of Beekaneer. Tod[2] states the number of houses at 1,500. Renee is in lat. 28° 41′, long. 75° 6′.

[1] Boileau, Rajwara, 169, 187.

[2] Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 197.

RENTICHOTA.—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, 61 miles S.W. of Ganjam. Lat. 18° 49′, long. 84° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

REOTEE,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town situate on the stream which discharges the water of the Lake Sooraha

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

into the river Ghagra, and four miles S.W. of the right bank of the latter. It is represented as a place of some trade.[2] Distant N.E. of Ghazeepoor cantonment 55 miles. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 84° 25′.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 356.

REOTEEPOOR,[1]* in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town two miles S.W. of the right bank of the Ganges, 10 S.E. of Ghazeepoor cantonment. Reoteepoor contains a population of 17,355 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 25° 30′, long. 83° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 355.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 146.

REPALLE.—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 32 miles S.E. by E. of Guntoor. Lat. 16° 3′, long. 80° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RERIGHAT.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Gunduck or Salagra river, and 116 miles W. by N. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 58′, long. 83° 27′.

RESSOOLPOOR NARAINPOOR, in the British district of Bolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Moradabad, and 20[1] miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 10′, long. 78° 15′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 47.

REUNI, in Bussahir, a halting-place on the route from Rampoor to the Shatul Pass, from which last it is three miles S.W. The road in this part of the route is exceedingly difficult and dangerous, proceeding among loose piles of stones, which seem to have lately descended from the cliffs. Elevation above the sea 11,800[1]† feet. Lat. 31° 22′, long. 77° 58′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 9.

REVELGUNJE,[1] in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, five miles below the confluence of the Gogra. Here is annually held a fair,[2] much frequented, especially by Hindoos, who throng in great numbers for ritual ablution at the neighbouring confluence. Distance N.E. from Benares, by land, 118 miles, by the course of the river 165; N.W. from Dinapoor 24. Lat. 25° 44′, long. 84° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 256.

REWA CAUNTA.[1]—A division of Guzerat, under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay. It

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Routipoor of the surveyor-general's map; Rowteepore of Tassin.

† According to Colebrooke,[1] 11,750.

[1] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 244—Colebrooke, on Levels of Setlej.

is bounded on the north by the Myhee Caunta; on the south by the British collectorate of Candeish, from which it is separated by the river Taptee, and by the Bheel territory of Wusravee; on the east by the petty states of Banswarra, Dohud, Jabooah, Allee, and Akrauna; and on the west by the possessions of the Guicowar, and the British collectorates of Kaira and Surat. It lies between lat. 21° 23′ and 23° 33′, and long. 73° 3′ and 74° 18′. The Rewa Caunta comprises the states of Rajpeepla and Oodepoor, tributary to the Guicowar; Soauth, tributary to Scindia; Loonawarra, tributary both to Scindia and the Guicowar; and Deoghur Barreeah, tributary to the British. An account of each of these tributary states will be found in its proper place. A court of justice, styled the Rewa Caunta Criminal Court, exists in this province. It was established in 1839, and the result has fully realized all the advantages anticipated from its institution. Originally, the British Resident presided in this court, and three or four chiefs sat as assessors. A slight alteration has recently been made in its constitution, the first assistant political commissioner, instead of the Resident, now presiding; but his proceedings are forwarded to government through the latter, an arrangement by which the supervision of that officer is increased. Though not intended to supersede the authority of the chiefs in the internal administration of their territories, yet when they are too weak to punish their subjects, as sometimes happens, criminals are tried before this court, a representative from the state being invited to assist at the trial. On the other hand, when the head of a village is competent to take cognizance of the case, he is allowed to dispose of it; so that no undue interference takes place with their authority. Some account of the chiefs residing on the banks of the Nerbudda, styled the Mehwassee chiefs, who are subject to the jurisdiction of the Rewa Caunta agency, will be found under the head "Mehwassee," and under that of the "Naikras," some particulars of that wild tribe. The practice of suttee has been interdicted[2] within the Rewa Caunta.

[2] Bombay Pol. Disp. 2 Aug. 1844.

REWAH, called also BAGHELCUND,[1]* or country of the Baghels, an independent raj or principality, bounded on the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* From Bhagel,[1] a Rajpoot tribe, and Khand, "country." Elliot observes, that the word Bhagel means literally "tiger whelps."

[1] Elliot, Supplement to Glossary, 102.

north by the British districts Allahabad and Mirzapore; on the east by the British district Mirzapore; on the south-east by the native state of Korea; on the south by the British district Saugor and Nerbudda; and on the west by Saugor and Nerbudda, and by Bundelcund. It lies between lat. 23° 20′—25° 10′, long. 80° 40′—82° 52′; is about 140 miles in length from east to west, and 120 in breadth. The area is 9,827 square miles.[2] The western and north-western parts, comprising a considerable proportion of the whole raj, are covered by mountains, rising in three successive plateaus, or vast terraces, from the valley of the Ganges. Of these, that most to the north-east, and styled by Franklin[3] the Bindachal, or First Range, is the lowest, having an average elevation of from 500[4] to 530 feet above the sea: it is formed of horizontal strata of sandstone:[5] the upper surface presents an expanse of very great sterility. Little of this plateau, however, is included within the limits of Rewah, the boundary of which on this side lies nearly along the base of the mountain styled by Franklin "the Pannah Hills, or Second Range." The elevation of these averages from 900[6] to 1,200 feet above the sea. Their formation is sandstone, intermixed with schist and quartz, and to the west overlaid with limestone. Above this plateau, nearly parallel to the brow, but more to the south-east, rises the Kaimur[7] range, of which nothing appears to have been ascertained either as to elevation or formation. The brows of those ranges, especially of the second, are steep, in some parts nearly mural, and the Tons (South-eastern), and its tributaries, which drain the second plateau, descend to the lower grounds in cascades[8] of various degrees of fall, from that of Bilohi, of 400 feet, to that of Chachai, of 200. About a third of the country lying south-east of the Kaimur hills is part of the valley of the Son, a tract as yet nearly unexplored. That great river, flowing north from the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, crosses the south boundary of this raj in lat. 23° 21′, long. 81° 30′, and, flowing through it circuitously, but generally in a direction north and north-easterly, for 180 miles, crosses, in lat. 24° 37′, long. 82° 50′, over the north-eastern frontier, into the British district Mirzapore. Its principal tributary is the Mahanuddee, flowing into it on the left side, in lat. 24° 5′, long. 81° 6′; and it, besides, receives numerous

[2] Statistics of Native States.

[3] As. Res. xviii. 24—Geol of Bundelcund.

[4] Franklin, Map in As. Res. ut supra.

[5] Jacquemont Voyages, iii. 377.

[6] Franklin, Map, ut supra. Jacquemont, iii. 379.

[7] Franklin, in Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. ut supra, 276.

[8] As. Res. xviii. 25-27—Franklin, Geol. of Bundelcund. Pogson, Hist. of Boondelas, 172-174.

torrents and small streams right and left. The Tons, flowing north-east from Bundelcund, first touches the raj in lat. 24° 25′, long. 80° 55′, and, draining the highlands, receives the Beher, the Bilund, and several minor torrents, and, holding a course generally north-easterly, passes, in lat. 25° 1′, long. 81° 51′, into the British district of Allahabad, its course through Rewah being eighty miles. None of the rivers are navigable in this raj. According to Hamilton,[9] "there are few parts of the British provinces more highly cultivated than the higher regions of Rewah;" and Ironside,[1] describing the country sixty years ago, states, that it is "well cultivated, and produces tolerably good crops of grain." The villages are in good order, full of inhabitants, who appear to be industrious. The produce of this country is wheat, barley, and different kinds of peas; and they have also large herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep." Jacquemont's[2] report, however, rather tends to discredit these statements, though he mentions that he saw considerable cultivation on the second plateau, north of the town of Rewah. Much of the surface being rock, is unfit for culture, and produces a scanty growth of stunted wood.[3] This is now in many places yielding to the axe, to supply the demand for timber in the British districts in the valley of the Ganges.

[9] Gazetteer, ii. 466.

[1] In Miscellaneous Tracts in As. Ann. Reg. v. 1808.

[2] Ut supra, iii. 380, 384.

[3] Id. 379.

The principal places—Rewah, Simerea, Mowganj, Bandoogurh—are noticed in their places in the alphabetical arrangement.

The military routes are, 1. From north-east to south-west, from Mirzapoor to Saugor, through the town of Rewah; 2. from north-east to south-west, from Allahabad by the Kutra Pass, to Jubbulpore, through the town of Rewah; 3. from north-east to south-west, from Allahabad by the Sohagi Pass, through the town of Rewah to Jubbulpore; 4. from north-east to south-west, from Allahabad to Saugor; 5. from north-west to south-east, from Banda to Rewah.

The revenues of Rewah have been estimated at twenty[4] lacs (200,000*l.*). There formerly existed numerous jaghires, of the value of four or five lacs per annum, held by younger descendants of former sovereigns. About twenty years since, resumption to some extent took place, yielding to the state a considerable accession of revenue.

[4] Sutherland, Sketches of Pol. Relat. 142.

As the rajah and his subjects are Rajpoots, their religion is Brahminism; and the horrible Rajpoot atrocity of female infan-

ticide prevails, or did prevail, to a great extent. The rajah, however, it is stated, on his own authority some time since issued a proclamation,[5] in which he not only forbade the practice, but promised pecuniary aid, when necessary, for the marriage expenses of daughters; and this proclamation was subsequently repeated.[6] Suttee does not appear to be mentioned by any writer as practised in this territory.* The population is stated to be 1,200,000. The military force amounts to upwards of 8,000 men.

[5] India Pol. Disp. 30 Dec. 1842.

[6] Id. 1 Aug. 1849.

The earliest mention of the Bhagels is probably that adverted to by Elliot,[7] who says, "The Baghel chief of Rewa is the descendant of the famous Sid Raee Jye Singh, the ruler of Anhulwara Puttun from 1094 to 1145. His court was visited by the Nubian geographer Edrisi, who distinctly states, that at the time of his visit the chief adhered to the tenets of Buddha." The existence of the raj of Rewah seems scarcely ascertainable in the general history of India, until the early part of the present century, when the Pindarries, in 1812, passing through the territory of Rewah, made an inroad[8] into the British district of Mirzapore. The rajah of Rewah was considered to have abetted this enterprise, and he was required to accede to a treaty,[9] by which the British government acknowledged his sovereign title, and bound itself to amity and protection towards him, on condition that all differences between him and foreign powers should be referred to the arbitration of the British authorities; that British troops might be marched through, or cantoned within his raj, for the purpose of guarding against the advance, or intercepting the retreat of an enemy; and that on such occasions the rajah should dispose his troops in the manner which might be pointed out by the British commanding officer. As the rajah ill followed out his engagements, the British government in 1813 had recourse to military operations, which enforced the conclusion of a second[1]

[7] Supplement to Glossary, 102.

[8] Malcolm, Pol. Hist. of India, i. 408. Fitzclarence, Journ. 2. Sutherland, Sketch of Polit. Relations, 140.

[9] Treaties with Native Powers, xlvii.

[1] Id. ii.

* Sleeman, however, states[1] a circumstance which, if his conclusion in regard to it be correct, would seem to show that the practice is not here regarded with horror:—"The sister of the rajah of Rewah was one of four or five wives who burned themselves with the remains of the rajah of Oodeepore; and nothing in the course of his life will be recollected by her brother with so much of pride and pleasure, since the Oodeepore rajah is the head of the Rajpoot tribes."

[1] Rambles and Recollections, i. 32.

treaty, confirmatory of the former, and binding the rajah further to receive a permanent agent, and to maintain a vakeel, on his own part, with the British agent in Bundelcund, and with the commanding officer of any British detachment stationed in the Rewah territory. He likewise bound himself to concur in the chastisement of certain offenders, and to pay the expenses of the armament sent against him, to the amount of 45,173* rupees. In 1814, a third treaty was concluded, confirmatory of the two preceding ones. In the English copies of the treaties, the chief is styled rajah of Rewah and Mookundpore, the latter appellation being probably from Muckunpoor, a place of some note eight miles S. of the town of Rewah.

REWAH.[1]†—The principal place of the raj or territory of the same name, a town on the route by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Saugor, 131 miles[2] S.W. of the former, and 182 N.E. of the latter. It is situate on the banks of the small river Beher,‡ a tributary of the Tons (South-eastern), on a formation[3] of dark-coloured limestone. Around it runs a high and thick rampart,[4] still nearly entire and continuous, flanked by towers, and which, in a state of repair, must have been a strong defence. Within this, a similar rampart immediately environs the town, and still further inward, a third surrounds the residence of the rajah, consisting of a few habitable buildings amidst the ruins of a great decayed structure. The town has an aspect of poverty and barbarism, yet the population is estimated by Jacquemont at about 7,000, principally supported by the expenditure of the rajah, who maintains some degree of barbaric state.§ Elevation above the sea about 1,200 feet. Lat. 24° 31′, long. 81° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 39.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 477—Everest, Geol. Remarks.
[4] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 384.

* Hamilton[1] states that on this occasion the British government mulcted the rajah in a portion of his territory. "The annual rent of the tract annexed on this occasion to the British dominions amounted to 40,000 rupees;" but this cession is not mentioned either by Sutherland or D'Cruz, or in the subsequent or third treaty concluded in 1814.

[1] Gazetteer, ii. 465.

† Riwan of Tassin; Reeva of Briggs's Index; Rewah of Rennell,[1] Sutherland,[2] and D'Cruz.[3]

[1] Index to Map, in Mem. on Map of Hindoostan.
[2] Sketches of Relations, 140.
[3] Pol. Rel. 100.

‡ Called by Hamilton[1] Richanuddy.

[1] Gazetteer, ii. 464.

§ The elevation above the sea, of Chachei on the Beher, is, according to the barometrical measurement[1] of Franklin, 990 feet; and it is twenty-five miles lower down the stream than Rewah. If a fall of ten feet per mile be

[1] As. Res. xviii. 42—On Geol. of Bundelcund.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

REWAREE,[1] in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Jeypoor, 50 miles S.W. of the former. Rewaree contains a population of 26,936 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 28° 11′, long. 76° 41′.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 41.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

REWASUN, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by Ferozpoor from Alwar to Delhi, 66 miles N.E. of former, 44 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 10′, long. 77° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

REWDUNDA.—A fort in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, situate on the coast, 29 miles S. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 33′, long. 73°.

REYJWA, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 34 miles[1] N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well wooded and cultivated. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 78° 26′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RHAMUTGANJ,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Cawnpore to Lucknow, 22 miles[2] N.E. of the former, 31 S.W. of the latter. It is well provided with water, but supplies must be collected from the surrounding country, which is but partially cultivated, low, flat, and liable in many places to be laid under water[3] during the rains. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 80° 41′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 121.

[3] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 371.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RHOTASGURH,[1]* in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, a celebrated hill-fort on the left or north-west bank of the river Sone. It is situate in the hilly tract in the south of the district, on a table-land five miles[2] in length from north to south, and four in breadth. The outline is much indented and irregular, and the circuit, including all its sinuosities, is computed at twenty-eight miles.† The surface of the table-land is very uneven, and much of it consists of bare rock; but there is likewise a considerable extent of fertile red soil, on which grow many fine trees. It is very difficult of access on every side except the south, in which direction a

[2] Buchanan, Survey, i. 434.

allowed for this mountain-torrent, the elevation of Rewah may be assumed at 1,240.

* Rohidasgarh of Tassin; Rohtas of Briggs's Index; Rotas of Rennell.

† The estimate of fourteen kos in the Ayeen Akbery[1] nearly corresponds with this.

[1] ii 32.

rocky neck or ridge once connected it with the contiguous table-land; but it has been traversed by a deep trench quarried in the rock with great cost and toil. East of the spot where this ditch is excavated in the rock, are some most stupendous works; and access into the fortress is gained through two fine gateways, one thirty yards within the other; and these, as well as the ditch, are protected by a great number of complicated works. These are pierced with embrasures for archery and matchlocks, but there are none suited for regular artillery;* and all the defences in this quarter are completely commanded from a height 200 yards distant, so that a passage could readily be laid open for a storming force to occupy the works, and there is no citadel within. On the verge of the mountain all round is a massive battlement, formed of great stones laid together without cement.[3] When Tieffenthaler's account was written, eighty years ago, there were fourteen gateways, but ten of them had been walled up. Notwithstanding the general steepness and elevation of the sides of the mountain, there are, besides the principal passage traversed by the trench, eighty-three[4] others in various places; much difficulty would consequently be experienced in guarding so many points against surprises. Within the inclosure are several small pieces of water and perennial[5] springs. Sher Shah,[6] on obtaining possession of this place in 1539, set about strengthening it; but the works which he commenced were abandoned, owing to his having discovered a situation which he considered more favourable, and where he erected Shergar.

[3] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 309.

[4] Buchanan, i. 435.

[5] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 309.

[6] Buchanan, ut supra, 432.

The most ancient structures herein were built by the Hindoos: the place, according to their tradition, was founded[7] by Cush, the son of Rama, king of Ayodha, long previously to the Christian era. Ferishta,[8] however, attributes the foundation to Rohut, viceroy of Afra-Siab, the legendary king of Turkestan. Sher Shah[9] took the place from the Hindoo rajah, by a stratagem frequently recurring in Indian history. Having asked the rajah to give refuge to the females of his family, taking with them a large amount of treasure, a great number of dolas or covered litters arrived, the foremost of which being examined and found to contain only women, all were admitted

[7] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 346.

[8] i. lxxi.

[9] Ferishta, ii. 115.

* Tieffenthaler, however, states[1] that there were 360 cannon on different parts of the ramparts.

[1] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 309.

without suspicion. The greater number of the dolas, however, were filled with armed men and weapons for the bearers, also soldiers; and the force thus introduced forthwith attacked and slaughtered the garrison and seized the fort. When the Rajpoot Maun Singh[1] was appointed viceroy of Behar and Bengal, a trust for which he was probably indebted to the alliance of his house with that of Akbar, his cousin being married to Prince Selim, son of that monarch, he selected Rhotasgurh as a place of security for his family and treasure. After his death, the fortress was annexed to the office of vizier of the empire, and at a later period it came into the hands of Cossim Ali, nawaub or soubahdar of Bengal, who, after his defeat at Oondwa Nulla, imitated the example of Maun Singh, by selecting this place for the residence of his family and the depositary of his treasure. It was surrendered a short time after the battle of Buxar, in 1764, to the British army under Goddard.

[1] Buchanan, i. 432. Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 353.

The air of Rhotasgurh, as of many of the hill forts of India, is dreadfully unwholesome,[2] especially for European constitutions. Limestone has been discovered in the vicinity, which will be of great service in bridging the Sone.[3] The elevation above the sea is probably about 700 feet,[4] and above the plain 200. Distance S. from Sasseram 22 miles, S.E. from Benares 75, N.W. from Calcutta 373. Lat. 24° 38′, long. 84°.

[2] Buchanan, ii. 325.
[3] Bengal Public Disp. 11 Oct. 1848.
[4] Buchanan, i. 393.

RHOTUK.—See ROHTUK.

RHUNOO,[1] in the British district of Jounpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Jounpore cantonment to that of Sultanpoor, in Oude, 12 miles[2] N.W. of the former, 46 S.E. of the latter. Water is plentiful, but not very good, and supplies are scarce, and must be collected from the surrounding country, which is productive and cultivated. The road in this part of the route is excellent. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 82° 35′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 209.

RIASI, within the dominions of Gholāb Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, a town situate near the left or east bank of the Chenaub, and on the southern slope of the most southern of the Himalaya ranges. Here is a fort considered by Vigne "one of the strongest, perhaps the strongest, and best constructed in the country." It is situated on a conical and rocky eminence south of the town, and is nearly square. The

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 216.

walls are built of stone: they are very lofty, and are rendered still more difficult to be scaled by their rising immediately from the precipitous sides of the hill, which are steeply scarped. There is a tower at each angle, and no pains have been spared to render these, as well as most of the buildings of the interior, bomb-proof. The garrison is supplied with water by means of two large tanks within the walls. The fort is separated, by a deep ravine, from an eminence of sandstone of the same height, about a mile distant. The town itself is an inconsiderable place, having about 1,000 inhabitants. Lat. 33° 5′, long. 74° 52′.

RICHAH, in the British district of Pilleebheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Pilleebheet to Rampoor, 18 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 43′, long. 79° 37′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RICHEL RIVER.—The name of one of the mouths of the Indus river, flowing into the sea in lat. 24° 3′, long. 67° 26′.

RICHOLA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Pilleebheet, and 20 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is frequently laid under water during the rains, in consequence of the Bhagul river being dammed up for the purposes of irrigation. The country is level, open, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 32′, long. 79° 41′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 86.

RICNAR.—A river rising amidst the mountains of the British district of Jansar, in lat. 30° 53′, long. 77° 59′. It holds a south-easterly course of about twenty miles, and falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. 30° 44′, long. 78° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As Res. xiv. 134—Hodgson, Surv. of Ganges.

RIKHESUR, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a halting-place and small military station on the left bank of the Lohughat river, on the route from Champawut to Petoragurh, and 16 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 29° 24′, long. 80° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RIKKEE KASEE,[1] in the Dhera Doon, a Hindoo temple at the north-east angle, where the Ganges, leaving the mountains, enters the plains of Bengal. The temple is 1,427 feet[2] above the level of the sea; the bed of the river below it, 1,377 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 6′, long. 78° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. i. 22.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 327*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

RILAKOT, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village in the E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

subdivision of Juwahir, on the route to Hiundes or Chinese Tartary, by the Juwahir Pass, from which it is 20 miles south. It is situate on the left bank of the river Goree, which runs 250 feet below. The roofs of the houses have a slight pitch, and are firmly coated with compact clay, as a protection against the inclemency of the climate. From the end of October to the beginning of June, the inhabitants totally desert the vicinity, residing in the more southern and lower part of Kumaon. During the summer months they return to this barren and dreary tract, less with a view to the scanty crops and pasturage obtainable here, than to the management of the active and lucrative traffic with Hiundes. Elevation 10,680 feet above the sea.* Lat. 30° 19′, long. 80° 15′.

RINGNOD.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Jowra, situate on the left bank of a branch of the Chumbul river, and eight miles N.N.E. from Jowra. Lat. 23° 43′, long. 75° 10′.

RINJAKHAR.—A town in the recently escheated territory of Nagpoor, 153 miles E.N.E. from Nagpoor, and 53 miles S.S.E. from Ramgurh. Lat. 22° 6′, long. 81° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindustan, 232.
[2] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 226.

RINTIMBORE, or RANTAMBOOR,[1]† in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a fortress of great strength, near the southern frontier, towards Boondee. It is situate[2] on a rock, on all sides isolated by deep and nearly impassable ravines, and access to the summit is had only by a narrow pathway, inclosed on each side by high and overhanging cliffs; and in the upper part the steepness so increases, that the ascent is made by flights of stairs passing through four gateways in succession. The summit of the rock, a mile in length, and of nearly equal breadth, is surrounded by a massive stone rampart, conforming to the irregular verge, and strengthened by towers and bastions. Within the inclosure are an antique palace, the residence of the governor; a mosque, the tomb of a reputed Mahomedan

* According to Webb's Field Book, 10,653 above Calcutta, which is twenty-five feet above the level of the sea, according to Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 937.

[1] Mem. 314, 385, 387.
[2] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 143—Tod, Comments on Sanscrit Inscriptions.

† Ranarthambor of Tassin; Runthunbore of Briggs's Index; Rantambor of the translators of Baber.[1] According to Colebrooke,[2] "sometimes written Ran-thamb-bhawer, which is nearer to the Sanscrit Rana-sthamba-bhramara—the bee of the pillar of war." From Bhramara, "bee," Stambha, "pillar," and Rana, "war."

saint, and buildings for the accommodation of the garrison. Water is supplied from a perennial spring and tanks within the walls. To the east of the fort is a town communicating with it by means of a long flight of narrow stone steps. The fort, regarded as impregnable before the introduction of artillery, is indefensible against the attacks of modern warfare, being completely commanded by the rocky summits on all sides. According to Tieffenthaler, it was at a remote period founded by Rauhamir, a Rajpoot chief. In A.D. 1291 it was in vain besieged[3] by Julal-ood-deen, the Patan king of Delhi, and in the reign of his successor Alla-ood-deen, it is mentioned[4] as being held by Rajah Bhim* Deo, who, A.D. 1297, gave refuge to one of the nobles flying from the wrath of his sovereign. In 1299, Noosrut Khan, the vizier of Alla-ood-deen, besieged the fort, but being killed by a stone[5] thrown from an engine, the rajah marched out and defeated the Patan army with great slaughter. Alla-ood-deen shortly after in person renewed the siege, and having formed a mound from a neighbouring height to the top of the rampart, stormed[6] the place, and put to the sword the rajah, his family, and garrison. It was subsequently wrested from the sovereign of Delhi, probably during the distractions consequent on the invasion of Tamerlane at the close of the fourteenth century, and in 1516 it is mentioned as belonging to the king of Malwa.[7] In 1528, it was surrendered[8] by Bikermajet, its Rajpoot possessor, to Baber, who assigned him Shamsabad and its territory as a remuneration. After the expulsion, in 1553, of Muhammad Shah Sur Adili, the Patan king of Delhi, by Humaion, the governor of Rintimbore surrendered[9] it to the rajah of Boondee, who shortly after transferred it to Akbar, receiving in return extensive districts and high immunities. It probably fell into the hands of the rajah of Jeypore on the dissolution of the empire, consequent on the invasion of Ahmed Shah Dooranee in 1761. It is at present held,[1] partly by the rajah of Jeypore, partly by the thakoors or feudal nobility of the state, each having the honour of defending a particular gate, or portion of the work. Distant S.E. from Jeypore 75 miles, S. from Delhi 195, S.E. from Ajmere 115. Lat. 25° 56', long. 76° 26'.

[3] Ferishta, i. 301.

[4] Id. i. 328.

[5] Id. i. 337.

[6] Id. i. 343.

[7] Id. i. 585.

[8] Baber, Mem. 385, 387.

[9] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 471, 472, 473.

[1] Sutherland, Sketches of Relations, 76.

* Called elsewhere by Ferishta,[1] Humbur Dew.

[1] i. 337.

RISHI IRPU, in Bussahir, a halting-place in Koonawar, on the route from Dabling to Bekhur, and nine miles S.E. of the former place. It is situate on the right bank of the Hocho, in a dreary valley, by which access from the west is gained to the Gantung Pass over the mountain dividing the valley of the Sutluj from that of the Taglakhar river. The road from the Gantung Pass westward to Rishi Irpu lies "for[1] a short way upon continuous snow, and afterwards on loose rock and snow for a mile, where the head of the dell is formed on each side of us. In this plain of wrecks and horrid scenery, the detached summits of the chain rose in various misshapen forms, dark and naked on their sides, but terminating in spires and domes of perpetual whiteness. Around their bases, which here rest at an elevation of 17,000 feet, are enormous accumulations of snow, containing basins of still water, the dread of travellers who approach them. The scene surpasses description. The dell, nearly half a mile wide, is covered by layers of broken stones, exhibiting extraordinary variety, beautiful to the eye, but severe to the feet." This halting-place owes its importance solely to a scanty growth of juniper, yielding the only fuel to be found in this frozen region for a great distance on the route to Chinese Tartary. Elevation above the sea 14,800[2] feet. Lat. 31° 41′, long. 78° 40′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 133.

[2] Ut supra, 135.

RISHI TALAM,[1] in Bussahir, a halting-place in Koonawar, on the route from Dabling to Bekhur, and 18 miles E. of the former place. It is situate on the right bank of the Taglakhar, and in the upper part of a dell, by which the elevated Kiobrung Pass is ascended from the west. Here, at an elevation of 14,977[2] feet above the sea, the thermometer was found at sunrise, in the end of June, to stand at 35°. Lat. 31° 37′, long. 78° 50′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 129.

[2] Gerard, Koonawur, Map.

RISPE,[1] in Koonawar, a district of the hill state of Bussahir, is a village situate on the left bank of the Sutluj, a short distance below the confluence of the river Tidung. Here Lamaic Buddhism is found to be the general religion, the traveller proceeding northwards perceiving here for the first time the lamas or priests of that belief. The vicinity abounds with manes or tumuli, formed of stones, and from ten to forty feet in length, four in height, and two in breadth, and covered at top with large slates, inscribed with various holy texts in the Tibetan

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 368 —Gerard, Journ. to Shipke.

language. Elevation above the sea 8,046[2] feet. Lat. 31° 34′, long. 78° 28′.

[2] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 67, at end of vol.

RITHOURA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Petoragurh, and 11 miles N.E. of the former place. It is situate in an open and cultivated country, and supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is level, but in some places heavy. Lat. 28° 28′, long. 79° 34′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 86.

RIXI.—A town in the British district of Palamow, presidency of Bengal, 24 miles S.S.E. of Palamow. Lat. 23° 30′, long. 84° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROBKRIE, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 10 miles from the left bank of the Indus, 95 miles S. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32° 40′, long. 71° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROGI, in Bussahir, a village of the district of Koonawar, situate about a mile from the right bank of the Sutluj, which rolls 3,000[1] feet below it. The fine orchards surrounding it produce peaches, apricots, and apples,[2] of which the last are remarkable for size and excellent taste, though grafting[3] is never practised to improve the stock. The road from this place to Pangi, lying north of it, proceeds along the precipitous side of a mountain overhanging the Sutluj. The description of Gerard, who travelled by it, is appalling:—"The last one and half mile is of an extraordinary nature, along the brink of a tremendous precipice, and often upon unsteady scaffolding, that has been constructed with very great labour: this continues for several hundred yards together, and is formed of spars driven into the crevices of perpendicular faces of rock, with their other ends resting upon trees or posts, and boards across. Now and then you meet with a rude stair of wood or stone, which must have required much trouble to erect. The rocks project above the path, and the traveller is obliged frequently to stoop, in order to avoid them, whilst at the same time he must pay equal attention to his footing." Rogi is 9,100[4] feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 31° 30′, long. 78° 17′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, 272.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 384—Gerard, Journ. to Shipke.
[3] Jacquemont, iv. 209.
[4] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 130.

ROGONATHPORE,[1] in the British district of Pachete, a small town or village on the route from Bankoora to Hazareebagh, 35[2] miles N.W. of former, 103 S.E. of latter. Jacque-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 165.

mont[3] describes it as a small place, situate at the foot of a group of small wooded hills of granite, about 800 feet high. Lat. 23° 31', long. 86° 44'.

[3] Voyages, iii. 286.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROH.—A town in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, 60 miles E.N.E. of Sherghotty. Lat. 24° 53', long. 85° 45'.

ROHA.—A town in the native state of Cutch, presidency of Bombay, 30 miles W. from Bhooj, and 50 miles S.E. from Luckput. Lat. 23° 15', long. 69° 17'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROHANA, in the British district of Suharunpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Suharunpoor, and 42 miles N. of the former. Lat. 29° 35', long. 77° 46'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

ROHENO,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Mynpooree, and 12[2] miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and rather well cultivated. Lat. 27° 49', long. 78° 17'.

ROHERA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 42 miles W. by N. from Oodeypoor, and 76 miles N.E. by E. from Deesa. Lat. 24° 42', long. 73° 10'.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

ROHEYREE, in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allygurh cantonment, and 20[1] miles S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 27° 39', long. 78° 7'.

ROHILCUND, an extensive tract so called, lying to the east of the Ganges, and bounded on the north-east by British Gurwhal and Kumaon; on the east by the territory of Oude; and on the south-west and west by the Ganges, separating it from the Dooab. It comprises the British districts of Bijnour, Moradabad, Bareilly, including the subdivision of Pilleebheet, Budaon, Shahjehanpoor, and the native jaghire of Rampoor. Its limits are from lat. 27° 15'—29° 51', and from long. 78° 3'—80° 30'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROHTUK,[1] one of the districts of the great British territorial division of Delhi, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, derives its name from its principal town. It is bounded on the north-east by the British district

of Panceput; on the east by the Delhi district and the native state of Bahadoorgurh; on the south by Jhujhur; on the south-west by Dadree; and on the west by the British district Hurrianah, and by Sirhind. It lies between lat. 28° 38′—29° 16′, long. 76° 10′—77° 4′; is fifty miles in length in a direction from east to west, and forty-four in breadth, and comprises an area of 1,340 square miles.

The Rohtuk branch of Feroze's canal traverses this district from north to south. The line of the old Delhi Canal lay also through this district, to Gohana, where it diverged south-east to Jatola, and thenceforward took a course identical, or nearly so, with the line of the present canal. At Gohana, there is an extensive depression, the scene of a great calamity which occurred in the course of the original construction of the Delhi Canal by Ali Murdan Khan, when the water, escaping from the channel intended to confine it, overspread the country, and destroyed the town of Lalpur.[2] Rohtuk is divided into seven pergunnahs, named severally Rohtuk, Beree, Gohana, Kerthowda, Mundowthee, Mehim, and Bewhanee. By the latest returns (1846-47), the amount of population is stated as follows:—Hindoos, agricultural, 150,572; Hindoos, non-agricultural, 81,541; Mahomedans and others, not being Hindoos, agricultural, 16,720; of the like classes, non-agricultural, 45,286; making a total of 294,119. A classification of the towns and villages, drawn from official records of the same date, shows the following results:—

Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants	204
Ditto more than 1,000, less than 5,000	70
Ditto more than 5,000, less than 10,000	4*
Ditto more than 10,000	2†
	280

[2] Colvin, 108. Polier, in Asiatic Ann. Reg. ii. 37. Heber, Journal, i. 550.

The land revenue has been fixed[3] for a term of thirty years, which will expire on the 1st of July, 1870.

[3] Acts of Govt. of India, No. viii. of 1846.

ROHTUK.[1]—The chief place in the British district of the same name. It lies on the route from the city of Delhi to Hansee, and 42 miles N.W. of the former place: it is situate on a watercourse forty-five miles long, formed by order of the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Beree, 9,397; Gohana, 6,668; Mehim, 5,660; Kulanwur, 5,112.

† Rohtuk, 10,350; Bhewanee, 29,442.

British government in 1825, to convey a supply from the canal[2] of Ferozshah. The population[3] amounts to 10,350, and there is a good bazar.[4] The road in this part of the route is generally good, though in some places sandy and heavy. Lat. 28° 54′, long. 76° 38′.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 114 —Colvin, on Ancient Canals in Delhi Territory.
[3] Stat. N.W.P. 38.
[4] Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

ROHUD, in the British district of Rohtuk, division of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, presidency of Bengal, a village on the route from Delhi to Hansee, and 27 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good in dry weather. Lat. 28° 44′, long. 76° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROHUNPORE, in the British district of Rajeshaye, presidency of Bengal, a town on the western frontier, towards the British district of Malda, on the left side of the river Mahanunda, a short distance below the confluence of the Purnabada. Distant S.E. from town of Maldah 20 miles, N. from Calcutta, by Burhampoor, 168. Lat. 24° 48′, long. 88° 20′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 283.

ROHUT, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Neemuch, *viâ* Palee, to the city of Jodhpoor, and 24 miles S. of the latter. Supplies can be procured, but good water is scarce. The road to the south is sandy, over undulating ground; to the north, hard and good in some places, in others very sandy, over an open plain. Lat. 25° 59′, long. 73° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROIR BAZAAR.—A town in the British district of Pooree, presidency of Bengal, 23 miles N.N.E. of Juggurnaut. Lat. 20° 7′, long. 86°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROJAN.—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 29 miles N.W. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 28° 18′, long. 68° 18′.

ROLAGAON.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, 49 miles S.W. by W. from Bhopal, and 61 miles E. by N. from Indoor. Lat. 22° 51′, long. 76° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables Routes, 5.

ROLEE, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and 41 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country partially cultivated, but in some places overrun with jungle. Lat. 28° 2′, long. 79° 5′.

ROLPAH.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 40 miles S. from Jemlah, and 121 miles E. from Pilleebheet. Lat. 28° 45′, long. 81° 51′.

RONCHI, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and five miles S. of the latter. It is situate near the right bank of the Jumna, in a country cut up by ravines, and partially cultivated. The road is sandy, heavy, and bad for wheeled carriages. Lat. 27° 25′, long. 77° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 14.

RONTAN,[1] a considerable village in Raeen, a small hill district occupied by the East-India Company, among the mountains between the Himalayas and the plains, is situate near the left bank of the Pabur. It was a secondary station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 7,898[2] feet. Lat. 31° 6′, long. 77° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 335*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

ROODHAMOW.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate 10 miles from the left bank of the Ganges, and 51 miles W. by N. from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 80° 13′.

ROODRAR.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 58 miles N.N.W. of Cuddapah. Lat. 15° 16′, long. 78° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROODURPOOR.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, 61 miles S.W. by S. of Lohadugga. Lat. 22° 46′, long. 84° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROODURPOOR,[1]* in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town, containing 300[2] mud-built dwellings, with a population of 5,535 inhabitants,[3] is situate on the Mujhane, a small stream, a feeder of the river Raptee. Adjoining the town is a building[4] of considerable size, formerly a mandir (temple), of pyramidal shape, with a small chamber in its lower part, and surrounded on all sides by a number of lower buildings. The chamber contains an image of Vasudeo or Krishna, which has lost its legs and part of its arms; and on each side is the lion rampant of Gautama. On part of the ruins adjoining this ancient temple a petty rajah of the place has built a small temple, and placed in it another image taken from the ruins, and which resembles that called Jagannath, but which has received the name of Chatrabhoj. Roodurpoor is distant S.E. from Goruckpoor cantonment 26 miles. Lat. 26° 24′, long. 83° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 368.

[3] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 140.

[4] Buchanan, ii. 371.

ROODURPOOR,[1] in the British district of Bareilly, the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* From Rudr, a title of Siva, and Pur, "town."

principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the route from Bareilly to Almora, and 53 miles N. of the former. It is situate on the bank of a bright rippling stream, a feeder of the Ramgunga, amongst some very fine mango-groves, from which the tops of temples and other buildings appearing, give the place, when viewed at some distance, an appearance of beauty and importance, that quickly vanish on a nearer approach. Heber[2] found "all the usual marks of a diminished and sickly population, a pestilential climate, and an over-luxuriant soil. The tombs and temples were all ruins; the houses of the present inhabitants, some two or three score of wretched huts, such as even the gipsies of the open country would hardly shelter in. The people sat huddled together at their doors, wrapped in their black blankets, and cowering round little fires, with pale faces and emaciated limbs; while the groves, which looked so beautiful at a distance, instead of offering, as mango-groves do in well-peopled and cultivated spots, a fine open shade, with a dry turf and fresh breeze beneath it, were all choked up with jungle and nightshade." The road is good[3] on the north, or Almora side, but bad on the south, towards Bareilly. Elevation above the sea 629 feet. Lat. 28° 58′, long. 79° 28′.

[2] Journ. in India, i. 465.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 50.

ROOKUNPUR, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Delhi, and 23 miles[1] N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a sandy soil, and scantily cultivated. Lat. 28° 9′, long. 77° 58′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

ROOL,[1] in Bussahir, a village near the southern base of the Shatul Pass, gives name to a small district in the pergunnah of Chooara. The district of Rool contains five villages, varying in elevation above the sea from 9,000 to 9,400 feet, at which last altitude it is the highest inhabited[2] ground on the south-western face of the Snowy range. The crops are wheat, barley, buckwheat, and pulse: wheat, however, seldom comes to complete maturity, and is cut sometimes nearly green. The road rises rapidly to the Buchkal Ghat, through a beautiful wood of oak, yew, pine, rhododendron, horse-chestnut, and juniper. Rool village is 9,350 feet[3] above the sea. Lat. 31° 19′, long. 77° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Journ. Rby. As. Soc. i. 343—Colebrooke, on the Valley of the Setlej. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 8.

[3] Colebrooke, ut supra, 343.

ROOMAH,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Futtehpoor, and 10 miles[2] S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 80° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 122.

ROONUNG,[1] in Bussahir, a pass in the district of Koonawar, over a range dividing the valley of Ruskulung from that of Pejur. The ridge consists of slate, and the crest of the pass is below the limits of perpetual congelation, as the juniper grows there, and even on the heights above. The pass is closed for four of the coldest months of the year, and the communication is then effected by a circuitous and very dangerous route along the bank of the Sutluj. Elevation of Runung Pass above the level of the sea 14,500 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 43′, long. 78° 28′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 265. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 930 — Hutton, Trip through Kunawur. Id. 1842, p. 382 — Gerard, Journ to Shipke. Gerard, Koonawur, 53.
[2] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. 116.

ROOPGUNGE.—A town in the British district of Dacca, presidency of Bengal, eight miles N.E. of Dacca. Lat. 23° 47′, long. 90° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROOPGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 45 miles N.W. from Jeypoor, and 76 miles N.E. by N. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 21′, long. 75° 22′.

ROOPNARAIN.—A large estuary extending twelve miles, between the British districts Hoogly and Hedjelee, from Tumlook, in lat. 22° 18′, long. 88°, to Fort Mornington, in lat. 22° 13′, long. 88° 6′. This expanse is formed by the Dalkisore meeting the tide at its entrance into the estuary of the Hooghly.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROOPNUGUR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kishengurh, 26 miles N.E. by N. from Ajmeer, and 61 miles W. by S. from Jeypoor. Lat. 26° 47′, long. 74° 55′.

ROOPOHEE RIVER.—A considerable watercourse formed by the Brahmapootra river: it leaves that stream in lat. 26° 34′, long. 92° 51′, and rejoins it again in lat. 26° 17′, long. 92° 1′, after a course of seventy miles, through the district of Nowgong, in Lower Assam.

ROOPSEE, in the Rajpoot state of Jesulmeer, a small town and fort 10 miles N.W. of the city of Jesulmeer. Lat. 26° 58′, long. 70° 50′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 187.

ROOPYN.—A river of Guzerat, rising in lat. 23° 31′, long.

72° 2′, and, flowing west for forty-two miles, falls into the Runn of Cutch, in lat. 23° 28′, long. 71° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

ROORGAON,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Etawa, and 63 miles[2] S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country fertile. Lat. 26° 14′, long. 79° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Ganges Canal, 7, and App. B.

[3] Calcutta Review, xii. 159.

[4] India Pub. Disp. 8 Feb. 1854.

ROORKEE,[1] in the British district of Suharunpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on one of the most elevated sites[2] in the doab between the Jumna and the Ganges. It is on this account that the great Ganges Canal has been made to pass by this place, whence channels of irrigation can be directed to most parts of the Doab. With the view of effecting this project, the river Solani has been traversed by an aqueduct of 920 feet in length. The clear waterway will be 750 feet, by fifteen arches of fifty feet span each: the estimated cost of the aqueduct is 158,000*l.*[3] The selection of this place as the head-quarters of the canal operations, and the establishment of the necessary workshops, model-rooms, and offices, have tended to convert a small village into a considerable European station. A college has been established here, for the purpose of affording instruction in civil engineering to Europeans and natives, and which, as a mark of respect to the memory of its founder, has been designated the "Thomason College."[4] Lat. 29° 53′, long. 77° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 364 —Gerard (Alr.), Journey to Shipke.

ROOROO,[1] in Bussahir, a village on the right bank of the Pabur, near the confluence of a small feeder called the Supil. The neighbouring tract is described by Hutton as the most populous and best cultivated which he had seen in the hills. It is peculiarly well suited for the culture of rice, being watered by many canals, cut from the river which winds through it. Elevation of the village above the sea 5,100 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 12′, long. 77° 48′.

ROOSHKATONG.—See DARBUNG.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 137.

ROOSTUMPOOR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hurdwar to the town of Moradabad, and 13 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 29° 1′, long. 78° 45′.

Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, pp. 574-577—Hutton, Trip through Kunawur.

ROPA, in Bussahir, a village of the district of Koonawur, is

situate in the valley of Ruskulung, and near the left bank of the river Darbung. Three or four miles from this village are numerous extensive and rich veins of copper-ore, situate 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. Access to this locality is obtained with excessive difficulty by climbing up the precipitous side of a lofty mountain, near the summit of which the principal veins have been discovered. These lie in white quartz, running between grauwacke and red sandstone, which are here the chief formations. Elevation of Ropa above the sea 9,800 feet. Lat. 31° 47′, long. 78° 28′.

ROPUR,[1] in Sirhind, a town situate a mile from the left bank of the Sutlej, a short distance below its efflux[2] from the Himalaya. The river is here crossed by a ferry, affording an important communication between the Punjab and Sirhind. It is described to be "a noble stream, thirty feet deep, and more than 500* yards in breadth."[3] Its bed consists of large smooth pebbles, mixed with mud. The low range of the Sub-Himalaya, bounding Sirhind on the north-east, does not reach to the Sutlej, along the left bank of which a narrow plain extends for several miles, and in this the town is situate, on a slight eminence.[4] It was the residence of the rajah of the adjacent territory, which yielded an annual revenue of 6,000*l.*; but he, being one of the protected Sikh chiefs who failed in fidelity to the British government on the breaking out of the war with Lahore subsequently to the death of Runjeet Singh, was compelled to retire on a pensionary provision, and his territory escheated[5] to the British authority. Here, in 1831, an interview took place between Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India, and Runjeet Singh; the Sikh ruler first crossing on a bridge of boats, and subsequently receiving in turn the visit of the Governor-General, on the right bank of the Sutlej. On "the 1st of November, 1831, both camps broke ground, and commenced their march in opposite directions, after a week of magnificence and mutual display, reminding one of the days of the field of cloth[6] of gold." On this occasion, Runjeet requested and received from the British authorities a paper, containing a promise of perpetual friendship. Roopur is about 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,120 miles. Lat. 30° 58′, long. 76° 37′.

* Lloyd[1] states the breadth to be 550 yards.

[1] Baber, 301. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 170 —Mackeson, Acc. of Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej.
[3] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 53.
[4] Lloyd, Journ. to Himalayas, i. 92.
[5] India Pol. Disp. 28 March, 1849.
[6] Prinsep, Life of Runjeet Singh, 166.

[1] Journey to Himalaya, i. 94.

Westmacott, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 393. Macmurdo, Jour. Roy. As. Soc. 1834, p. 236.

ROREE, or LOHUREE (the ancient Lohurkot), in Sinde, a town situate on the eastern bank of the Indus, on a rocky eminence of limestone, interspersed with flint. This rocky site is terminated abruptly on the western side by a precipice of forty feet high, rising from the beach of the Indus, which, in inundation, attains a height of about sixteen feet above its lowest level. Westmacott is of opinion that it formerly must have risen to fifty feet, washing the brow of the eminence on which Roree stands, and that then the neighbouring rocky islets in the Indus were sunken rocks. According to the unanimous testimony of the natives, the level of the river during inundation continually decreases, and this is probably owing more to the wearing down of the rocky bed, than to any diminution of the supply of water in the upper part of the river's course.

Roree, when seen from without, has a striking and pleasing appearance, as the houses are four or five stories high, and of corresponding extent; but when surveyed more closely, they are found to be ruinous, in many instances rudely constructed with a slight timber frame, filled up with wicker-work, and plastered with mud: and as whitewash, though very easily obtainable, is not used, they have a dingy and neglected appearance. The few more costly houses of burned brick were erected by wealthy merchants before the establishment of the dynasty of the late ameers. The streets are so narrow that a camel in passing occupies the entire breadth from side to side. The air, in consequence, is very close and unwholesome. There are forty mosques in which prayers are still recited, and twice that number in a state of ruin and desertion. The great mosque stands on an elevated site in the north-east part of the town, and was built at the commencement of the seventeenth century, by the lieutenant of the Emperor Acbar. It is a massive, gloomy pile of red brick, covered with three domes, and coated with glazed porcelain tiles. In an adjacent shrine is kept a hair in amber, in a gold case set with rubies and emeralds, and inclosed in another of wood enriched with silver. This the pious Mahometan undoubtingly believes to be a hair of the beard of his prophet; and a number of guardians of this precious relic are supported at the public expense.

Roree has a spacious and well-built serai, or lodging-place for travellers, but it has been allowed to fall into great decay. There are two bazars, one for grain, the other for miscellaneous articles, and both are tolerably well supplied; but they are ill-built and ruinous. Manufactures are few and unimportant. They embrace the fabrication of paper of indifferent quality, leather, silks, and cottons, and the dyeing and printing of the last-named article. The population is mixed, consisting of Hindoos, indigenous Sindians, Belooches, Afghans, and Moguls. All trades and handicrafts, with the exception of works in gold, silver, and jewellery, are in the hands exclusively of Mahometans; the Hindoos devote themselves chiefly to banking, money-broking, and similar traffic. The population is estimated at about 8,000. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 68° 55′.

ROREE MEER SHAH, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 75 miles N.W. by N. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 31°, long. 70° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROSHUNABAD, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town near the right bank of the Ganges, 10 miles N.W. of the city of Furruckabad. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 79° 32′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROSS ISLAND.—A considerable island, forming one of the group known as the Mergui Archipelago. Its centre is about lat. 12° 14′, long. 98° 12′.

ROTANGA PASS, leading through the mountains that separate the British district of Lahoul from Kullu, 32 miles N. of Sultanpoor. Lat. 32° 25′, long. 77° 12′.

ROTAS, in the Punjab, an extensive fort six miles west of the right or western bank of the river Jhelum.[1] The interior is two miles and half long, and is of an oblong, narrow form, having its two sides and eastern end resting upon the edge of ravines, which divide it from a table-land of elevation equal to that of the hill on which the fort stands. The western face of the plateau is washed by the small river Gham running at its base. Its works are of immense strength, consisting of massive walls of stone thirty feet thick, cemented with mortar, and strengthened with bastions, all crenated throughout, and provided with a double row of loopholes. Connected with the

[1] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 309. Elph. Acc of Caubul, 80. Ferishta, iii. 116.

fortress is an immense well, lined with masonry, and having passages down to the water so numerous that from fifty to a hundred persons may draw water at once.[2]

[2] F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iii. 136.

The present fortress was built about the year 1540, by Shir Shah,[3] the Patan emperor of Delhi, who had driven Humaioon into exile; and he is said to have expended a million and a half sterling in its construction. When Humaioon returned, at the head of an army, to reclaim his empire, the fortress was given up to him without resistance. He demolished the palace raised within the fort by his rival and enemy, but found the massive defences too strong for the limited time and means which he could allow for their destruction. The fortress is at present in a ruinous state, and in one place a huge mass of the wall has tumbled down the precipice, and rendered the interior accessible. It is considered by military men indefensible against modern modes of attack.[4] Lat. 32° 59′, long. 73° 38′.

[3] Price, Mahomedan Hist. iii. 781. Burnes, Bokh. i. 62.

[4] Hough, 344.

ROTAS.—See RHOTASGURH.

ROTHINGI, in Bussahir, a pass in the district of Koonawar, over a ridge rising abruptly from the left or south-eastern bank of the Taglakhar torrent. The ascent of the pass from the south-west is a mile in length, at an angle from top to bottom of 43°. The elevation of the crest of the pass is 14,638[1] feet above the sea, yet the rays of the sun, reverberated from the bare rocks, produced a heat quite oppressive. Above "rise hoary summits[1] of incredible height and grandeur, with extensive valleys between them, loaded by prodigious bodies of undissolving snow." Lat. 31° 36′, long. 78° 42′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 104.

ROTUK.—See ROHTUK.

ROTUNDA GHAUT.—See RURTONDA.

ROUDPUR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Cawnpore, and seven[2] miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is generally bad, being much cut up by incessant travelling; the country is well cultivated. Lat. 26° 29′, long. 80° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

ROUNAPOOR,[1] in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Azimgurh to that of Goruckpoor, and 18[2] miles N. of the former, 43 S. of the latter. It has a few shops; water is plentiful, and supplies may be had from

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 56.

the surrounding country, which is low, level, and partially cultivated. Distant N. from Benares 70 miles. Lat. 26° 15′, long. 83° 20′.

ROWLI GHAT, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a ferry over the Ganges, on the route from Moradabad to Mozuffurnuggur, and 25 miles E. of the latter town. The village of Rowli is situate on the left bank of the Ganges. The road on the south-eastern side, towards Bijnour, is good, but on the right side of the river is bad, lying over khadir or marsh-land. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 970 miles. Lat. 29° 26′, long. 78° 8′. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 264.

ROWRAH.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 118 miles N.W. by N. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 20° 29′, long. 73° 42′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROWSURA.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 31 miles S.S.E. of Durbunga. Lat. 25° 43′, long. 86° 7′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROXAKANDEE.—A town in the British district of Jessore, presidency of Bengal, 50 miles N.E. of Jessore. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 89° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROYACOTTAH.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 61 miles N. by W. of Salem. Lat. 12° 31′, long. 78° 5′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ROY BAREILLY,[1] in the district of Banswara, in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, and 73[2] miles N.W. of the former, 55 S.E. of the latter. It is situate[3] on the river Sai, which is crossed by a brick-built bridge, and is navigable so far up, and can bear craft of twelve[4] tons, though there are none except a few ferry-boats at the place, in consequence of the intolerable exactions of the proprietors of lands along the lower course of the river. It is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery,[5] in the sirkar or subdivision Manikpoor, soobah or province Allahabad. "Roybereyli has a brick fort, and is assessed at 91,274 rupees." Lat. 26° 14′, long. 81° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 37.
[3] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 169.
[4] Butter, 13.
[5] ii. 29.

ROYBUGGA.—A town on the S.W. frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Gangpoor, situate on the left bank of the Sunk river, and 81 miles N.E. by N. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 22° 17′, long. 84° 42′.

ROYCHANGA.—A town in the British district of Coosh E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Behar, presidency of Bengal, 18 miles N.W. of Behar. Lat. 26° 27′, long. 89° 16′.

ROYMUNGUL RIVER.—One of the mouths of the Ganges, falling into the sea in lat. 21° 42′, long. 89° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUBOOPOORA, in the British district of Bolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muttra to Delhi, by the left bank of the Jumna, 35 miles S.E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 15′, long. 77° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 191.

RUDAULI,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a town 40 miles E. of Lucknow. It is surrounded by swamp,[2] except on the west side, and is superior to many other places of this country, in having brick-built houses; and there is also a Mussulman mausoleum of the same material. Lat. 26° 54′, long. 81° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 8.

RUDAWAL,[1] in the territory of Bhurtpore, a village on the route from Agra to Mow, 41[2] miles S.W. of the former, 374 N.E. of the latter. Close to it is encamping-ground, and supplies and water are obtainable. Lat. 26° 59′, long. 77° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUDLEGUNJ.—A town in the British district of Rungpore, presidency of Bengal, 14 miles W. by S. of Rungpore. Lat. 25° 37′, long. 89° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 392.

RUDOWLEE,[1] in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the river Ami, 40 miles N.W. of Goruckpoor cantonment. Buchanan,[2] describing it forty years ago, states the number of houses to be 100; and, assigning six to each house, the population consequently may be estimated at 600. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 82° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Tours in Himalaya, 479. As. Res. xiii.—Journey to the Sources of the Jumna and Bhagirathi, 225.
[3] As. Res. xiv. 324*.

RUDRA HIMALEH,[1] a lofty summit of the Himalaya, rises on the eastern frontier of Gurhwal, towards Chinese Tartary. Fraser,[2] who viewed it from Gangotri, at a distance of eight or ten miles, describes it under that aspect as having five huge, lofty snowy peaks, rising behind a mass of bare rocky spires. The highest summit, as ascertained in the trigonometrical survey,[3] has an elevation of 22,390 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 58′, long. 79° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

RUDRAPRAYAG,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, presidency of Bengal, a village at the confluence of the rivers Alacananda and Mandakini. At an inconsiderable height above the water is a small math or temple, and adjacent a few houses of Brahmins. There is also

a rock thirty feet high and fifteen in diameter, called Bhim ka Chulha, or the "Kitchen of Bhim," a giant famous in Hindoo lore. It is completely excavated, somewhat in the form of a dome, with apertures at top, in which Bhim is supposed to have placed his cooking utensils. It is one of the five principal prayags[2] or confluences mentioned as holy in the sacred books of the Hindoos. Its elevation above the sea is about 2,200 feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by Lucknow, Bareilly, Almora, and Srinagar, 1,020[3] miles. Lat. 30° 17′, long. 79° 2′.

[2] As. Res. xvi. 168 —Traill, Statistical Sketch of Kamaon.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes.

RUGONATHGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 57 miles N.N.W. from Jeypoor, and 104 miles S. by W. from Hissar. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 75° 31′.

RUGOWLEE,[1] in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a lofty rocky eminence, very steep and difficult of ascent, 10 miles N. of the hill-fort of Ajegurh. In 1809, when the British government commenced[2] military operations against Luchman Singh, rajah of Ajegurh, his uncle, Pursaud Singh, took post with about 500 picked men on the hill of Rugowlee, the fortified summit of which was accessible only by narrow zigzag pathways, commanded every twenty yards by strong posts behind large rocks, and manned with matchlockmen. All the lower defences were, however, successively stormed by the British forces, who, for want of scaling-ladders, being unable to make good an entrance within the upper inclosure, were withdrawn. In the course of the night the inclosure was, however, evacuated by the enemy, leaving their chief and between sixty and seventy of their number killed, 150 or 160 being wounded. The British loss amounted to twenty-eight killed and 115 wounded. The summit of the hill is probably about 800 feet above the base, or 1,300 above the sea. Lat. 25° 1′, long. 80° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Ann. Reg. 1809, Chronicle, pp. 27-30.

RUHEEMPOOR, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Jumna. Distant S.E. from Delhi 42 miles. Lat. 28° 6′, long. 77° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUHOLEE, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, 40 miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country is open,

Garden, Tables of Routes, 83.

with considerable cultivation, and in a few places overrun with jungle. Lat. 28° 27′, long. 78° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUJGAWA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the Rajapur ferry, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 41 miles[2] W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad and winding, the country well cultivated. Lat. 25° 25′, long. 81° 21′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

RUJLA.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Jabboah, 10 miles S. by E. from Jabboah, and 96 miles E.N.E. from Baroda. Lat. 22° 39′, long. 74° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUJORA, in the territory of Dholpoor, a town on the route from Agra to Baree, 30 miles S.W. of former, 14 N.W. of the town of Dholpoor. Lat. 26° 50′, long. 77° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 84.

RUJOU, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shahjehanpoor, and seven miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, level, and well cultivated. Lat. 28° 17′, long. 79° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUMALUH,[1] in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Suharunpore, 38 miles N. of the former. Rumaluh has a population of 5,234 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 29° 13′, long. 77° 20′.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 55.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUMYEEPOOR, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 10 miles W. of the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 80° 21′.

RUNDALA.—See KHUNDALU.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUNEEA,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 31 miles[2] N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 24′, long. 80° 8′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUNGAGOORA.—A town in the British district of Muttuck, presidency of Bengal, 55 miles N.E. of Seebpoor. Lat. 27° 32′, long. 95° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUNGAMUTTEE.—A town in the British district of

Goalpara, presidency of Bengal, 40 miles W. of Goalpara. Lat. 26° 7′, long. 90° 1′.

RUNGAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 102 miles N.E. from Hyderabad, and 148 miles N.N.W. from Guntoor. Lat. 18° 17′, long. 79° 44′.

RUNGASAMOODRA.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 65 miles S.W. by S. of Cuddapah. Lat. 13° 42′, long. 78° 19′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUNGELPOOR, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Ravee river, 25 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 20′, long. 74°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUNGPOOR.—See BELASPOOR.

RUNGPOOR.[1]—A British district under the presidency of Bengal, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-east by Cooch Behar; on the east by the Brahmapootra, dividing it from the British districts Goalpara and Mymensing; on the south by the British district Bograh; and on the south-west by the British district Dinajepore. It lies between lat. 25° 16′—26° 21′, long. 88° 26′—89° 50′; is 106 miles in length from south-east to north-west, and sixty in breadth: the area is 4,130 square miles.[2] A great part of the district is low; and it is estimated that in a considerable portion thirty-six parts out of 100 are inundated during the rains. The general slope of the surface is from north-west to south-east, as indicated by the flow of the rivers in that direction, the principal of which are the Kuruttea, Teesta, Dhorla, and Brahmapootra. In addition to these, there are many other streams of less note; the whole country being permeated by watercourses, forming communications between the great rivers. During the rains, the surface having everywhere great equality of elevation, an accidental depression in the waterway of either the Brahmapootra or the Ganges will immediately cause the general drainage[3] of the country to set towards the lower of these great rivers. From some unexplained cause, more permanent alterations have taken place in the direction of the drainage; the great volume of the water of the Teesta, which formerly was, by the Attree, or south-western channel of that stream, thrown into the Ganges, is now,[4] by the south-east channel, still denominated the Teesta, thrown into the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[3] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 42.

[4] Lloyd, in App. B. p. ii. to Darjeling, published Calcutta, 1838.

Brahmapootra. Though there is no lake of any considerable extent, there are numerous jhils or small stagnant sheets of water, formed either in the deserted channels of streams or by the overflowing of springs. Their numbers and positions vary very much; the old ones becoming obliterated either by silt or the accumulation of decayed vegetation, and new ones being formed by the alterations in the courses of rivers and other causes. Buchanan[5] was of opinion, that between the time of Major Rennell and that at which he wrote, these minute lakes had diminished both in number and in size.

[5] iii. 400.

The climate of Rungpore differs considerably from that of places in India farther south and west. The hot winds of spring are but little felt anywhere within it; in the eastern part they are unknown,[6] and even in the western they blow for not more than eight or ten days in the whole year. During May the temperature is rather high; but its effects are modified by the easterly winds, which are comparatively cool. From the beginning of June to the end of October the heat is more felt; but this, in the judgment of Buchanan, is owing to the calmness of the weather, as he never found the temperature exceed 84°. In the northern* part hoar-frosts are said occasionally to occur in midwinter.

[6] Buchanan, iii. 401.

On the zoology of this district Buchanan[7] is almost the sole guide. Apes and monkeys of various kinds are numerous; lemurs are sometimes, though rarely, to be met with; tigers and leopards are neither very numerous nor very mischievous, as they seldom destroy human beings, and the number of cattle falling a prey to them is not great. There are black bears in the district, but not in large numbers; of otters, foxes, and jackals, there are many. Two other animals, seemingly of the canine tribe,—the hungra and the kuhok, are spoken of, but Buchanan was unable to procure a sight of either. Wild elephants infest the eastern part, and also portions of the north-west: they are very destructive to grain-crops, especially rice. The woods harbour the rhinoceros, which is killed for its horn, to which imaginary virtues are attributed, and for its skin, out of which excellent targets are made: the hunters use the flesh as an article of food. The wild hog exists

[7] iii. 568, 599.

* Buchanan gives this not improbable statement on native testimony, but intimates a doubt whether he rightly understood it.

in different parts, in greater or less numbers; the flesh is eaten, and is considered pure. There are wild buffaloes, as well as various kinds of deer and of antelopes. The porcupine is less numerous than in some other parts, and is less sought after for food. The pangolin is found, though a rare animal, and its flesh is greatly valued. Hares are very abundant. Porpoises are numerous in the Brahmapootra, and are killed for the sake of their oil. River turtles are numerous, and attain great size; some, Buchanan was informed, measuring between seven and eight feet in length. These animals furnish an abundance of food to the inhabitants, though Buchanan found it distasteful.

The principal crops are rice, wheat, barley, pulse, oil-seeds, garden vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco, and indigo; the mulberry-tree thrives. Cotton[8] indeed seems unquestionably to be a failure in the district. There are about fifty[9] large indigo-factories. These are either managed by Europeans, or after the European method. Much of that made by natives is of inferior quality, but some is said to equal that of the Europeans. The number of factories of all sizes and descriptions is about 400.

[8] Bengal Revenue Disp. 22 March, 1837.

[9] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 270.

Commerce appears in the time of Buchanan[1] to have been by no means active. He gives a list of exports, which, however, may be regarded as superseded by a more recent one[2] in another publication, and which comprises both exports and imports. From this, indigo appears to be by far the largest among the exports; silk, gunny-bags, tobacco, sugar, carpets, and paddy are next in order: the remainder are less considerable. Among the imports, piece-goods occupy the first place; cotton, salt, woollens, manufactured silks, and metals, are next in importance; and a number of miscellaneous articles are imported to a small extent.

[1] iii. App. 710.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 269.

The population of the district has been returned at 2,559,000.[3]

The tract comprised within the British district Rungpoor was formerly the western part of the ancient Hindoo country called Camroop.[4] The realm appears to have attained its greatest power and prosperity under Rajah Nilambor, who was conquered about the close of the fifteenth century, by Husain Shah,[5] * of Bengal. On the overthrow[6] of the kingdom of

* Denominated by Ferishta,[1] Ala-ud-din Purbi II.

[3] Statistics of Sugar Cultivation, Calcutta, 1848.

[4] Buchanan, iii. 403.

[5] As. Res. ii. 180 — Description of Asham, by Mahomed Cazim.

[6] Stewart, 139. Ferishta, iv. 353.

[1] iv. 349; also Stewart, Hist. Beng. 110.

Bengal, about 1542, by Shir Shah, the renowned Afghan, subsequently padshah of Delhi, the district appears to have become part of that great empire. During the turbulent period subsequent to the death of Shir Shah, it was severed from the empire, to which it was again annexed by Akbar, about 1584. It passed to the East-India Company in 1765, under the firman[7] of Shah Alum.

[7] Treaties with Native Princes, Calcutta, 1845.

RUNGPORE.[1]—The capital of the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Bengal, a town situate on the route from Purneah to Goalpara, 128 miles[2] E. of the former, 105 S.W. of the latter. Though the locality of the civil establishment of the district and the head station of the police, it is represented as a wretched[3] place, consisting of scattered huts with a few brick-built houses. A mosque of considerable size, and two monuments much revered by Mussulmans, having been erected in honour of reputed saints, constitute its principal attractions. The Hindoo places of worship are quite unworthy of notice.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 213.

[3] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 423.

Rungpore is 150 miles N.E. of Berhampur by Dinajpur, and 268 N.E. of Calcutta by the same route. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 89° 16′.

RUNKUTTA,[1] in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village a mile from the right bank of the Jumna, on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and 12 miles[2] N.W. of the former. It has a few shops, and is supplied with water from five pucka (brick-lined) wells, from forty to forty-five feet deep. The road in this part of the route is wide and generally good, though in some places sandy and heavy; the country is level and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 14′, long. 77° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Jacquemont, Voyage, iii. 480.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 14.

RUNN OF CUTCH.—See Cutch.

RUNPOOR.—A tract of Orissa, inhabited by one of the independent hill tribes, situate on the western boundary of the British district of Pooree. Its centre is about lat. 20°, long. 85° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUOJAN.—A town in the British district of Chittagong, presidency of Bengal, 19 miles N.E. of Chittagong. Lat. 22° 33′, long. 92° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUPBAS,[1] in the territory of Bhurtpore, a small town 16 miles S.E. of the city of Bhurtpore. The hills here consist,

in inexhaustible quantities, of rock of compact durable sandstone,[2] of various hues, much in request for fine building purposes, and hence quarried to great extent. The tasteful and highly-finished buildings of Deeg, in the northern part of the territory, are constructed[3] of this stone. Lat. 27°, long. 77° 39′.

[2] Calcutta Gleanings in Science, ii. 145.
[3] Id. ii. 159—Boileau, Observ. on Sandstone. Sleeman, Rambles and Recollec. i 82.

RUPIN, in Bussahir, a pass over the range of the Himalaya bounding Koonawar on the south. The formation of the rocks is partly gneiss, partly granite; but the former is most abundant. Elevation above the sea 15,480[1] feet. Lat. 31° 21′, long. 78° 12′.

[1] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. at end of vol. Lloyd and Gerard, Tour in Himalaya, ii. 45. Transacts. Roy. As Soc. i. 348—Colebrooke, Remarks on the Setlej.

RUPSHU, in Ladakh, among the Western Himalayas, is a very elevated and barren plain, or extensive valley, bearing a scanty vegetation of grass and stunted furze, subjected, even in the height of summer, to frost and snow, and being swept over by the most impetuous whirlwinds. Its mean elevation is 16,000 feet. The climate is characterized by great aridity; and from this cause, and the intense cold, is peculiarly suited to the constitution of the yak and shawl-goat, which thrive here, notwithstanding the scantiness of pasture. Its centre is about lat. 33°, long. 78° 15′.

Trebeck, in Moorcr. ii. 46. Gerard (J. G.), on Spiti Valley, As. Res. xviii. 244, 253.

RURTONDA GHAT.—A pass by which the road from Nagotna to Sattara is carried over the Western Ghats. Distant 34 miles W.N.W. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 54′, long. 73° 38′.

RUSAREH, or RUSRA,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bulliah to Azimgurh, 20 miles N.W. of the former. Rusareh contains a population of 10,683 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 25° 50′, long. 83° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 165.

RUSHDUN,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Futtehgurh, and 20[2] miles N. of the former. It contains a population of 5,000 inhabitants,[3] has a large bazar, and is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 79° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 111.
[3] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 120.

RUSKOOND.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, 26 miles N. of Midnapoor. Lat. 22° 47′, long. 87° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUSKULUNG.—See Darbung.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 5.

RUSOOLA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 25 miles S.W. of the latter. It is situate in a well-watered, level, fertile, and highly-cultivated country. Lat. 28° 14′, long. 79° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUSOOLABAD, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town near the left bank of the Esun, 25 miles S. of the city of Furruckabad. Lat. 27° 2′, long. 79° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 267.

RUSOOLPOOR,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra cantonment to Bhurtpore, and 13[2] miles S.W. of the former. Water is abundant, and supplies are procurable. The country is open and flat, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. The road is good in this part of the route. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 77° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 356.

RUSSAREH,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town near the northern frontier, towards Goruckpoor, and 25 miles N.E. of Ghazeepoor cantonment. It is represented[2] as a place of some trade. Lat. 25° 51′, long. 83° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 84.

RUSSELKONDAH,[1] in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, a town with military cantonment on the north-western frontier, towards the British territory of Orissa. Its name is compounded[2] of the surname of a British commissioner, who accompanied the army in its operations in this part of India, and kondah, signifying "hill;" the cantonment being situate at the foot of an eminence of moderate height. The surrounding country is very rugged, with hills varying in height from 500 to 2,000 feet, thickly covered with jungle, in the lower parts consisting of bamboo, in the upper of various stunted trees and bushes. The soil of the level parts is fertile, though sandy, being peculiarly favourable to the growth of the mango-tree, which produces its fruit in great abundance and excellence. It forms a considerable portion of the diet of the inhabitants, whose health does not suffer in consequence. Two small rivers flow through the cantonment, in a direction south-east, and subsequently uniting, pass by Ganjam, a short distance below which the united stream falls into the Bay of Bengal. They overflow their banks during

the rains, but are dry at other times, and then the cantonment is supplied with water from wells. In the cantonment are barracks, and a spacious, well-built, commodious hospital. The climate is very hot and oppressive during March, April, and May, but for the rest of the year pleasant and salubrious. Elevation above the sea 150 feet. Distance from Madras, N.E., 560 miles; Calcutta, S.W., 300; Ganjam, N.E., 50. Lat. 20°, long. 84° 40′.

RUSSELLAWALA, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 15 miles from the left bank of the Chenaub, 18 miles E.N.E. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 12′, long. 71° 47′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUSSOOLABAD, in the British district of Cawnpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpoor to Etawah, 33 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 79° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUSSOOLABAD,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Pertabgurh, 40[2] miles N.W. of the latter. Supplies and water may be had in abundance there, and the road in that part of the route is good. Lat. 26°, long. 81° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 123.

RUSSOOLPOOR.—A town in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, 25 miles N.E. by N. of Sherghotty. Lat. 24° 52′, long. 85° 4′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUTBHANPOOR,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Mynpooree, and 10[2] miles S. of the latter. Supplies may be obtained here after due notice, and water is obtainable from wells. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 27° 6′, long. 79° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 159.

RUTHOWRUH,[1] or RHUTORAH, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Suharunpoor, 37 miles N. of the former. Ruthowruh contains a population of 5,734[2] inhabitants. Lat. 29° 12′, long. 77° 17′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 55.

RUTLAM,[1] in Malwa, the principal place of a district of the same name. It is a large[2] and well-built town, with good bazars. The district contains eighty-eight villages, and yields an annual revenue of 4,50,000 rupees, or 45,000*l.* The rajah

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 384.

who holds it as tributary to Scindia, is descended from Ruttun Singh, a scion of the Rajpoot family of Joudpore, who, about the middle of the seventeenth century, received a grant[3] of the place from Shah Jehan, the emperor of Delhi. Though now much humiliated, he retains influence over a considerable Rajpoot population, and in 1819 succeeded, on a few days' notice, in assembling 1,200 mounted combatants to resist Scindia's claim of tribute. On that occasion, the British government interfered, and enforced an arrangement, by which it guaranteed the annual payment of 84,000 Salim Shabee rupees (about 66,000 Company's rupees) to Scindia, and freedom from molestation or interference to the Rutlam rajah.[4] The population of the town is about 10,000; that of the district, inclusive of Sillana, is computed at 91,728.[5] The area of the territory, as above, is stated to be 936 square miles. The military force of the state amounts to about 800 men. Elevation of the town above the sea 1,577[6] feet. Distant 50 miles W. of Oojein, 288 S.W. of Gwalior fort. Lat. 23° 19′, long. 75° 1′.

[3] Malcolm, Central India, i. 48.

[4] Id. i. 507; ii. 414.

[5] Statistics of Native States.

[6] Malcolm, ut supra, ii. 349.

RUTMOO.[1]—A river, or rather a great torrent, of the British district of Saharunpoor, has its origin on the south-western declivity of the Sewalik range, about lat. 30° 10′, long. 78° 2′. It holds a course of about thirty-five miles in a southerly direction, to its confluence with the Solani, in lat. 29° 50′, long. 78°. The body of water in the Rutmoo in time of flood must be very considerable, as where the passage of the stream crosses the Ganges Canal, a dam has been constructed, with forty central openings of ten feet each, and two side openings of 100 feet each, with flank overfalls, while a regulating bridge is built across the canal, to exclude the waters of the river during the floods.[2]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Calcutta Review, xii. 156.

RUTNAGHERRY, a collectorate of the presidency of Bombay, is bounded on the north by the Hubsies' territory and the collectorate of Tannah; on the south by Sawunt Warree and the Portuguese territory of Goa; on the east by Sattara and Kolapore; and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It extends from north lat. 15° 44′ to 18° 6′, and from east long. 73° 6′ to 73° 53′. Its greatest length from north to south is 167 miles; its greatest breadth from east to west forty miles. Its area is 3,964 square miles.[1]

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

The quantity of arable land in the collectorate is small; and from this cause, as well as from the advantage of water-carriage afforded by the numerous creeks which intersect the country, and enable the ryot to find a ready market for his produce, the comparative breadth of cultivation is considerable. On this account, the extreme of want is seldom experienced in this district: while, however, many facilities exist for internal communication, the Concan labours under the disadvantage of being shut out from the Deccan by the Syadree range, which is a vast obstacle to traffic. Down various parts of this range, the different ghauts or passes communicate with the seacoast, and these, under the native government, were kept by the farmers of the transit-duties in sufficient repair for the passage of bullocks. The transit-duties being now abolished, there is no person directly interested in the repair, and for the most part these avenues of communication between the upper and lower country from the harbour of Bombay, as far south as Malwan, are in a wretched state. There are two exceptions: the "Rotunda* Ghaut," leading from Mhar to Sattara, over the Mahabulishwar range, and the "Koombarlee Ghaut," leading from Chiploon to the Deccan, south of Sattara, which was converted into a good bridle-road in 1824, and has been since kept in tolerable repair. The passes of most importance to the well-being of the Concan, independently of the two above specified, are the "Anus Koora Ghaut," which leads to Rajapoor, the town of greatest trade probably in the collectorate, and the principal ghaut leading to Malwan, that of "Bhowda." The former of these is a very important one, probably the most important of any south of the Bhore Ghaut. Were it passable for carts, it would open to the coast a large district, extending along both banks of the Krishna, as far east as Bagulkote and Beejapoor, a rich district, a large portion of the trade of which still passes by this ghaut. Great as has been the relief to the trade of the country from the abolition of transit-duties in 1837, and of sayer-taxes in 1844, greater relief, and a greater impetus to trade, would, in the judgment of competent authority, have been afforded, as regards this district, had those taxes been retained, and their proceeds

* This pass is stated erroneously to be on the Bombay and Agra road.[1]

[1] Bombay Public Disp. 21 May, 1844.

expended on roads and bridges between the countries separated by the Ghauts. At present, trade stagnates for want of adequate means of intercourse; the cost of carriage is greatly increased by the necessity of resorting to the use of pack-bullocks. In unfavourable seasons, when forage is scarce, large droves of cattle can scarcely penetrate into the interior, except at a ruinous cost. The employment of bullocks in draught, did the road permit it, would effect an extraordinary saving, as two bullocks harnessed to a cart on a fair road would draw an amount of goods which it would require five or six to carry on their backs. The district has suffered much from the ravages of tigers.[2]

[2] Bombay Public Disp. 31 March, 1852.

The character of the people is marked by ignorance and apathy; and though, as already mentioned, the extreme of destitution is seldom known, poverty may be noted as the general condition of the district. Near the seacoast, the people are somewhat better off than their neighbours inland. The Mussulman fishermen are a well-fed, strong race of men; the people in the interior are a more weakly race, except the Ramooses, above the Ghauts, and the Mhars. The Koolwarrees, who are tenants at will of the Khotes, are represented as being in a deplorable state of poverty. The population of Rutnagherry is 665,238, and the area being 3,964 square miles, the proportion is about 170 to the square mile.

The chief products of the country are rice and grain. Attempts have been made to introduce superior descriptions of produce, but they have been attended by very little success. The Mauritius sugarcane[3] has been tried, but to a very small extent; its cultivation is languid, and nearly stationary, the advance being too slight to merit notice. One of the experimental cotton farms was established in Rutnagherry; but the failure was complete, and in 1845 the establishment was abolished. Some advance seems to have been recently made in the culture of hemp. To the growth of flax, the soil and climate appear to be uncontrollably opposed. The plant is a miserable dwarf, and the fibres of the stalk too short and too weak to be of any value to the manufacturer.

[3] India Sep. Rev. Disp. 28 March, 1838.

With a view to further improvement, it has been resolved by the government, with the concurrence of the home authorities, that a new survey[4] shall be undertaken at the period

[4] Bombay Rev. Disp. 26 July, 1848.

that the avocations of the collector will permit of his superintending the duty. Rutnagherry, the chief town of the district, is in lat. 17°, long. 73° 20′.

RUTSER, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town near the northern frontier, towards Azimghur, and 35 miles N.E. of Ghazeepoor cantonment. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 84° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUTTEEA, in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hissar to Ferozepore, 37 miles N. by W. of the former. Lat. 29° 40′, long. 75° 41′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUTTOLE,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Lodiana, and 30 miles S. of the latter place. It is situate in a country with a surface slightly undulated, moderately fertile, and partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is frequently miry during heavy rains. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,082[2] miles. Lat. 30° 29′, long. 76°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 173, 196.

RUTTUNGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, presidency of Bengal, 23 miles W.S.W. of Bhagulpore. Lat. 25° 4′, long. 86° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUTTUNGHUR,[1] in Kuhloor, a fort on the crest of the steep ridge of Malown, and a mile and half N.W. of that stronghold. During the brief but obstinately-contested war with the Goorkhas, it was occupied by the British troops,[2] and though of inconsiderable size, being substantially built, and very strong by its site, formed a very important position in the operations against Malown. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,098[3] miles. Lat. 31° 14′, long. 76° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Fraser, Journ. to Himalaya, 37.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 220.

RUTTUNGURH KHEREE,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Sindhia's family, on the route from Neemuch to Boondee, 36[2] miles N.E. of former, 73 S.W. of the latter. It is of considerable size, has a bazar, and is abundantly supplied with water from wells and a small stream. The surrounding country is elevated, and has many rocky hills. Lat. 24° 49′, long. 75° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 276.

RUTTUNPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, 11 miles from the right bank of the Gogra river, and 13 miles S. from Oude. Lat. 26° 35′, long. 82° 10′.

RUTTUNPOOR,[1] in the territory of Nagpoor, a town, or rather collection of huts, on the route from Hazaribagh to the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

city of Nagpoor, 330 miles[2] S.W. of the former, 244 N.E. of the latter. Though the capital of the district of Choteesgurh, Blunt describes it,[3] at the time of his visit fifty years ago, as consisting of about 1,000 huts, a great many of which were desolate. It is, however, a place of great antiquity, and formerly exhibited much more prosperity and civilization than at present, as is proved by the numerous ruins and tanks in its vicinity. Of the tanks, the largest has been formed by collecting the water by means of an embankment nearly two miles in length. The town is situate in "a champaign[4] country, abundantly watered with little rivers, full of villages, and beautifully ornamented with groves and tanks." It was originally called Rajepour;[5] but was named Ruttunpoor, in honour of Ruttun Singh, once rajah[6] of the place. In A.D. 1744, Bhonsla Raghojee, rajah of Berar, having dispossessed[7] the Gond rajah of Deogarh, gave him a jaghire in Ruttunpoor. In A.D. 1761, after Law and his French followers, supporters of Shah Alum, were discomfited[8] by the British at Patna, a remnant of 120 men, attempting to retreat across the country to the Deccan, were entertained[9] here for a few days by the Mahratta commander of the town, and afterwards treacherously massacred by him. Ruttunpoor is distant S. from Allahabad 220 miles. Lat. 22° 14′, long. 82° 8′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 200.

[3] As. Res. vii. 97 —Narrative of a Route from Chunargarh to Yertnagoodum.

[4] Blunt, 107.

[5] Id. 105.

[6] Id. 101.

[7] Duff. Hist. of Mahrattas, ii. 25.

[8] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, i. 415.

[9] As. Ann. Reg. ii. 76, Miscellaneous Tracts. As. Miscellanies (Gladwin), ii. 49 —Motte, Narrat. of a Journey to Diamond-Mines of Sumbhulpoor.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUTTURSAW.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 34 miles N.W. of Purneah. Lat. 26° 5′, long. 87° 9′.

[1] Boileau, Rajwara, 11.

RUTUNGURH,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a town near the eastern frontier towards Shekhawutee, on the route from Odeypore to the town of Beekaneer, and 86 miles E. of the latter place. It is surrounded by a low stone wall, and has a small citadel on the top of a sandhill at its south-east angle. The bazars are neatly laid out, and look well. Everything about the place indicates it to have been built at a recent period. It is the private property of the rajah of Beekaneer, or is khalsa, a term in some measure corresponding to our "crown land." According to Tod,[2] the number of houses is 1,000. Lat. 28° 3′, long. 74° 43′.

[2] Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 198.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUTUNJUN.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 29 miles N. of Sholapoor. Lat. 18° 4′, long. 75° 57′.

RUTUNPOOREE, in the British district of Pillibheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by Nanakmath and Ruderpoor, from the town of Pillibheet to that of Kashipoor, 25 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 29°, long. 79° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUTWAH, in the territory of Gwalior, a village on the route from Calpee to the fort of Gwalior, 84 miles W. of former, 40 E. of latter. Lat. 26° 11′, long. 78° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUTWUL.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 24 miles N.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 27°, long. 84° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RUXAM.—A town in the British district of Goalpara, presidency of Bengal, 20 miles S.S.W. of Goalpara. Lat. 25° 53′, long. 90° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RYAGUDDAH.—A town in the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor, situate on the right bank of the Lalglah river, and 72 miles N. from Vizianagrum. Lat. 19° 10′, long. 83° 29′.

RYALPETTAH.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 80 miles S. of Cuddapah. Lat. 13° 19′, long. 78° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RYEPOOR,[1] in the territory of Nagpoor, a town on the route from Cuttack to the city of Nagpoor, 348 miles W. of former, 180 E. of latter.[2] It has a large bazar and good encamping-ground, and provisions and water are abundant and good. Though remote from the sea, bulky and heavy articles can be conveyed[3] to its vicinity during the rains by the continuous courses of the Mahanuddee and Sew rivers. Distant from Calcutta, S.W., 465 miles. Lat. 21° 11′, long. 81° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 132.
[3] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 10.

RYEPOOR, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town six miles S.W. of the fort of Gwalior. Lat. 26° 8′, long. 78° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

RYGURH.[1]—A raj within the jurisdiction of the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. The area is 1,421 square miles: the centre is in lat. 22° 10′, long. 83° 30′. The country, a plain, is wild; but the native government being a tolerable one, it is improving, and the people are orderly. The town of Rygurh, which is neat and surrounded by agreeable groves, is in lat. 21° 48′, long. 83° 12′. The country is computed to be worth 20,000 rupees annually; the tribute is only 170 rupees. The population is returned at nearly 64,000.[2]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

RYKWARA.—A town in the native state of Oocheyra, 41 miles W. from Rewah, and 95 miles N.W. by N. from Sohagpoor. Lat. 24° 30′, long. 80° 44′.

RYPOOR,[1] in the tract of Baghelcund, in the territory of Rewah, a small town on the route by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, and 95 miles[2] S.W. of the former. An anonymous British traveller[3] describes it as a "large place; but the houses are little paltry huts," and the surrounding "country a verdant green as far as the eye could reach." This description refers to its appearance at the beginning of December. Jacquemont[4] styles it a populous village, the inhabitants of which are in a state of deplorable indigence, and expresses his doubts as to the reported fertility of the surrounding country, which is described by Garden as "undulating, well wooded, highly cultivated, and exceedingly beautiful." There is a bazar, and abundance of water from wells and tanks. Elevation[5] above the sea about 1,100 feet. Lat. 24° 34′, long. 81° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.
[3] As. Journ. 1st series, vol. xvii. January-July, 21.
[4] Voyage, i. 384.
[5] As. Res. xviii. —Franklin, Geol. Map of Bundelkhand, 42, 46.

RYPORA.—A town of Punnah, in the province of Bundelkund, 61 miles S. by W. from Punnah, and eight miles E. from Saugur. Lat. 23° 53′, long. 80°.

S.

SAAR RIVER, in Burmah, an offset of the Yennan, one of the branches of the Irawaddy. It runs in a south-easterly direction, and falls into the Sitang, near the town of Tongo, in lat. 19° 2′, long. 96° 20′.

SAAWAN,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town on the route by Bhaupoora and the Muckundura Pass, from Neemuch to Kotah, 13 miles[2] E. of former, 109 S.W. of latter. It has a bazar, and supplies and water are plentiful. Population[3] about 1,800. Lat. 24° 26′, long. 75° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 285.
[3] Malcolm, Index to Malwa, 393.

SABALGURH, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, a town with a fort of great natural strength, on a

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

hill on the right or south bank of the river Chumbul, 45 miles W. of Gwalior fort. Lat. 26° 15′, long. 77° 24′.

SABAR.—A town in the British district of Dacca, presidency of Bengal, 18 miles N.W. of Dacca. Lat. 23° 52′, long. 90° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SABBAYEA.—A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Irawady river, and 144 miles S.W. by S. from Ava. Lat. 20° 10′, long. 94° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SABHAWALA,[1] in the British district of Dehra Doon, a village on the left bank of the Asun. Here was a station of the series of small triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 1,792 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 22′, long. 77° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 330*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalayas.

SABURMUTTEE, a river of Guzerat, rises in lat. 24° 44′, long. 73° 30′, near the town of Mairpoor, in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, and after a course in a southerly direction of about 200 miles, it falls into the Gulf of Cambay, in lat. 22° 20′, long. 72° 21′.

SACKEKAMENG.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Muneepoor, situate on the left bank of the Nankatha Khyoung river, and eight miles N.E. from Muneepoor. Lat. 24° 52′, long. 94° 9′.

SACRAPATAM.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 88 miles N.W. from Seringapatam, and 84 miles N.E. by E. from Mangalore. Lat. 13° 26′, long. 75° 59′.

SACUN.—A town in the British district of Sumbulpoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, eight miles N. by E. of Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 34′, long. 84° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SADEEPOOR, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Jumna, 26 miles N.E. of the town of Banda, 20 miles S.W. of the town of Futtehpore. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 80° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SADOOLAPOOR.—A town in the British district of Rungpore, presidency of Bengal, 26 miles S.E. by S. of Rungpore. Lat. 25° 22′, long. 89° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SADRAS,[1] in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, a town on the Coromandel coast, in this part low[2] and wooded, though inland three or four miles is a range of rugged hills of no great height, called the Sadras Hills. The

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 592.

estuary of the river Palar, three miles to the south, is so obstructed by a bar as to admit only insignificant coasting-craft; and at Sadras there is no haven, so that ships must anchor in the open sea. "Sadras is a large[3] but poor-looking town, once a Dutch settlement, aud still containing many families of decayed burghers, the melancholy relics of a ruined factory. Some of them have little pensions from the charity of the British government." Here are still the ruins of a fort, a place of some strength during the possession of the town by the Dutch. Distance from Cuddalore, N., 62 miles; Arcot, S.E., 62; Madras, S., 42. Lat. 12° 31′, long. 80° 13′.

[3] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 282.

SAEE,[1] in the territory of Oude, a river rising in lat. 27° 10′, long. 80° 32′, about mid-distance between the Goomtee and the Ganges. It holds a very serpentine course, in a direction generally south-east, and falls into the Goomtee, on the right side, ten miles below the town of Jounpore, its total length of course being about 230 miles. It is navigable[2] during the rains for craft carrying from ten to twelve tons as far as Rae Bareilly, 130 miles from its mouth. At Mohaun, about forty miles from its source, it is crossed by a stone[3] bridge. Close to Rae Bareilly is a bridge of brick, over which passes the route from Allahabad to Lucknow.[4] At Pertabghur, sixty miles lower down, it is crossed by the route from Allahabad to Sooltanpore, the passage[5] being made during low water by ford, at other times by ferry. Still lower, and about twenty miles from its mouth, it is crossed[6] on the route from Allahabad to Jounpore, by means of a fine brick-built bridge. Wilford[7] observes that this river "is called Sambu and Sucti, and in the spoken dialects Sye, because it abounds with small shells. This," he continues, "is really the case, as I have repeatedly observed whilst surveying or travelling along its banks. They are all fossile, small, and embedded in its banks, and appear here and there, when laid bare by the encroachments of the river: they consist chiefly of cockles and periwinkles." He remarks subsequently, "This river is not mentioned in any Sanscrit book that I ever saw, but I take it to be the Sambus of Megasthenes."

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 13.
[2] Butter, ut supra.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 121, 158.
[4] Id. ut supra, 37.
[5] Id. 306.
[6] Id. 33.
[7] As. Res. xiv. 410, 411.

SAEL.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 51 miles S. by E. from Ruttunpoor, and 110 miles W. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 30′, long. 82° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAENUGURH,[1] in the territory of Punna, in Bundelcund, a town on the route from Banda to Jubbulpoor, 69 miles[2] N. of the latter. The garhi, or little fort here, "consists[3] of four stone houses, connected by a wall, very capable of defence if not attacked by artillery." Lat. 23° 55′, long. 80° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 77.
[3] Fitzclarence, Journ. 71.

SAFAPOOR.—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, 14 miles N.W. by N. from Sirinagur. Lat. 34° 14′, long. 74° 49′.

SAFTIBAREE.—A town in the British district of Rungpore, presidency of Bengal, 14 miles N.E. by N. of Rungpore. Lat. 25° 51′, long. 89° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAGGOUR.—A town in the native state of Bonei, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 86 miles E.N.E. from Sumbulpoor, and 110 miles N.N.W. from Cuttack. Lat. 21° 55′, long. 85° 15′.

SAGOR,[1] in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a small town on the route from the British cantonment of Mow to Baroda, 12 miles[2] W. of former. Elevation above the sea 1,932 feet.[3] Lat. 22° 36′, long. 75° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 240.
[3] Dangerfield, in App. to Malcolm, Central India, ii. 349.

SAHANGURREE.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 60 miles E. by S. from Nagpoor, and 78 miles S. by E. from Seuni. Lat. 20° 59′, long. 80° 3′.

SAHAPOOR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Moradabad, and 36 miles S.E. of the former place. Lat. 28° 50′, long. 78° 18′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 235.

SAHDUREE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 51 miles E.S.E. from Oodeypoor, and 23 miles W. by S. from Neemuch. Lat. 24° 21′, long. 74° 33′.

SAHDUREE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 62 miles E.S.E. from Oodeypoor, and 13 miles S.W. by W. from Neemuch. Lat. 24° 20′, long. 74° 43′.

SAHEB GUNJ.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles W.N.W. of Mozufferpoor. Lat. 26° 14′, long. 85°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAHEEWAL, in the Jetch Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Jhelum river, 119 miles W. by N. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 58′, long. 72° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAHGANJ, or SAEGANJ, in the district of Pachhamrat, territory of Oude, a town three miles S.W. of the right bank

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 136.

of the Tons (North-eastern). It is surrounded by two mud walls, one within the other, a ditch of six feet deep intervening. Distant S.E. of Lucknow 78 miles. Lat. 26° 37′, long. 82° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 103. F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 37.

SAHI, in the hill state of Hindoor, a village and halting-place on the route from Subathoo to Belaspoor, and 18 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 31° 7′, long. 76° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 333*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon Survey of Himalaya.

SAHINSPOOR,[1] a village in the British district of Dehra Doon, is situate on the right bank of the Asun. It was a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 1,754 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 24′, long. 77° 52′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 138.

SAHJADPUR,[1] in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude, a town a mile S.W. of the right bank of the river Tons (North-eastern), 100 miles E. of Lucknow. According to Butter,[2] the population is 3,000, of whom two-thirds are Mussulmans, principally weavers. Lat. 26° 26′, long. 82° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

SAH KHAS,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town situate on the route from the town of Futtehpore to Banda, and seven[2] miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 25° 53′, long. 80° 46′.

SAHLAYDAN.—A town in the British territory of Pegu, situate on the right bank of the Irawaday river, and 16 miles S.W. by S. from Prome. Lat. 18° 35′, long. 94° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 136.

SAHUNPOOR, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 64 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 38′, long. 78° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAHUSPOOR.—A town in the British district of Sumbulpoor, south-west frontier of Bengal, 11 miles S.S.E. of Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 20′, long. 84° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 3.

SAIDABAD,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Agra to Aligurh, and 21 miles[2] N. of the former. Lat. 27° 26′, long. 78° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 233.

SAIGURH,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Lucknow cantonment to Pertabgurh, 80 miles[2] S.E. of the former, 30 N.W. of the latter. Water and supplies are plentiful; the road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 18′, long. 81° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAIN,[1] in Sirmour, a range of mountains stretching in a

direction from north-west to south-east, between the river Julal, flowing along its south-western, and the Giri, along its eastern base. It is entirely of limestone, the course of the Giri forming the bounding line between that formation and the slate[2] farther north. Fraser states that its height was usually conjectured to be about 8,000 feet, but he considers that amount too great, and adds that between 6,000 and 7,000 is more probable. The range stretches about twenty-five miles in length, between lat. 30° 37'—30° 51', long. 77° 15'—77° 29'.

[2] Tours in Himalaya, 108.

SAINJ, a river of Kuloo, rises in lat. 32° 2', long. 77° 40', and, flowing south-west for thirty-eight miles, falls into the Beas, in lat. 31° 43', long. 76° 16'.

SAINT MARTIN ISLAND, off the coast of Arracan, is formed of two divisions united by a dry ledge of rocks, near the east side of the island. There is anchorage in five or six fathoms, where ships may procure fresh water from the springs on the island.[1] Lat. 20° 36', long. 92° 25'.

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, 6.

SAINT THOMAS'S MOUNT,[1] in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, a military station at the foot of a hill, the most northern[2] and least elevated of a small range running parallel to the Coromandel coast, and about five miles west of it. "The cantonment is laid out at the base of the eastern and southern sides of the hill from which it takes its name, and occupies a surface of 750 acres.[3] The barracks and most of the buildings have an eastern aspect, and are open to the genial influence of the sea-breeze." It is the principal station and head-quarters of the Madras artillery. The Adyar river, which in the monsoon season has a considerable body of water, but is nearly dry at other times, is at the distance of a mile north of the cantonment, and there are numerous tanks scattered throughout the neighbouring country. The geological formation of the hill is syenite and greenstone, and its summit, 340 feet above the level of the sea, is surmounted by a small range of buildings, including a Roman Catholic chapel[4] * and appropriate establishment, under the jurisdiction of the Portuguese archbishop of Goa. According to tradition, the hill called Little Saint Thomas's Mount was the scene of the martyrdom of Saint Thomas, whose apostolic toils are thought

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 593.

[3] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras Army, 85.

[4] Report, ut supra, 86.

* According to Heber,[1] however, it belongs to "those Armenians who are united to the church of Rome."

[1] Narrat. of Journ. ii. 278.

to have extended[5] thus far. The native population of Saint Thomas's Mount, exclusive of the military establishment, amounted in 1837, according to official statement, to 17,720 persons; 3,500 being Mussulmans. Distance from Madura, N.E., 252 miles; Tanjore, N., 170; Cuddalore, N., 95; Bangalore, E., 178; Madras, S.W., 10. Lat. 13°, long. 80° 15′.

[5] Heber, ii. 277.

ST. THOME,[1] in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, a town on the Coromandel coast, at the bottom of a small bay. From time immemorial, this town, called[2] by the natives Mailapur, is crowded every year with pilgrims from various parts of Asia, including Syria, Palestine, and Armenia, eager to visit the spot where, according to tradition, St. Thomas the apostle suffered[3] martyrdom. The generally alleged scene of the martyrdom is a small mount near the petty fort of St. Thome or Mailapur, and is now included within the suburbs of Madras, in consequence of the extension of the city in that direction. Others, however, maintain that the apostle was martyred at St. Thomas's Mount, rising over the military cantonment of that name. According to the traditions of the native Christians, St. Thomas, having preached Christianity in Arabia, the island of Socotra, and Malabar, proceeded to the Coromandel coast, and having succeeded in making many proselytes at Mailapur, excited the violent jealousy and resentment of the Brahmins, at whose instigation he was stoned to death by the populace, and buried on the mount. The place was taken in the year 1547 by the Portuguese, who named it St. Thome, instead of Mailapur or "City of Peacocks." During the ascendancy of this nation in India, it became a place of considerable importance.[4] Lat. 13° 2′, long. 80° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Horsburgh East-India Directory, i. 593.
[2] Roy. As. Soc. No. ii. 172—Swanston, on Primitive Church of Malayala.
[3] Heber, Narrat. of Journey, ii. 277.
[4] Life of Sir Thomas Munro, i. 28.

SAIPOOR, or SHAHIPUR.—A town in the native state of Rewah. It is situate on the river Rhern, a tributary of the Sone, 90 miles S. of Benares, 170 W. of Hazareebagh, 409 W. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 3′, long. 82° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAJAPOOR,[1] in the jaghire of Sumpter, in Bundelkund, a town 12 miles N.W. of the left bank of the river Betwa. Here, in Dec. 1817, the British army commanded by the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, encamped,[2] in course of its advance towards Gwalior, to intimidate Scindia. Distant S.W. of Calpee 75 miles. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 78° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Fitzclarence, Journ. 55, and Map. Prinsep, Transact. in India, ii. 112.

SAKKEYMOUN.—A town in the British territory of Pegu, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 52 miles S.S.E. from Prome. Lat. 18° 6′, long. 95° 21′.

SAKOON.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 49 miles W.S.W. from Jeypoor, and 34 miles N.E. by E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 42′, long. 75° 11′.

SAKOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, 72 miles S. by E. from Ellichpoor, and 31 miles N.W. from Mahur. Lat. 20° 10′, long. 77° 40′.

SAKUM, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 14 miles from the right bank of the Ravee, 18 miles N.W. by N. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 49′, long. 74° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SALAGRA.—See GUNDUCK.

SALAGRAM.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 32 miles W.N.W. from Seringapatam, and 77 miles N.E. from Cannanore. Lat. 12° 35′, long. 76° 18′.

SALAON, or SALON, the principal town of the district of the same name, is situate close to the right bank of the river Saee. It belongs to a proprietor, who, though denominated fakir, has an annual income of 30,000 rupees; out of which reserving 1,200 for his personal wants, he expends the remainder on the maintenance of Hindoo and Mussulman religious mendicants, without distinction of tenets. The population is estimated by Butter at 4,000, of whom 1,000 are Hindoo cultivators, the rest Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 2′, long. 81° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 159.

SALBY,[1] or SALBYE.—A town in the territory of Gwalior, or the possessions of Scindia's family, 32 miles S.E. of the fort of Gwalior. Here, in 1782, was concluded a treaty[2] between the Mahratta states and the British government, unfavourable on the whole to the latter, but making to them an unqualified transfer of Salsette and two or three islands of minor importance, as well as confirming a previous assignment of the Mahratta claims in regard to the city of Broach. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 78° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Treaties with the Native Powers, 381.

SALEEHATTA.—A town on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in the petty native state of Patna, situate on the left bank of the Aurag river, and 42 miles S.W. by S. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21°, long. 83° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

[3] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Salem, 2.

SALEM,[1] a British district under the presidency of Madras, named from its principal place, is bounded on the north by Mysore and the northern division of Arcot; on the east by the northern and southern divisions of Arcot; on the south and south-east by Trichinopoly; on the south-west by Coimbatore; and on the west by the last-named district and by Mysore. It lies between lat. 11° 2′—12° 54′, and long. 77° 32′—79°; the area is returned at 8,200 square miles.[2] The western part of the district, bordering on Mysore and the British district of Coimbatore, is very mountainous, and some of the ranges attain an elevation of between 5,000 and 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. "The Juvenaddy[3] Mountains are situate on the eastern side of the Baramahal, the Sheevaroy near the town of Salem, the Patchamally in the talook of Ahtoor, and the Collemally and Shendamungalum range in the south-eastern corner of the district. All these hills are inhabited and extensively cultivated, and produce abundance of teak, sandal-wood, and black-wood." The river Cauvery touches on this district at its north-western angle, and flowing first south-eastward, and subsequently southward, forms the western and south-western boundary of this district towards Coimbatore for 140 miles. It passes into Trichinopoly, and ultimately falls into the Bay of Bengal. The general drainage of the country is southward and southwestward into the river Cauvery; and of the streams taking this course, the principal is the Tyromany, flowing by the town of Salem. A few streams in the eastern part of the district flow northward or north-eastward, and discharge themselves into the Palar, which flows through a portion of the northern part of the collectorate. There are no considerable lakes in this district, but tanks or artificial pieces of water are very common; and during the rains, much of the country becomes swampy, and productive of malaria. Wells are very numerous, and water is generally found within a short distance of the surface; but it is brackish and not perfectly wholesome. The climate, owing to the great difference of elevations, varies considerably: on the hills it is cold and bracing, and for a great part of the year very salubrious. The qualities of the soil differ much; in the country immediately surrounding the town of Salem, a thin layer of calcareous and red loam

generally prevailing, through which quartz rocks appear on the surface in many places. Native carbonate of magnesia[4] is found in a stony barren plain about five miles to the north-west of Salem, and is used in forming an excellent cement, as well as in the preparation of sulphate of magnesia, and also in obtaining pure magnesia. In the southern part of the district there is much iron-ore, which, on reduction, yields sixty per cent. of the metal fit for castings. Cotton is the principal commercial crop, and comprises the indigenous, the Bourbon, the American, and the Nankin. Coffee, indigo, sugar, and tobacco are also cultivated. An experiment, conducted by the authority of government in this district in 1843, for the improvement of the manufacture of sugar from the cane, is stated to have been successful.[5] The population[6] is stated to amount to 1,195,377.

4 Madras Revenue Disp. 5 Apr. 1837.

5 Id. 26 June, 1844.

6 Madras Census Return, July, 1852.

SALEM.[1]—The principal place of the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Madras. "It lies in the lowest and narrowest part of a valley[2] about seven miles in width, formed by the Sheevaroy hills to the northward, and a smaller and undistinguished range to the southward. This valley is prolonged about five miles from Salem in an easterly direction, when, by the termination of the smaller hills, the country again becomes open. Westward, the country is generally open, the only exceptions being occasional small insulated hills."

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Salem, 3.

The climate is somewhat fluctuating and uncertain, "the[3] thermometer having been found to range in December from 60° to 87°; in January from 58° to 82°; in February from 60° to 91°; and in March from 66° to 95°: in the two succeeding months the variation is less, being in April from 72° to 95°, and in May from 75° to 96°. Early in June, the monsoon from the western coast generally extends to Salem in short but heavy and frequent showers, attended with thunder and lightning, continuing till late in September; by the end of October, rain begins to fall from the north-east monsoon, and showers recur with a very clouded sky till the middle of December. Between June and December, the extremes of the thermometer are 68° and 90°." A north-easterly wind prevails pretty steadily at Salem from the beginning of November to the end of January or middle of February, which is for the

3 Report, ut supra, 6.

first two months after it sets in rather moist, cool, and agreeable; but becomes more and more arid as the season advances, blowing from the mountains which bound Salem on the north. In January the wind becomes disagreeably cold in the morning, and unpleasantly warm at noon, being dry and parching at both periods. It produces even in people in health an annoying dryness of the skin, and exposure to it seems a frequent exciting cause of fever. After the middle or end of February, the wind, which is at times variable with frequent lulls, shifts round to the south and south-west, and blows from that quarter in hot puffs and with much uncertainty during April and May. Cooled by the rains of the south-west monsoon, this wind blows pretty freshly in June and July, and more moderately in the two following months. In October the wind becomes again variable, till the setting in of the north-east monsoon."

The river Tiromany, which holds its course down the valley, sweeps along the north and west sides of the town, and is traversed by a substantial bridge of three arches. On the western bank of the river, and rather to the south of the town, stands the old mud fort of Salem, the ramparts of which have been partially thrown down and the ditch filled up. It is now inhabited chiefly by the peons, or local irregular infantry. The houses of the few Europeans resident here are at some distance west of the fort. The old jail, situate on a slightly elevated rocky site on the right bank of the river, is a heavy bomb-proof building, with thick and strong walls of brick and chunam: the new jail is situate on the left bank of the river. There is a small military detachment stationed at this place. There are many handsome choultries or public lodges for travellers; and Salem may be considered a well-built town for this part of India, there being two wide principal streets, which run from east to west. The number of houses is 3,821, the population 19,021. Elevation above the sea 1,070 feet;[4] distance from Bangalore, S.E., 100 miles; Madras, S.W., 170. Lat. 11° 39', long. 78° 12'.

[4] Report, ut supra, 3.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SALHANA.—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 20 miles S. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 44', long. 68° 37'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SALIMPUR,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the

route from Lucknow cantonment to Purtabgurh, 26[2] miles S.E. of the former, 84 N.W. of the latter. Lat. 26° 45′, long. 81° 4′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 233.

SALLYMAUN, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Chenaub, 88 miles W. by S. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 33′, long. 72° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SALMOORA KAPALEE.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of one of the branches of the Gunduck river, and 144 miles W. by N. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 4′, long. 83°.

SALPEE GHAT.—A town in the British territory of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 23 miles N.N.E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 59′, long. 74° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SALSEE.—A town in the British district of Rutnageriah, presidency of Bombay, 50 miles S.S.E. of Rutnageriah. Lat. 16° 20′, long. 73° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SALSETTE,[1] in the presidency of Bombay, an island separated by a narrow channel from the island of Bombay on the south, and from the mainland on the east, but connected with the former by an arched stone bridge,[2] and likewise by the Bandora and Makim Causeway, more recently constructed at the joint expense of government and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Communication between the two islands and the mainland is also now afforded by means of the Bombay and Callian railroad. It lies between lat. 19° and 19° 18′, long. 72° 54′—73° 3′; is eighteen miles in length from south-west to north-east, and ten in breadth: the area is about 150 square miles. It is a beautiful, picturesque, and well-wooded tract, its surface being much diversified by hills[3] and mountains, some of considerable elevation, while the lower grounds and valley are very fertile, though in some places inadequately cultivated. The eminence of Keneri, in the middle of the island, "commands[4] an extensive view; the island of Salsette appears like a map around the spectator, presenting a fine champaign of rice-fields, cocoa-groves, villages, and cattle, woody hills, and fertile vales; the surrounding mountains form a foreground of grey rocks, covered with trees, or hollowed into gloomy caverns, the haunt of tigers, serpents, bats, and bees in immense swarms. The horizon is bounded on the south by the island of Bombay, with

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Von Orlich, Travels in India, Translation, i. 31.

[3] Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 269. Valentia, Travels, ii. 186.

[4] Forbes, i. 269.

the harbour and shipping; east by the continent; north by Bassein and the adjacent mountains; and west by the ocean. In various parts of Salsette are romantic views, embellished by the ruins of Portuguese churches, convents, and villas, once large and splendid, but suffered to decay since the Mahrattas conquered the island."

According to conjecture[5] of rather recent date, the population amounts to 50,000; an amount which would fix the relative density at 333 to the square mile.

Salsette contains several antiquities, especially at Keneri, in the centre of the island.[6]

Salsette was attached to the province of Aurungabad under the Mogul rule, but fell into the hands of the Portuguese at an early period of their Indian career. It was claimed by the English as an appendage of Bombay, under the marriage-treaty with Charles II.; but the Portuguese authorities denied its being a dependency of that island, and refused to surrender it to the expedition which, in 1662, arrived on the western coast of India to receive possession of the territory ceded as the marriage-portion of the Queen Catherine. The British, not being in a condition to enforce their claims, were necessitated to be content with such portion of territory as the Portuguese chose to part with, and to submit to their construction of the terms of the treaty. In 1739, the island was taken from the Portuguese by the Mahrattas.[7] In 1774[8] it again changed masters, being conquered by the British, who retained possession of it, under the additional clause of the treaty of Poorunder,[9] until 1782,[1] when it was solemnly and finally confirmed to them in perpetuity by the treaty of Salbye.

SALT RANGE.[1]—An extensive group of mountains stretching generally, in lat. 32° 30′—33° 20′, in a direction from west to east, from the eastern base of the Suliman Mountains to the river Jhelum, in the Punjab. This range is, in different parts, known to the natives under various denominations, but is by Europeans comprehended under the general term Salt Range, in consequence of the great extent and thickness of the beds of common salt which it in many places contains. Though the southern part of this group terminates rather abruptly at the west bank of the Jhelum,[2] the more northern part is, according to Jameson,[3] connected with the

[5] Heber, ii. 187.

[6] Transacts. of Lit. Soc. of Bombay, i. 47—Salt, Account of Caves in Salsette. Heber, ii. 120. Valentia, Travels, ii. 196.

[7] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 547.

[8] Thornton, Hist. of India, ii. 160.

[9] Treaties with Native Powers, 372.

[1] Id. 382.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Elph. Account of Caubul, 103.

[2] Jacquemont, v. 109.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, p. 195—On the Geol. and Zoology of the Punjab

recent formation constituting the lowest and most southern range of the Himalaya, and runs "on by Bimber, Jummoo, Nurpoor, and down by the south of Belaspoor, crossing the Jumna at Fyzabad, and the Ganges at Hurdwar."[4] The general direction of the range is from north-west to south-east.

[4] Jameson, 195.

This extensive range, of recent formation, may consequently be considered to contain not only the saliferous deposits of Kala-Bagh and Pind Dadun Khan, but also those of Mundi, in the north-east of the Punjab. The salt mines have been long known, being mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery.[5] At the time of the visit of Burnes,[6] in 1832, the total quantity of salt raised in a year amounted to 80,000,000 pounds.

[5] ii. 100.
[6] Bokh. i. 55.

The elevation of the Salt Range is not considerable, and probably no summit attains the height of 2,500 feet above the sea.[7] Burnes[8] states that these mountains contain alum, antimony, and sulphur. Jacquemont,[9] Burnes,[1] and Wood,[2] obtained numerous specimens of coal from various parts of them.

[7] Id. i. 52. Jameson, 196. Jacquemont, v. 122.
[8] Bokh. i. 52.
[9] p. 113.
[1] Rep. on Coal, 78.
[2] Rep. on Coal, 86.

The Salt Range is remarkably barren:—"Vegetation is scanty, and the bold and bare precipices, some of which rise at once from the plain, present a forbidding aspect of desolation."[3] About lat. 32° 50′, long. 71° 40′, the Indus traverses this range, making its way down a deep, narrow, rocky channel, on the sides of which the salt-beds come to light. Those parts of the range which lie on the west side of the river are denominated by Macartney[4] the Salt-hills of Kala-Bagh or Karra-Bagh, from the name of the town where its geological structure is most fully exposed to view. Its appearance there is thus described by Elphinstone:—"As we passed beneath, we perceived windows and balconies at a great height, crowded with women and children. The road beyond was cut out of the solid salt at the foot of cliffs of that mineral, in some places more than 100 feet high above the river. The salt is hard, clear, and almost pure. It would be like crystal, were it not in some parts streaked and tinged with red. In some places salt-springs issue from the foot of the rocks, and leave the ground covered with a crust of the most brilliant whiteness. All the earth, particularly near the town, is almost blood-red, and this, with the strange and beautiful spectacle of the salt-rocks, and the Indus flowing in a deep and clear stream through

[3] Burnes, i. 52. Elph. Account of Caubul, 80. Jameson, 203.
[4] In Elph. 640.

lofty mountains past this extraordinary town, presented such a scene of wonder as is seldom to be witnessed."[5]

[5] Elph. Account of Caubul, 36, 37.

The rocks in this part of the range are—first, magnesian limestone; second, new red sandstone; third, fossiliferous sandstone; fourth, red clay and sandstone, containing coal and mineral sulphur, rock-salt, gypsum, brown and red iron-ore, and alum-slate.[6] The lower beds contain no organic remains, but the upper abound in them. The iron-ore is a red or brown hematite, so rich that in many places the needle of the compass becomes quite useless, even at a considerable distance from the rocks, owing to their being highly magnetic, from the quantity of iron which they contain. The sandstone abounds with the exuviæ of enormous animals, either saurians or sauroid fishes. Most of the torrents of the Salt Range carry down gold-dust in their sands, which are washed, in search of the precious deposit, in numerous places,[7] throughout the greater part of the year. The hills at Kala-Bagh contain great quantities of aluminous slate, from which alum is obtained at various manufactories in that town. The slate, well sprinkled with water, is laid in alternate strata with wood, until the pile reaches a height of from twenty-five to thirty feet; it is then lighted, and the combustion continued for about twelve hours, in which time the colour of the slate is converted from greyish black to dark red. This change of colour indicating that the process has been carried to a sufficient extent, the mass is thrown into a tank holding as much water as it is computed the alum is competent to saturate. After three days, the water, which becomes of a dark-red colour, is drawn off, mixed with a due proportion of potash, and boiled down, the residuum on cooling becoming a solid mass of alum. Dr. Jameson expatiates with the earnestness of sanguine excitement on the mineral wealth of the Salt Range, concluding in these terms:—"Such is a rapid account of the riches of this district; and there are few, if any, districts in the world where iron, gold, sulphur, salt, gypsum, limestone, saltpetre, and coal are met with in such quantity."

[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, p. 204—Jameson.

[7] Jameson, 212.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SALUR.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 58 miles N. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 18° 32′, long. 83° 16′.

SALWEEN.—The largest river in the Tenasserim provinces. Its source has never been visited by Europeans, but it appears

to take its rise about lat 27° 10′, long. 98° 57′, to the north of the Chinese province of Yunnan, where it is known by the name of Lookeang. It takes a southerly course, passing through the provinces of Laos and Siam, enters the British dominions at the confluence of the river Thon-khan, about lat. 18° 40′, and, after a long course, unites its waters with those of the Gyne and Attaran rivers, at Martaban, and enters the sea by two mouths, formed by the island of Belu. The northern mouth is in lat. 16° 25′, long. 97° 29′.

SAMANA.—A town of Sirhind, in the native state of Patialah, 16 miles S.W. from Patialah, and 34 miles S.W. by W. from Ambala. Lat. 30° 10′, long. 76° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAMANUGUR.—A town in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, 31 miles W. by S. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 50′, long. 91° 21′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAMARSEE, a river of Central India, rises in lat. 21° 50′, long. 77° 53′, in the territory of Nagpoor, and, flowing northwest for sixty miles, through Nagpoor and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, falls into the Nerbudda, in lat. 22° 46′, long. 77° 49′.

SAMB, in the British district of Seuni, territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpoor to the Nagpoor territory, 76 miles S. by E. of the former. Lat. 22° 5′, long. 80° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAMBHAM.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 49 miles N.N.E. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 18° 20′, long. 83° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAMBHUR LAKE,[1] * in Rajpootana, partly in the state of Jyepore, partly in that of Joudpore, lies on the western boundary of the former, and on the eastern of the latter. According to Boileau's map[2] of Northern Rajwara, it lies bewteen lat. 26° 52′—27°, long. 74° 49′—75° 18′; is twenty-two miles in length from east to west, six in breadth, and about fifty[3] in circuit; but in times of very great moisture the length is thirty miles, and the breadth ten miles. Those are the dimensions

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 23. As. Res. xviii. 36 —Hardie, Geol. of Central India.
[2] Accompanying Tour in Rajwara.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 199.

* Sambhar of Tassin; Sambhur of Busawun Lal;[1] called also Sacambhari.[2]

[1] Translated by Prinsep, 275.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 566 — Prinsep, Interpretation of Ancient Inscriptions; also As. Res. i. 380 —Jones, Inscriptions Translated; and vii. 180—Colebrooke, Translation of Inscriptions; also Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 141—Tod, Comments on a Sanscrit Inscription.

[4] Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 388.

[5] Irvine, Topog. of Ajmeer, 52.

[6] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 222.

[7] Jacquemont, vi. 388.

[8] Jacquemont, ut supra, 388.

[9] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part ii. 191.

[1] India Pol. Disp. 1 Nov. 1843.

during the periodical rains of autumn, when the saltness[4] of the water is much diminished; but during the hot and dry season[5] the greater* part of the water evaporates, and a great quantity of salt is found crystallized on the bottom of the lake. The salt is exposed to the sun, to be perfectly dried and hardened, and though at first of reddish[6] hue, becomes in the course of the process very clear and of fine flavour. The western part belongs[7] to the state of Joudpore, the eastern to that of Jyepore, and its produce is monopolized by those governments, which dispose of it on the spot, at the rate of a rupee, or two shillings, for a bullock-load of 375 pounds,[8] according to regulation. The revenue derived from the Jyepore division of the lake was placed[9] under British management, to defray the expenses incurred by the military operations in Shekhawutee, but was released[1] from sequestration upon the liquidation of the debt. The town of Sambhur is situate on the south bank of the lake. Lat. 26° 53′, long. 75° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAMBRANI.—A town in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, 37 miles N. of Soonda. Lat. 15° 14′, long. 74° 49′.

SAMBUL.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, 12 miles N.W. from Sirinagur. Lat. 34° 11′, long. 74° 47′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 112, 217.

SAMBURA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Balmeer to the city of Jodhpoor, and 58 miles E. of the former. It is situate three miles N. of the right bank of the Loonee, in a low swampy country, liable to be laid under water by the inundation of that river in the rainy season, when the road becomes heavy and difficult. Lat. 25° 55′, long. 72° 19′.

SAMER.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia, 20 miles N. by W. from Indoor, and 14 miles S. from Oojein. Lat. 22° 57′, long. 75° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 136.

SAMIWALA, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 22 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes

[1] Transacts. Geol. Soc. 2nd series, 148—Journ. from Delhi to Bombay.

* Fraser intimates[1] that the lake dries up; but this does not appear to be the case.

over a fertile country, much intersected by streams and water-courses. Lat. 29° 42′, long. 78° 18′.

SAMOT,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a considerable town on the route from Delhi to Mow, 143 miles[2] S.W. of former, 364 N.E. of latter. It is situate at the base of a fortified hill, and is surrounded by a rampart. Supplies are abundant, and it is provided with water from wells. Lat. 27° 13′, long. 75° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 145.

SAMPLUH, in the British district of Rohtuk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Hansee, and 30 miles N.W. of the former. Supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good in dry weather. Lat. 28° 46′, long. 76° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

SAMRA, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Agra to Jeypoor, 32 miles W. by S. of the former. Lat. 27° 5′, long. 77° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAMULCOTTAH,[1] in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, a town, with military cantonment, situate on the right side of a torrent which falls into the Bay of Bengal ten miles to the south-east. The torrent is devoid of water during a great part of the year, but in the wet season is full from bank to bank, though at all times fordable.[2] The cantonment is situate to the north-west of the village, and contains an area of about three-quarters of a mile in diameter. The barracks and sepoys' lines are stated to be judiciously placed, but the hospital is represented as in an objectionable situation, and the officers' houses are said to be badly arranged and badly built.

This place came into the possession of the East-India Company by cession from the Nizam, in 1766.

Elevation above the sea seventy feet; distance from Rajahmundry, E., 25 miles; Hydrabad, E., 245; Bangalore, N.E., 410; Ellore, N.E., 75; Madras, N., 300; Calcutta, S.W., 550. Lat. 17° 4′, long. 82° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 50.

SAMUREA, in the British district of Bareilly, division of Pillibheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoragurh, and 41 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the

Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

route is good; the country open, level, fertile, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 44′, long. 79° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SANAH.—A town in the British district of Mongheir, presidency of Bengal, 40 miles S. by W. of Mongheir. Lat. 24° 48′, long. 86° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

SANAULI,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 25 miles[2] S. of Ghazeepoor cantonment by water, 14 by land, 624 N.W. of Calcutta by water, or, taking the Sunderbund passage, 801. Lat. 25° 25′, long. 83° 28′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 296.

SANCHORI, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 132 miles S.W. of the former. It contains eighty-five houses, supplied with water from a tank and twelve wells. The surrounding country is level and bare, and the road in this part of the route firm and good. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 73° 25′.

SAN COOS RIVER.—The name given to the Coosy in the upper part of its course.—See COOSY.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SANDAH.—A town in the British district of Patna, presidency of Bengal, 19 miles S.S.W. of Patna. Lat. 25° 19′, long. 85° 8′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 296.

SANDAIRA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a town on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 144 miles S.W. of the former. It is abundantly supplied with water from wells. The soil of the surrounding country is gravelly and partially cultivated, the road firm and good. Lat. 25° 17′, long. 73° 17′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 234.

[3] Indian Recreations, ii. 396.

[4] Journal in India, i. 417.

SANDI,[1] in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route, by Shahabad, from Shahjehanpore to Lucknow, 85 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. Tennant,[3] who by a whimsical English corruption calls it Sandy Point, complains of "the bleak, desolate, and dreary aspect of the country; where you are constantly sinking at every step in loose sand, and blinded by showers of dust;" yet he admits, that where irrigation can be practised, good crops of grain could be produced. This tract must have much improved since that description was written (1799), as Heber,[4] who traversed it in 1824, says: "The country through which we passed to-day was extremely pretty, undulating, with scattered groves of tall trees, and some extensive lakes, which still showed a good deal of water. The

greater part of the space between the wood was in green wheat, but there were round the margins of the lake some tracts of brushwood, and beautiful silky jungle-grass, eight or ten feet high." Tennant, however, travelled through the country in the dry season, Heber a short time after the close of the rains. This last traveller describes the place itself at present, as "a poor little village," and its neighbourhood infested by a race of very bad character. In the driest season of the year the water of the lake totally evaporates, and its bed then becomes a luxuriant pasture; water is, however, at all times plentiful, and there is a bazar.[5] Lat. 27° 18′, long. 80° 1′.

[5] Garden, ut supra.

SANDOWAY.—A town in the British province of Arracan, presidency of Bengal, situate on the southern bank of a tide nullah, bearing the same name as the town, and distant ten miles from the sea. The town is comprised within a circular area, open on the east and west, where are the defiles through which the river flows. It contains about 500 houses, and was occupied by the British in 1825. The district of which this town is the chief place, forms one of the three divisions of Arracan; 176 miles S.S.E. of Arracan. Lat. of town 18° 25′, long. 94° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SANDWA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, 58 miles E. by S. from Beekaneer, and 93 miles N.N.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 45′, long. 74° 17′.

SANDY ISLAND.—A small island off the coast of Arracan, 80 miles N. of Cape Negrais. Lat. 17° 11′, long. 94° 31′.

SANEE, a river of Gurhwal, rises in lat. 30° 6′, long. 79° 12′, and flowing southerly for thirty miles, and north-west for thirty-two, falls into the Bhageerette river, in lat. 30° 4′, long. 78° 39′.

SANGAMOOLASA.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 77 miles N. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 18° 48′, long. 83° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SANGANEER,[1] in the territory of Oodeypore, a town on the route from Neemuch to Nusseerabad, 74[2] miles N. of former, 69 S. of latter. It is of considerable size, and is surrounded by a wall, and from the account of Garden,[2] its present state appears superior to that in which Tieffenthaler[3] describes it to have been eighty years ago, when all there was wretchedness and ruin. Lat. 25° 22′, long. 74° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 288.
[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 228.

SANGANEER.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, nine miles S. by W. from Jeypoor, and 78 miles E.N.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 49', long. 75° 53'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SANGAWARA,[1] in the raj or state of Banswara, in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Mow to Deesa, 136 miles N.W. of former, 165[2] S.E. of latter. It is the only place of any consequence[3] in the raj of Banswara, except the town of that name. Lat. 23° 37', long. 74° 5'.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 251.
[3] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 480.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SANGHEE.—A village in the British district of Rohtuk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 2', long. 76° 41'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SANGIM.—A town in the Portuguese district of Goa, territory of Bombay, 24 miles S.E. of Goa. Lat. 15° 13', long. 74° 13'.

SANGLEE.—One of the southern Mahratta jaghires, territory of Bombay. It consists of several detached portions, but the centre of the principal tract is in lat. 17° 28', long. 75° 30'. Sanglee yields an annual revenue of about 46,800*l*.[1] In 1846,[2] a sword was presented to Chintamun Row, chief of this territory, by the East-India Company, in testimony of their respect for his high character, and in acknowledgment of his unswerving fidelity and attachment to the British government during the Kolapore rebellion. Chintamun died a few years after, and arrangements have been made for the administration of the estate during the minority of the present chief.[3]

[1] Statistics of India, 30.
[2] Bombay Pol. Disp. 18 Feb. 1846.
[3] Id. 3 Nov. 1852.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SANGOD,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Kotah, a town on the route from Nusseerabad to Saugor, 153[2] miles S.E. of former, 197 N.W. of latter. It is a considerable place, with a bazar, and water and supplies are abundant. Distant from the city of Kota, S.E., 33 miles. Lat. 24° 55', long. 76° 20'.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 304.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SANGOLA.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 81 miles E. by S. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 26', long. 75° 16'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SANGOLEE.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 24 miles E.S.E. of Belgaum. Lat. 15° 44', long. 74° 54'.

SANGROOL.—A town in the native state of Kolapoor, territory of Bombay, 10 miles W.S.W. from Kolapoor, and 63 miles N.N.W. from Belgaum. Lat. 16° 40', long. 74° 10'.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 296.

SANGWA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on

the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 128 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 25° 32′, long. 73° 27′.

SANICHARA,[1] in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town situate four miles from the left bank of the Ghaghra, and as many from the right of the Koyane. It has a market,[2] but according to the report of Buchanan, made about forty years ago, "contains only sixty or seventy[3] houses, buried in thicket;" so that, allowing six persons to each house, the population cannot much exceed 400. Distant S.W. from Goruckpoor 25 miles. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 83°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. Append. 17.
[3] Id. ii. 376.

SANK,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, a small river rising about lat. 26° 3′, long. 77° 57′. It runs in a north-easterly direction, and falls into the Asun river on the right side, in lat. 26° 30′, long. 78° 16′, after a course of about forty-five miles, the whole of which is through the Gwalior territory. It is crossed thirty miles from its source, and in lat. 26° 28′, long. 78° 9′, by the route from Agra to Gwalior, and has[2] there "water shallow, bed stony and rough, right bank rather steep." At Nurabad, ten miles below, or north-east of the ford, it is crossed[3] by a bridge of seven arches, very well built of masonry.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 22.
[3] As. Res. vi. 15—Hunter, Narrat. of Journ. from Agra to Oujein.

SANKERRY DROOG.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 26 miles S.W. by W. of Salem. Lat. 11° 28′, long. 77° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SANKHA,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Calpee, and 18[2] miles E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 80° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.

SANSAR DHARA,[1] in the Dehra Dhoon, a remarkable spot, the romantic characteristics of which are thus described by an eye-witness:—"In the commencement of this day's march, we enjoyed a sight of uncommon beauty, which was rendered more striking by being concealed by a jutting point of rock till we approached very near, and ascended a little bank, when it burst suddenly on our view. It was a fall of water from an excavated bank, with a cave or grotto at each extremity, forming together an arch of about 100 feet in perpendicular height, with a subtended base of eighty or 100 yards. Through every part of the impending summit, the

[1] As. Res. xi. 466—Raper, Narrat. of Survey to Discover Sources of Ganges.

water oozed in drops, which fell in showers into a basin, whence it was carried by a small stream into the river below. The lofty trees and luxuriant shrubs which overhung the brow threw a partial shade over the picture, while the sun striking full upon the cascade, was reflected in the sparkling globules, giving a richness and brilliancy to the scene which words are incompetent to express. Upon an inspection of the grotto on the right, we were struck with new and more singular appearances. It is a cavern, about six feet in height, ten in depth, and fourteen or sixteen in length, and is a natural excavation, the walls and roof of which are of rock. The water filters through the top, from which pendent shoots like icicles are disposed in all the different stages of petrifaction. The small ramifications form variegated beds of moss, serving as conductors for the water when it first begins to crystallize; and from a tube or pipe, they become, by repeated incrustations, a firm consolidated mass. The various colours produced by the vegetation, changing with the different shades of light, give to the outer surface the appearance of mother-of-pearl; but when the petrifaction is complete, the inside has a great resemblance to alabaster." The water is very cold and clear, and probably contains much lime that is precipitated upon the various substances on which the shower falls. Sansar Dhara is by the superstitious Hindoos considered sacred[2] to Mahadeva, and, in consequence, visited by them in pilgrimage. It is within a dozen miles of the sanatory station of Mussouree and Landour. Lat. 30° 21′, long. 78° 6′.

[2] Skinner, Excursions in India, i. 221.

SANTIPORE.[1]—A town in the British district of Nuddea, presidency of Bengal, 56 miles N. of Calcutta. The town has long been famous for its learning.[2] Lat. 23° 14′, long. 88° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Cal. Rev. vi. 416.

SANTOO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the right bank of a branch of the Sookree river, and 84 miles S.S.W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 13′, long. 72° 38′.

SAONKEIRA.—A town in the native state of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, 21 miles E.S.E. from Baroda, and 84 miles N.E. by N. from Surat. Lat. 22° 10′, long. 73° 31′.

SAPE.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, 116 miles N. from Goalpara, and 141 miles E.N.E. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 48′, long. 90° 26′.

SARAHUN, or SERAN,[1] the summer residence of the rajah of Bussahir, is situate three miles from the left bank of the Sutluj. Its site is fine, being in a beautifully wooded[2] recess or amphitheatre, formed by the hills advancing round it in a semicircle behind, while in front they slope down to the Sutluj, beyond which the mountains of Kulu rise, barren, steep, and with snow-clad summits. The summits of the mountains round the town to the east and south are covered with snow until June, when the rainy season sets in, under the influence of which it melts away. The buildings of this town may be considered handsome, according to the humble standard of taste in this region. They are all in the Chinese style, with pent-roofs, balconies, and some beautifully-carved woodwork. The most remarkable building is a temple dedicated to the Hindoo goddess Kali, to whom, previously to the establishment of British supremacy, human sacrifices were here offered. The residence of the rajah is extensive, consisting of several houses. Sarahun is the limit of Brahminism towards the north, as none of that caste are established beyond it.[3] Elevation above the sea 7,246[4] feet. Lat. 31° 30′, long. 77° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 911—Hutton, Trip through Kunawur. Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 196.
[3] Lloyd, ut supra, i. 198.
[4] As. Res. xv. 413—Herbert, on Levels of the Sutluj.

SARANGPOOR,[1] in the district of Aldemau, a town on the river Tons (North-eastern), 110 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Its population is estimated by Butter[2] at 9,000. Lat. 26° 24′, long. 82° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 107, 140.

SARAOON, in the British district of Bhutteeana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Sirsuh to the Punjab, 62 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 30° 12′, long. 74° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SARAWAH.—A town in the British territory of Pegu, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 64 miles W. from Pegu. Lat. 17° 44′, long. 95° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SARAYAT,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village 50 miles N.W. of Goruckpore cantonment. It stands on a heap of the rubbish[2] of buildings attributed by tradition to the Tharus, an energetic race, formerly occupying[3] this district. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 82° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 398.
[3] Id. ii. 340.

SARDAH, or GHOGRA RIVER.—See Ghogra.

SARENDI,[1] in the district of Banswara, territory of Oude,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

a town near the right bank of the river Saee, 50 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Butter[2] estimates the population at 6,000, including 100 Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 81° 5′.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 140.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SARGAUM.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 53 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. 19° 43′, long. 72° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SARH, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town in the sub-division of Sulimpur, hence sometimes called Sarh Sulimpur. Lat. 26° 14′, long. 80° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms Doc.

SARHAT, in the British district of Beerbhoom, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Pachete to Monghyr, 45 miles N. of former, 80 S. of latter. Lat. 24° 16′, long. 86° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SARHENDI, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Agra to Kerowly, 29 miles S.W. by W. of the former. Lat. 26° 56′, long. 77° 46′.

SARHULL.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jhalawar, 27 miles E. by S. from Jhalra Patun, and 143 miles W.N.W. from Saugur. Lat. 24° 28′, long. 76° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 53.

SARSA, a small river, rises in the valley south of Subatoo, and in lat. 30° 54′, long. 77° 3′. It holds a north-westerly course through the Pinjor Doon, and, receiving several small feeders from the mountains of Hindoor, falls into the Sutlej near Kanoli, in lat. 31° 2′, long. 76° 38′, after a course of about thirty miles.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 16.

SARSAP,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a hill fort on the route from Agra to Neemuch, 145[2] miles S.W. of former. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 76° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SARSERREE.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 22 miles E. by N. of Belgaum. Lat. 15° 55′, long. 74° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SARUN.[1]—A British district under the presidency of Bengal, and named from the town of Sarun, its principal place. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the territory of Nepaul; on the east by the British district Tirhoot; on the south-west by the Ganges, dividing it from the British districts Patna and Shahabad, and the Ghaghra, dividing it from the British district Ghazeepore; and on the west by Goruckpoor.

It lies between lat. 25° 40′—27° 29′, long. 83° 55′—85° 30′; is 115 miles in length from north to south, and ninety in breadth. The area is 6,394 square miles.* It is throughout a very level tract, having no mountains, and scarcely any hills, or even undulations, but with a general inclination towards the south-east, as indicated by the flow of the rivers in that direction. The rivers and watercourses are very numerous, few tracts being better supplied in this respect. The Ganges, flowing south-east, forms the south-western boundary from the confluence of the Ghaghra to the confluence of the Gunduk. The other principal rivers by which the district is either traversed or bounded, are the Ghagra, Gunduk, and Bagmuttee.

The general elevation of the surface of the district is very moderate: that of the confluence of the Ganges and Gunduk, at the south-east angle, is about 200 feet above the sea; that of the north-east angle, and probably the most elevated part of the general surface of the country, is about 500 feet. The climate in the north-eastern division is unhealthy, in consequence of excessive moisture: in the south-eastern division of the district, the climate is better; and at the station of Chapra, on the left bank of the Ganges, is considered healthy, even for Europeans.

The principal products[2] are wheat, barley, rice, gram (Cicer arietinum), millet, maize, peas, and some other pulse, oil-seeds, hemp, opium, indigo, tobacco, cotton. The district in general affords an ample and fruitful field for the cultivation of sugar-cane.[3] The esculent vegetables of Europe in general thrive well during the cold season. The forests contain some fine timber-trees, of which the best is the sal (Shorea robusta); the Mimosa catechu is very abundant, and yields, in large quantities, the gum-catechu, or terra Japonica of trade. Manufactures are few, and of small note. The commerce of the district consists principally in the export of raw produce, of which the chief articles are timber, grain, sugar, tobacco, opium, indigo, and cotton. The most important import is culinary salt; the remainder is composed of silks, broad-cloths,

[2] Proceedings of Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, 1842, March, pp. 15, 16, 17.

[3] Report of Select Commit. of House of Commons on East-India Produce, 57.

* Sarun	2,612
Chumparun	3,782
	6,394

and a few other articles, regarded as luxuries amongst the natives, in general simple in their habits.

The principal towns—Sarun or Chupra, Bettiah, Revelgunj, Aliganj—are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 257.

The population is stated at 1,700,000, and it is said,[4] "with the exception of three Christian villages, and a few European settlers, consist exclusively of Hindoos and Mussulmans, in the proportion of six of the former to one of the latter."

[5] Ferishta, i. 178.

[6] Id. i. 192.

[7] Treaties and Grants from the Country Powers, 132, 133.

This district formed part of the kingdom of Magadha, the monarch of which is represented to have been paramount ruler of India long previously to the Christian era. On the overthrow,[5] in 1193, of the kingdom of Kunnouj, by Shahab-uddin Muhammad, king of Ghor, the victor, following up his success, subdued[6] the kingdom of Behar, of which Sarun formed part. Subsequently, in the early part of the sixteenth century, it was subdued by Baber, and in 1765 it was included in the grant of the Dewanny made to the East-India Company by Shah Alum, the padshah of Delhi.[7]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of Native States, 22.

SARUNGHUR.[1]—A town in the native state of Sarunghur, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 68 miles W. from Sumbulpoor, and 84 miles S.S.W. from Odeipoor. The native state of which this town is the chief place, contains an area of 799 square miles, and a population of 35,955.[2] Lat. 21° 30′, long. 82° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SARUNGKOT, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Swan river, 73 miles S.S.E. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 33° 5′, long. 72° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 180.

SARUNGPOOR,[1] in Malwa, in the territory of Dewas, a town on the route from Goona to Mow, 97 miles[2] S.W. of former, 88 N.E. of latter. It is situate on the right or east bank of the Kallee Sindh river, here crossed by ford; "bed 400 yards[2] wide; bottom of rock in ledges and sand; water shallow during the dry season." Distant N.E. from Oogein 55 miles. Lat. 23° 31′, long. 76° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SARWAPALLI.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 12 miles S. by W. of Nellore. Lat. 14° 17′, long. 80° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SARWUR.—A town in the British province of Sattara,

presidency of Bombay, 10 miles S.W. of Beejapoor. Lat. 16° 43′, long. 75° 41′.

SASA, a river of the Muttuck country, in Upper Assam, rises in lat. 27° 26′, long. 95° 16′, and flowing westerly for forty-five miles, falls into the Booree Dehing river in lat. 27° 15′, long. 94° 43′.

SASOOKHA.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, 110 miles N. from Goalpara, and 141 miles N.W. from Durrung. Lat. 27° 44′, long. 90° 40′.

SASOORAHULLY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, situate on the right bank of the Toonga river, and 138 miles N.W. by N. from Seringapatam. Lat. 14° 9′, long. 75° 45′.

SASPANEE, in the British territory of Saugur and Nurbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpoor to Nagpoor, 39 miles S.S.W. of the former. Lat. 22° 39′, long. 79° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SASRAN.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia, 42 miles S.W. by W. from Gwalior, and 70 miles W.N.W. from Jhansee. Lat. 25° 55′, long. 77° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SASSERAM,[1] in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Hazareebagh to Benares, 117 miles[2] N.W. of former, 72 S.E. of latter. It has a bazar, and is of considerable size; but the greater part of its extent is occupied by ruinous mosques and tombs of Mussulmans. The town has a few rude manufactures in hardware and jewellery, and there are many weavers, principally Mussulmans. There is an endowed school, supported by lands formerly granted for the purpose. The population is estimated by Jacquemont[3] at 10,000; but according to Buchanan,[4] the number of houses is 3,600; and assuming the usually-received average of inmates, the number of inhabitants would appear to be 18,000. Lat. 24° 57′, long. 84° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 166.
[3] iii. 319.
[4] i. 423.

SASSOOR.—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, 16 miles S.E. of Poonah. Lat. 18° 20′, long. 74° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SASUNEE,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Agra to the cantonment of Allygurh, and 14 miles[2] S. of the latter. It has a large bazar, and water and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good, the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

country well cultivated. In 1803,[3] the conduct of a refractory zemindar rendered necessary the employment of force for the reduction of the fortress, which was consequently attacked by the British, under General Lake, and captured, though not without severe loss on the part of the victors. Sasunee contains a population of 5,524.[4] Lat. 27° 42′, long. 78° 9′.

[3] Thorn, Mem. of War in Hindostan, 83.

[4] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 64.

SATA, or SETTA,[1] in Sinde, the greatest eastern branch of the Indus, or rather the continuation of the main stream, which formerly sent off to the west a large arm called the Buggaur.[2] This last, however, is now almost completely closed during the season when the river is low, becoming then little else than a succession of *dunds*, or fresh-water pools.[3] The Sata below the divarication is generally about 1,000 yards wide. It sends off, on the left or eastern side, two branches,—the Mull and Moutnee, once great streams, but now, during the dry season, shallow rivulets. At the time that Carless wrote, in 1837, the Hujamree and Kedywaree mouths, which gave exit to two other branches sent off by the Sata on the right side, were navigable; but in 1839 the Hujamree[4] mouth was closed by a great alteration in the course of the stream. Having thrown off these branches on the right and left side, the Sata, still the main stream of the Indus, and known in the lower part of its course by the names Munnejah and Wanyanee, falls into the Indian Ocean by the Kookewaree mouth, in lat. 24° 2′, long. 67° 32′.

[1] Carless, Official Survey of the Indus, 1.

[2] Burnes, iii. 228.

[3] Kennedy, i. 74.

[4] Id. 220.

SATAHUNG.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 102 miles W.N.W. from Khatmandoo, and 102 miles N. by E. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 28° 7′, long. 83° 44′.

SATAK.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, 160 miles E.S.E. from Sirinagur, and 100 miles N.E. from Kangra. Lat. 33° 8′, long. 77° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SATHEEKA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 53 miles N. by E. from Jodhpoor, and 97 miles W.N.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 2′, long. 73° 18′.

SATHWALY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, situate on the right bank of the Manjera river, and 64 miles N.W. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 9′, long. 78° 3′.

SATIGHAT.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Marachangdi river, and 70 miles W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 46′, long. 84° 10′.

SATKOONEEA.—A town in the British district of Chittagong, presidency of Bengal, 27 miles S.E. of Chittagong. Lat. 22° 1′, long. 92° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SATPOORA,[1] in territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a small town on a tributary of the Nerbudda, 75 miles S.E. of Indore. It gives name to a range of mountains,[2] which, running east and west, divides the valley of the Taptee from that of the Nerbudda. This range may be considered as extending between lat. 21°—22°, from long. 73° 40′ to long. 78°, where it becomes confounded with the Vindhya range. The south declivity towards the Taptee is abrupt,[3] the north towards the Nerbudda very gentle. Its elevation does not appear to have been accurately determined. Aseergurh, one of its summits, is probably about 1,200 feet above the sea. Fraser, an eye-witness, estimates[4] the elevation of the highest points at about 2,500 feet above the sea. "The Satpoora[4] differ extremely in appearance from the Vindhya mountains, being bold and romantic in the outlines, rising into lofty peaks, and swelling into shapes that would induce the beholder from a distance to consider them as primitive." They, however, consist of amygdaloid and greenstone, and on the summits, of overlying trap,[5] and are altogether of volcanic formation. Satpoora is in lat. 21° 48′, long. 76° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Central India, i. 13-16; ii 513. De la Hoste, on the Nerbudda River, in Journ. of Geog. Soc. Bombay, 60. Jacquemont, Voyage, vi. 472.
[3] Jacquemont, vi. 472.
[4] Transacts. Geol. Soc. 2nd series, vol. i 157—Fraser, Journ. from Delhi to Bombay.
[5] Id. 2nd series, vol. v. 539—Malcolmson, on the Fossils of Eastern Portion of Basaltic District of India.

SATTARA,[1] so denominated from the fort of that name, is a British province within the presidency of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by the British collectorate of Poona; on the north-east and east by that of Sholapore; on the south by the collectorate of Belgaum, the southern Mahratta jaghires, and the state of Colapore; and on the west by the collectorates of Rutnagherry and Tannah. It lies between lat. 16° 22′—18° 32′, long. 73° 24′—76° 25′; is 215 miles in length from south-east to north-west, and ninety in breadth: the area is about 10,222 square[2] miles. The culminating range of the Siadri Mountains, or Western Ghauts, extend along its west frontier for about ninety miles, separating it from the Concan. Those mountains, which rise so precipitously on the west side, or towards the Concan, have a more gradual declivity on the Deccan side, or towards the east; and in that direction, though the surface is generally very rugged, and diversified by many considerable ranges and isolated mountains, it sinks gradually

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

to the plains of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam. All the streams hold a south-easterly direction, and ultimately joining the Kistna, which rises in this territory, are conveyed by the channel of that great river to the Bay of Bengal. Of the remaining rivers, the chief is the Neera. In addition to the Kistna and the Neera, are the Mar, the Yena, the Nandhur, the Yerla, the Wurna, and the Quina, over which last-mentioned river a bridge is about to be constructed.[3]

[3] Bengal Public Disp. 1 March, 1854.

The climate of the higher parts in the west of this territory is characterized by extreme moisture, the annual fall of rain exceeding that registered in many other places, and having been known to amount to nearly 300[4] inches in the year. On the eastern declivity of the Ghats in the Deccan, and in the lower parts still farther east, "the rains[5] are light, uncertain, and in all years barely sufficient for the wants of the husbandman; and a slight failure occasions much distress." The mean annual fall of rain in the less-elevated parts is stated[6] not to exceed twenty-three and a half inches. In the upper parts of the Ghats, the heat is much moderated by the elevation; the mean annual temperature being 66°. April is found to be the hottest month, the mean temperature being 74°; the extreme maximum also occurred in the same month, reaching, in 1836, 90°. In the Deccan, at an elevation of 1,700[7] or 1,800 feet, the maximum temperature of the whole year is stated to be 94°, the minimum 37°. In the upper part of the Ghats, the monsoons during autumn are violent in the extreme; in the less-elevated parts eastward of the Ghats, they are in general scarcely felt, though the extreme east is sometimes slightly visited by the monsoon from the north-east, or that from the Coromandel coast. The climate is considered very salubrious.

[4] Murray, ut supra, 106, Trans. Med. and Phys. Soc. Bombay, i. 1838.
[5] Philosophical Trans 1835, p. 186—Sykes, on Meteorology of Deccan.
[6] Sykes, 187.
[7] Sykes, ut supra, 205.

With respect to the zoology of this part of the Deccan, there have been no attempts at scientific statements in which any just confidence can be placed.

The great majority of the population is Mahratta; and this part of India appears from time immemorial* to have been the head-quarters of that race, which held the widely-extended region of Maharashtra. The first intimation deserving notice

* Wilson, indeed, as quoted in Elphinstone,[1] says, "All the traditions and records of the peninsula recognise in every part of it a period when the natives were not Hindoos."

[1] Hist. of India, i. 416.

respecting this race, occurs as early as the year 77, when a ruler named Salivahana extended his sway over a wide tract. His empire was probably in the Deccan, where his name is still known, and his era still that in ordinary use. Towards the close of the thirteenth century, the Mahratta country was invaded by the Mussulmans from Delhi. Neither from the records which the Mussulman writers have left us, nor from the knowledge subsequently acquired of the position and circumstances of the Mahrattas, is there any reason to conclude that they had then at any time been united under one great monarchy,[8] or that they had ever been distinguished in literature or civilization. The cave-temples are the sole monuments of their earlier existence; and until the rise of Sevajee, they make no figure in history. Of the present population, the Brahminist Mahrattas form the most influential portion, except as far as they are coerced by the British authorities. They are described as "an intriguing,[9] lying, licentious, corrupt, and unprincipled race of people;" and it is added, that, "when in power, they are coolly unfeeling and systematically oppressive, and now generally discontented, and only restrained by fear from being treasonable and treacherous." "They are superstitious, and narrow in their attachment to their caste to a degree that has no example elsewhere; but they are mild, patient, intelligent on many subjects, even liberal and enlightened, and though regardless of sufferings which they indirectly produce, they are naturally very averse to cruelty and bloodshed; there are among them many instances of decent and respectable lives, although they are generally supple and insincere. The Mahratta chiefs while in power, and especially while with armies, are generally coarse, ignorant, rapacious, and oppressive. Those settled in their own country, and unconnected with courts and armies, bear a much better character, being sober, industrious, and encouragers of agriculture. It must indeed be remembered, both of this class and of the Brahmins, that we see the very worst of the whole, and that it is among those at a distance from the seat of government that we are to look for any virtue that may exist in the nation. The Mahratta soldiery love war, as affording opportunities for rapine in an enemy's country, and marauding in a friend's. In battle, they seem to have been always the same dastardly race; but they are active,

8 Elphinstone, ut supra, i. 433.

9 Elphinstone, Report on the Territories Ceded by the Peishwa, in Selection of Papers from Records at the East-India House, 1826, iv. 142.

hardy, vigilant, patient of fatigue and privations, and though timid in action, they show great boldness and enterprise in their incursions into distant countries; and on all occasions they appear to have the greatest confidence in their horses, though little or none in their swords. Their plan in a campaign is to avoid general engagements, to ravage their enemy's countries, and to cut up convoys and detachments; in an action, it is to disperse when attacked, and to return to the charge when the enemy has broken, to plunder. By these means they are enabled to prevail against better troops than themselves." Their martial prowess has, however, been effectually prostrated by the decisive success of the British arms against them. "Taking the whole as a nation," it is said, "they will be found inferior to their Mahomedan neighbours in knowledge and civilization, in spirit, in generosity, and, perhaps, in courage; but less tainted with pride, insolence, tyranny, effeminacy, and debauchery; less violent, less bigoted, and (except while in armies on foreign service) more peaceable, mild, and humane."[1] Their claim, however, to the last-mentioned quality appears very questionable. In the hills adjoining the Ghats southward of Sattara, there are a considerable number of Ramooses, a predatory tribe, in physical aspect resembling the Bheels, but more subdued and civilized. They have no language of their own, and in dress and manners are more like the Mahrattas. The total population of Sattara has been returned at 1,005,771, which affords ninety to the square mile. Such assumed density may be regarded as ample for a mountainous tract, in general barren, and subject to frequently-recurring droughts. The principal towns—Sattara the capital, Punderpoor, and Beejapoor—are noticed under their respective names.

At the time of the settlement of the country, after the overthrow of the Peishwa and the elevation of the rajah, in 1819, the revenue of the raj was "estimated at 13,75,000[2] rupees of direct revenue, and about 3,00,000 rupees enjoyed by jagheerdars, besides 3,00,000 of alienations." The British military force in the country (July, 1848) consisted of a small detachment of troops, amounting to thirty-six men, taken from the Poona division of Bombay army, and under the command of a European officer.

[1] Elphinstone, ut supra, 143.

[2] Selection of Papers from Records at the East-India House, 1826, iv. 149.

During the administration of the country by the late rajah, a good carriage-road had been made from Sattara to Mahabulishwar, a distance of thirty[3] miles, which was continued for twenty-seven miles to Mahar, on the navigable river Savitree. There was also a good road continued from the Neera bridge to Sattara, thus completing the communication between that city and Poona. Since the lapse of the territory to the British, many excellent roads have been added. Among them may be noticed one connecting Beejapore with Sattara; another from the town of Kurar, over the Koombarlee Ghaut, to the Concan; a third over the Pusurnee Ghaut, between the town of Waee and Malcolm Peth, on the Mahabulishwar Hills.[4]

Sevajee, who founded the state of Sattara and the Mahratta confederation, was the second son of Shahjee, a Mahratta leader[5] of some note, under the Nizam Shah dynasty of Admednuggur, and subsequently under that of Beejapoor. Sevajee began his predatory career[6] about 1644, and in 1646 acquired his first stronghold, the hill-fort of Torna, by the treachery of the governor holding it on the part of the king of Beejapoor, against whom he, in 1648, openly revolted. From that time his course of successful aggression against both Aurungzebe, then king of Delhi, and the king of Beejapoor was rapid. In 1659 he, in person, assassinated the general of the army of Beejapoor, and attacked the forces, which, thus surprised and deprived of a leader, were for the most part slain, the Mahrattas among the survivors entering the service of their conqueror. In 1662 he had acquired a tract of country 250 miles in length northwards from Goa, and at its widest part 100 miles in breadth; and "in this[7] small territory the hardiness and predatory habits of his soldiers enabled him to maintain an army of 7,000 horse and 50,000 foot." In 1664 he extended his predatory expeditions so far that he plundered[8] the rich city of Surat, and with his spoil returned unmolested to his fastnesses. In 1665 he collected a fleet, and commenced a course of piratical depredations against the Mussulmans, who were especially enraged by the capture[9] of the ships which, according to annual usage, were conveying pilgrims from India to the Red Sea. In the same year, however, Sevajee accepted service in the army of Aurungzebe, by whom he was soon after placed in confinement. From this durance he escaped, and returned to his

[3] Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Bombay, i. 1838—Murray, on the Mahabulishwar Hills.

[4] Bombay Public Disp. 16 Nov. 1853.

[5] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 89. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 424.

[6] Duff, i. 107. Elphinstone, ii. 425.

[7] Elphinstone, ii. 434.

[8] Id. ii. 437.

[9] Id. ii. 438.

fastness at Raeegurh, after an absence of nearly a year. He there became so formidable, that Aurungzebe admitted him to terms, or rather concluded with him a treaty, by which he was acknowledged as jaghirdar or subordinate proprietor of a territory much larger than that which he had formerly held. An attempt, made by order of Aurungzebe, to seize Sevajee, caused him to recommence hostilities, in which he was eminently successful, ravaging to a great extent the territories of the sovereign of Delhi, exacting[1] the chouth or black-mail of a fourth of the revenues from such districts as were spared, and in a field action defeating an army of 20,000 men. In rivalry of the king of Delhi, he was, in 1675, crowned at Raeegurh, with great splendour, adopting, in all their extent, the ceremonies[2] used by that gorgeous court on such occasions. He soon after marched towards the Coromandel coast, and, passing by Madras, took the strong fort of Jinji, one of the possessions of Beejapoor; but in the midst of his triumphs and greatness he was cut off by illness,[3] in 1680, in the fifty-third year of his age. His son Sambajee succeeded to his possessions, but being devoid of talent, energy, and perseverance, and becoming incompetent from drunkenness and debauchery, was, in 1688, made prisoner[4] by the Moguls, and in the following year cruelly put to death, by order of Aurungzebe. Notwithstanding, however, all the talents, resources, and perseverance of the emperor, the Mussulman cause rapidly waned, and that of the Mahrattas prospered: they "seemed[5] to multiply as the Mogul armies decayed. After reducing the Deccan to a desert, they had spread over Malwa, and made a powerful inroad into Guzerat, leaving their traces everywhere, in pillaged towns, ravaged fields, and smoking villages." Aurungzebe, after many campaigns, in which he vainly attempted to retrieve his sinking affairs, died in 1707, at Ahmednugur, whither he had with difficulty led the shattered relics of his ruined host. The rapid decay of the kingdom of Delhi accelerated the progress of the Mahratta power: the officers of the king "left in charge[6] of the Deccan, first faintly opposed and then conciliated the Mahrattas; a truce was concluded about 1710, by which they yielded the chouth; and this, or the confirmation of the agreement, together with a formal grant of their territorial possessions by the emperor (Padshah) in 1719, may be considered as

[1] Elphinstone, ii. 449, 450.

[2] Id. ii. 469.

[3] Id. ii. 474.

[4] Id. ii. 486-488. Duff, i. 348.

[5] Elphinstone, ii. 509.

[6] Elphinstone, Report on Countries Conquered from the Peishwa, 145.

the final establishment of the Mahratta government, after a struggle of at least sixty years." The office of Peishwa, "leader" or "prime minister" of the Mahratta empire, had always been a place of importance, and Balajee Rao, who attained that dignity,[7] succeeded in 1749 in engrossing[8] the whole powers of the state. Thenceforward the descendants of Sevajee were mere pensioned captives. From that humiliating state Pertaub Singh, the titular rajah, was released in 1818, when the army of the Peishwa, in its rapid flight, was surprised and routed by a British force at Ashti. On that occasion[9] the rajah, with his mother and brothers, were rescued and set at liberty, after the family had been nearly seventy years in durance. To the rajah was assigned the territory of Sattara, producing[1] an annual revenue of 137,500*l*., besides jaghires or feudal grants, and other alienations from the rent-roll, making in the aggregate about 200,000*l*. for the gross annual income of the raj. The sovereignty of the territory thus assigned was to be held[2] by the rajah, "in subordinate co-operation with the British government," which engaged to defend the rajah's territories, and give him protection from all injury and aggression. The Mahratta prince having been always retained in a state of pupilage, it was apprehended that to invest him at once with the full measure of power which he was ultimately to enjoy, might be mischievous; the following stipulation therefore formed part of the treaty:—"The rajah shall ultimately have the entire management of the country now ceded to him; but as it is necessary, on account of the recent conquests of the country, that it should at first be governed with particular care and prudence, the administration for the present will remain in the hands of the British political agent. That officer will, however, conduct the government in the rajah's name, and in consultation with his highness; and in proportion as his highness and his officers shall acquire experience, and evince their ability to govern the country, the British government will gradually transfer the whole administration into their hands. He will, however, at all times attend, as above agreed, to the advice which the British political agent shall offer him for the good of his state, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity." The management of the raj remained with the British political agent until April, 1822; and an official report of that

7 Duff, ii. 4.
8 Id. ii. 39.
9 Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, iv. 502. Duff, iii. 444, 445. Blacker, Mem. of War in India, 251.
1 Prinsep, Hist. of Transacts. in India, ii. 384.
2 Treaties with Native Powers, xcv. dated Sept. 1819.

chieftain in 1673, and made the seat of government by his successors in 1698. In 1700, being besieged by Aurunzgebe in person, it was taken[1] by blockade after a vigorous resistance of about two months. In 1705 it was retaken[2] by the Mahrattas by stratagem; and during the ascendancy of the Peishwa, was used ostensibly as the state residence, but actually as the prison of the rajah. After the deposal of the Peishwa, the titular rajah continued to reside here, under the protection and control of the British authorities, till the race of Sevajee failed, by the death of his last descendant in 1848. A new church has been erected in the town by the British government.[3] Distance from Bombay, S.E., 115 miles; from Poonah, S., 55. Lat. 17° 45′, long. 74° 4′.

[1] Duff, i. 395.
[2] Id. i. 407.
[3] Bombay Eccles. Disp. 2 Feb. 1853.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SATTAVADE.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 33 miles N.W. of Madras. Lat. 13° 27′, long. 80° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SATTENAPATTI.—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 21 miles W.N.W. of Guntoor. Lat. 16° 25′, long. 80° 12′.

SATTENWARREE,[1] in the territory of Bhopal, a fort on the northern frontier, towards the Gwalior territory. In 1818, it was held by a garrison on the part of the rajah of Nagpoor or Berar, and on the 8th of June was invested[2] by a British force under Major Lamb, and on the 9th, the rampart having been breached, an attempt was made to storm, but the advancing party was received with so destructive a fire, that thirty-two men of those near the head of the advancing column were unhappily cut down. The rear thereupon fled in panic to seek shelter, and were of necessity followed by the rest. All efforts to bring the men to renew the attack were unsuccessful, and under cover of darkness the party retired from the spot, having suffered the loss of eighty-six of their number in killed and wounded. On the following night, however, the garrison evacuated the fort, somewhere about half their number effecting their escape, the remainder being killed or made prisoners. Sattenwarree appears to have been granted with other possessions by treaty[3] of 1818 by the British government to the nawaub of Bhopal, "in order to mark its approbation of his conduct, and to enable him to maintain the stipulated contin-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Blacker, Mem. of the Operations of the British Army in India, 345.
[3] Treaties with the Native Powers, 635.

gent." Distant N.W. of Bhopal 30 miles, N.E. of Oojein 95. Lat. 23° 36′, long. 77° 10′.

SATTIYAMANGALAM.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 40 miles N.N.E. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 11° 30′, long. 77° 18′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SATULA, in the British hill state of Kotgurh, a village on a mountain rising steeply over the left bank of the Sutlej. Elevation above the sea 6,771 feet. Lat. 31° 19′, long. 77° 31′. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

SAUBIE NULLA.—A river rising in lat. 27° 12′, long. 76° 19′, and, flowing in a northerly direction for eighty miles through Alwar and Kot Kassim, and for thirty through the British district of Goorgaon and the native territory of Jhujhur, falls into the Hansoutee river on the right side, in lat. 28° 28′, long. 76° 38′.

SAUCKRA.—A town on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in the British district of Sumbulpoor, 84 miles W. by S. of Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 19′, long. 82° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAUDERVEIL.—A town of Bombay, in the territory of the Daung rajahs, 50 miles E. by S. from Surat, and 66 miles N.W. by W. from Malligaum. Lat. 21°, long. 73° 37′.

SAUEELA.—A town in the native state of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, 42 miles E.N.E. from Rajkote, and 83 miles W.S.W. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 31′, long. 71° 25′.

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.—The country thus designated comprises an extensive tract, bounded on the north by Bundelcund and the British districts of Banda, Allahabad, and Mirzapore; on the east by Mirzapore and Korea; on the south by the territory of Nagpore or Berar, and the territory of the Nizam; and on the west by the territory of Gwalior, or the possessions of the Scindia family, and the territory of Bhopal. It lies between lat. 21° 16′ and 25° 15′, long. 76° 53′ and 82° 51′; is 380 miles in length from east to west, and 190 in breadth from north to south, and has an area of 32,114[1] square miles. Within these boundaries are comprehended the independent state of Rewah, whose rajah is bound to the British government by a treaty of alliance. The other native chieftains are mere feudatories of the East-India Company, under whose grants they hold their possessions; within

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

which, however, they exercise all the powers of government, subject to the interference, when necessary, of the paramount authority. Of the petty states thus situate, there are four—Kotee, Myhir, Oocheyra, and Sohawul; but the larger portion of the country known as the Saugor and Nerbudda territory is directly British. This portion comprises the districts of Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshungabad, Seoni, Dumoh, Nursingpoor, Baitool, Ramghur, and Sohajpore. Its outline is very irregular, but it may be described generally as extending from lat. 21° 16′ to 24° 30′, and from long. 76° 53′ to 82° 15′, and comprehending an area of about 20,000 square miles.

The Saugor and Nerbudda is, with little exception, a considerably elevated tract, its limits embracing a portion of the ranges of the Vindhya and of the Mahadeo Mountains. The eastern part is an elevated table-land, having at its south-eastern angle the summit of Amarakantak, 3,463[2] feet above the sea, but declining towards the west into the more depressed tract called the valley of the Nerbudda; that great river holding its course along it westward towards the Indian Ocean. The Mahadeo Mountains form the southern inclosing range of this valley; the Vindhya, the northern. At the distance of about thirty miles south of the Nerbudda, the culminating ridge of the Mahadeo Mountains forms the line of water-heads, dividing the streams flowing northward towards the Nerbudda from those flowing southward and south-eastward towards the Godavery. The Mahadeo range appears to have an average elevation of about 2,000 feet above the sea; one summit is judged to rise as high as 2,500, and two or three others are vaguely conjectured to have a still greater altitude. The elevation above the sea of the Vindhya forming the northern inclosing range of the valley of the Nerbudda, is but moderate. This range is little more than the southern brow of a sort of plateau, of very irregular surface, but for the most part declining northward, and sending off numerous streams in that direction. Few elevations exceed 2,000 feet; that of the Residency at Saugor, one of the most considerable ascertained, is only 2,050.[3] Down this declivity, towards the north and north-east, flow the numerous feeders of the Betwa, the Cane, the Tons, and many others in their course towards the Jumna and the Ganges. The Sone, rising[4] two or three miles east of the

[2] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 8.

[3] As. Res. xviii. 42—Franklin, Geol. of Bundelcund.

[4] As. Res. vii. 102—Blunt, Journ. from Chunargurh to Yertnagoodum. Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 298.

source of the Nerbudda, flows eastward; the Taptee, rising in the Mahadeo range, in the south-west of the territory, flowing westward, holds a course parallel to the Nerbudda, but on an average fifty miles more to the southward, and, like that river, it falls into the Arabian Sea. This remarkable table-land, or rather group of contiguous hilltops, though of no great elevation, and more remote from the ocean than most other parts of Hindostan, sends forth several rivers of great magnitude, and numerous tributary streams of less importance. Perhaps the lowest part in the territory is Garrehs, on the Cane, at the point of its departure from this district, where it passes into Bundelcund. The estimated elevation of that point is 1,131[5] feet. The general aspect of the undulating table-land, extending northwards from the northern brow of the valley of the Nerbudda, is very pleasing, being "for the most[6] part abundantly supplied with hill and dale; valleys with their rushing streams; forests of considerable extent and density, and, in fact, every desirable variety of surface." The geology of the eastern part, towards Amarakantak, appears to have been very slenderly explored; but the scanty intimations given on the subject seem to show that the rock formation is generally sandstone, in many places overlaid with a rich mould, producing luxuriant vegetation. The lands "in the[7] immediate vicinity of Amarakantak, within a range of thirty or forty miles, are in particular of surpassing beauty and richness, presenting noble plains of the most fertile virgin soil, wholly unbroken by forest, but adorned here and there by small picturesque ranges of hills." From this tract the sandstone extends westward, forming the table-land bounding the valley of the Nerbudda on the north, and is intermixed[8] with red marl, slate, and limestone. West of Pathariya, and about long. 79°, commences the volcanic tract, extending over the north-western part[9] of the district, about the town of Saugor, which is situate on its highest part. This elevated tract of trap, with that of sandstone farther east, may be considered to belong to the great Vindhya range, which stretches across a great part of Hindostan from east to west. The southern part of the territory forms a portion of the Mahadeo and Satpura ranges, in which also trap[1] predominates. In some places, granite, quartz, mica, schist, and other primitive formations, appear through

[5] As. Res. xviii. 42—Franklin, Geol. of Bundelcund.

[6] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 321.

[7] Id. 325.

[8] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 478—Everest, Geol. Remarks between Mirzapur and Sagar.

[9] Everest, ut supra, 479-480. As. Res. xviii. 47, 81. Id. 29—Franklin, on Geology of Bundelcund. Dangerfield, in Appendix to Malcolm's Central India, ii. 328.

[1] As. Res. xviii. 14—Calder, Geol. of India. Journ As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 71—Finnis, Geol. of Hoshungabad.

the overlying trap or sandstone, as at Jubbulpore, where granite[2] and syenite occur in considerable quantities; and in the vicinity of Baitool, in the south-west, where quartz and mica-schist abound. The great valley of the Nerbudda is principally of alluvial formation, intermixed with sandstone, coarse conglomerate, limestone, dolomite or magnesian limestone, mica-slate, schists, clay-slate, and laterite. The mineral productions do not present many varieties, but they are highly important, consisting principally of iron and of coal. Iron-ore is found to the north-eastward of Sohagpoor and the eastward of the river Sone, but the most important site is a tract extending from twenty to thirty miles north-east of Jubbulpore, where it is largely raised and smelted. A considerable quantity is manufactured at Pannagar, Bareilly, and some other places in this district. At Tendukheri also, fifty miles south of Saugor, and ten miles north of the right bank of the Nerbudda, is abundance of iron-ore of excellent quality, which has been fully tested, as it is the material used in the construction of the excellent suspension-bridge[3] over the Beosi, near the town of Saugor. The inexhaustible supply of iron-ore is the more important from there being abundance of excellent coal at many places in the vicinity; as in the Riwan[4] pergunnah of Chandia-Kanria, which adjoins Kumbi on the north-east; and again in the Hoshungabad[5] district, on the south bank of the Nerbudda; also about seven or eight miles below Jubbulpore,[5] and at Sohagpore,[5] on the left bank of the Sone. Limestone abounds in many places, and the sandstone of the northern part of the district is remarkably fine-grained, strong, and may be quarried of any scantling desired. Little mention appears to be made of any other mineral produce in this district.

The climate appears to be better adapted to European constitutions than Bengal, or the greater part of the provinces bordering on the Ganges and the Jumna.

In the parts of the district where the volcanic formation prevails, the soil, a disintegrated trap, is remarkably fertile, producing almost every kind of crop.[6] In the sandstone tracts and the alluvial soils of the valley of the Nerbudda, wherever there is an adequate supply of water, rice is very successfully and extensively cultivated. Into the midst of that crop, "as the rains approach their termination, the seeds of various

[2] As. Res. xviii. 33—Franklin, ut supra.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, pp. 538, 542. Id. 1844, p. vii.

[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. 328.

[5] Report of Committee on Coal and Mineral Resources, Calcutta, 1841, p. 73.

[6] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 326.

descriptions of leguminous crops are scattered, which spring up and ripen after the rice crop has been cut, thus yielding two crops per annum, with but one ploughing. In regard to timber, the Saugor and Nerbudda territory seems to have shared in the great destruction of trees, which, within a few years, has taken place in many adjacent parts of India. The consequences of this it has been sought to remedy by holding out encouragement[7] to planting.

[7] Revenue Disp. to India, dated 28 Nov. 1849.

Neat cattle are reared in great numbers, the larger and better kinds principally to supply oxen for draught, the small indigenous Gondi cow for milk, for which purpose it is well adapted. Buffaloes are also bred to a considerable extent for the purpose of the dairy. The breeding of horses is little attended to, and those bred are by no means remarkable for their good qualities; but, as in the contiguous territory of Bhopal, similar in physical circumstances, excellent horses are reared, probably a due degree of care and judgment would command the like success in this district. Sheep receive little attention, though there is abundance of pasture well suited to them.

Wild animals are numerous. The ravages of the wolf appear to be particularly dreaded, as may be inferred from a recent renewal[8] of the practice of encouraging the destruction of the animal by pecuniary reward.

[8] Judicial Disp. to India, dated 5 Dec. 1849.

Manufactures are few and insignificant, being restricted in a great degree to those required for the use of the mass of the population; such as weaving, shoemaking, carpentry, and smithery. Good paper is made about Saugor and Jubbulpoor; iron is worked at Bareilly and Kutungi, chiefly for guns, for which there is great demand among the wild tribes to the east and south-east. At Mandla, iron and brass are worked to a considerable degree of excellence, which is accounted for from the fact of the manufactories having been originally founded by a European deserter. Goldsmiths' work is executed at Saugor in great perfection,[9] especially gold chains, usually called rose-chains.

[9] Spry, Modern India, ii. 59.

A considerable portion of the population appear to be of the stock of the Ghonds, perhaps the aboriginal[1] race of this part of India. Some of the Ghond tribes are nearly in what is called a state of nature,[2] lurking in the gloomiest recesses of

[1] Jenkins, Survey of Nagpore, 28.

[2] As. Res. vii. 96, 97, 116—Blunt, Narrative of a Route from Chunargurh to Yertnagoodum

the thickest forests, and subsisting for the most part on wild roots and fruits, wild honey, and game, which they kill with their arrows. It is even alleged that they are cannibals, cutting the throats[3] of such of their number as they consider irrecoverably ill, and devouring their bodies. However this may be, it is beyond doubt that they offer human sacrifices to their idols.[4] Notwithstanding their barbarism, they are, however, allowed to class themselves under the second caste of Hindoos. Allied in origin and habits to these savages are the Koles, Palis, and Pauwars, inhabiting the eastern part of the district. The remaining Hindoo population are Brahmins, Bundelas, various tribes of Rajpoots, and Mahrattas. The Mussulman population, consisting of Patans and others, is not inconsiderable. This territory, belonging to what are called the non-regulation provinces, the statistical information regarding it is somewhat loose; but under the names of the several districts Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshungabad, Seonee, Dumoh, Nursingpore, and Baitool, will be found such as is available.

[3] Spry, Modern India, ii. 145.

[4] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 28.

The British territory is under the superintendence of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces.[5]

[5] India Pol. Disp. 4 May, 1853.

The principal towns are Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshungabad, Seoni, Baitool, Sohajpur, Belhary, Mandla, Dumoh and Dhamouni.

The principal routes are,—1. From north to south, from Agra to Saugor, and thence to Nagpore; 2. from north-east to south-west, from Allahabad to Saugor, and thence through Hoshungabad to Aseergurh; 3. from north-east to south-west, from Allahabad, through Bellary and Garwara, to Nagpore; 4. from east to west, from Jubbulpore through Garwara, to Mhow; 5. from north-east to south-west, from Kalpi, through Saugor, to Mhow; 6. from north-west to south-east, from Nusseerabad, through Saugor, to Garwara; 7. from north-west to south-east, from Saugor to Jubbulpore.

Of the earlier history of this territory little is known: it was probably long ruled by princes of the Ghond[6] race. It seems to have been at least partially[7] conquered by Akbar, about the year 1599. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, this tract became nominally subject to the Peishwa; but in the latter part of the eighteenth century,[8] Raghojee

[6] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 30, 31.

[7] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 267.

[8] Jenkins 118.

Bhonsla, rajah of Berar or Nagpore, having received from that potentate grants of the greater part of the territory, made himself master of it. In 1818 this portion was ceded to the British government, in commutation of subsidy and contingent stipulated for by the treaty of 1816; and the cession was confirmed by the treaty of 1826. The claims of the Peishwa in Saugor had been previously surrendered, being included in the "rights, interests, and pretensions, feudal, territorial, and pecuniary," ceded by that prince to the East-India Company, under the thirteenth article of the treaty of 1817. Serious disturbances continued in several portions of these provinces after the termination of the Affghan war, which it was found necessary to quell by concentrating a military force in the disaffected territory.[9]

[9] India Pol. Disp. 2 Oct. 1844.

SAUGOR,[1]* the principal place of the British district of the same name, is situate in a hilly tract,[2] considerably elevated above the surrounding country. The town is built along the west, the north, and the north-east sides of a lake nearly a mile in length, and three-quarters in breadth, which occupies the lowest part of a valley, or rather a basin, surrounded by hills of trap[3] formation, interspersed with a few of sandstone. Here are military cantonments, situate on an undulating plain north-east of the lake, and extending from north to south in a continuous line about a mile and a half. The ground, however, it is said, has been injudiciously selected, being in many places low, swampy, and consequently unhealthy. The parade-ground is in front of the lines, and adjoining it is the European burial-ground, the extent and crowded state of which give an unfavourable impression as to the qualities of the atmosphere. The mint occupied a handsome building, situate about a mile to the east of the lake; and here,[4] formerly, 400 men were employed, but the establishment was some years since broken up, and its business transferred to Calcutta. There is a large fort here, which now serves as an ordnance depôt.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res xviii. 52—Coulthard, on Trap Formation of Saugor District.

[3] Spry, Modern India, ii. 46.

[4] Id. ii. 48.

In consequence of the considerable elevation of the site, the temperature at Saugor is rather moderate in proportion to the

* Sagur of Briggs's Index. The word is significant, meaning "sea,"[1] "lake," "piece of water;" and the town appears to have been so called on account of the contiguous lake.

[1] Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 915. Shakespeare, col. 1028.

latitude; "the thermometer[5] rarely falls below 50° in the cold season, or rises above 95° in the hot."* "The quantity of rain which falls during the year, varies from thirty-four to forty-six inches."

[5] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 337.

Here is a sort of collegiate school,[6] under the management of three members, a secretary, a head master, an assistant master, and a Hindee master. There is an English and vernacular department. In the latter, instruction is given in Persian, Hindee, and Mahratta.

[6] Id. 1841, vol. i. part iii. 319.

The scenery of the beautiful lake, well suited for pleasure-boats, and the abundance of fish and wild-fowl on its waters, or on its shores, render it a great source of recreation to the European residents. Saugor is the station of the civil establishment. The European population of the town and its vicinity, vaguely stated[7] as "numbering some hundreds," have the services of a chaplain; and a convenient church has recently been erected in the Gothic style. The total population of the town has been conjectured to amount to 50,000,[8] the majority being Mahrattas.

[7] Id 1842, vol. ii. part i. 363.

[8] Spry, ii. 54.

Over the Bessi or Bes, a river running near the town, was constructed,[9] in 1830, an iron suspension-bridge of the metal obtained at Tendukheri,[1] about fifty miles to the southward. The bridge is 200 feet in span, and was erected by native workmen, at a cost of 4,800*l.*,[2] increased by a gratuity of 500*l.* to Major Presgrave, assay-master of the Saugor mint, under whose superintendence the work was carried on. Elevation above the sea 1,940 feet; distance N.W. from Jubbulpore 90 miles, N. from Nagpore 185, S.W. from Allahabad 223, S. from Agra 233, W. from Calcutta, by Allahabad, 808, N.E. from Mhow 215, N.E. from Bombay 500. Lat. 23° 50′, long. 78° 49′.

[9] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 538.
[1] Id. 1844, p. vii.

[2] Spry, ii. 99.

SAUGOR ISLAND bounds the great entrance of the river Hoogly on the east side. It is seven or eight miles in length, and half that in breadth. On the east side "is an ancient pagoda, and a large tank of fresh water, held in great veneration by the Hindoos, who go there in great numbers once every year to sacrifice.[1] The island[2] is held under a lease of ninety-nine years from government by a company, which engaged at

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 616.
[2] Revenue Evid. 1832, p. 375, Quest. 3064.

* It has been suggested that this must refer to the state of the thermometer within doors only.

the end of twenty years to pay land-tax to the government on the cleared lands. It was subsequently found necessary to extend the term of rent-free tenure.[3] The population in 1832[4] was estimated at 10,000. The system of manufacturing salt formerly carried on here by individuals under a system of excise, has been discontinued. An iron lighthouse,[5] to be erected on Middleton Point, was shipped from this country some few years ago. Lat. 21° 42', long. 88° 8'.

[3] Bengal Revenue Disp. 30 Oct. 1850.
[4] Rev. Evid. 1832, p. 375, Quest. 3064.
[5] Bengal Marine Disp. 5 March, 1850.

SAUMUND.—A town in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, 17 miles W. by S. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 59', long. 72° 20'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAUNGI, in the district of Sultanpoor, territory of Oude, a town 90 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Butter estimates the population at 4,000, all Hindoos, of the military class, and cultivators. Lat. 26° 5', long. 81° 58'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAUNTE.—See SOAUTH.

SAUTNAIR, in the British district of Baitool, Saugur and Nurbudda territory, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Baitool to Ellichpoor, 22 miles S.S.W. of the former. Lat. 21° 33', long. 77° 50'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAUTURRA.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 166 miles E. from Nagpoor, and 135 miles S.S.E. from Ramgurh. Lat. 20° 59', long. 81° 41'.

SAVAN DROOG,[1]* in the territory of Mysore, a celebrated hill-fort, situate on a vast and bare rock of granite, amidst dense forests and thickets. A small river rushing through a deep ravine, washes the south base of the rock, which is divided by an intervening chasm into two great summits, each[2] surmounted by a fortress independent of each other, and both abundantly supplied with water. The circuit of the base is about eight miles, and the sides are so precipitous as to appear inaccessible when viewed from below. In the year 1791 it was invested by the British army under Lord Cornwallis, and the defences, though formidable by position, were soon breached. The garrison, also, appears to have been weak and pusillanimous, and both forts were carried by assault without the loss of a single life on the part of the British. After the final overthrow of Tippoo Sultan in 1799, it was garrisoned by a

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Wilks, Historical Sketches, iii. 200.

* Gold Fort; from Suvaran,[1] "gold," and Durg, "fort." Buchanan[2] denominates it Savanadurga, and considers Suvarndurga a corruption.

[1] Wilson, Sanskrit Dict. 936.
[2] Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, i. 178.

small native force, which was subsequently withdrawn on account of the insalubrity of the place. Elevation[3] above the sea 4,004 feet; distance from Bangalore, W., 19 miles; Seringapatam, N.E., 53. Lat. 12° 55′, long. 77° 21′.

[3] As. Res. x. 382—Lambton, Account of Trigon. Operations.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAVANOOR.—A town in the British district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, 39 miles S. by E. of Dharwar. Lat. 14° 55′, long. 75° 19′.

SAVANTANCUTTA.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 172 miles N.W. from Seringapatam, and 86 miles N. from Mangalore. Lat. 14° 6′, long. 74° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Appendix to Report from Select Commit. of House of Commons, Aug. 1832, vol. iv. Public, i. 116.

[2] Murray, Observations on the Mahabulishwar Hills.

[3] Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 103.

[4] Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 500.

[5] Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 110.

SAVITREE,[1] a river in the collectorate of Rutnagherry, Southern Concan, presidency of Bombay, rises on the western declivity of the Mahabulishwar range, about lat. 18° 17′, long. 73° 27′. It flows west by the town of Mhar, and falls into the Arabian Sea at Bankote, in lat. 17° 58′, long. 73° 5′; its total length of course being about seventy miles. It is navigable[2] as far as Mhar, thirty miles from its mouth, and was formerly accessible[3] at all times for large ships; but a sandbank at the mouth constantly increasing during the south-western monsoon, its facilities for navigation are greatly diminished. The bar[4] has ten feet of water at low tide, and twenty-one at high water, spring tides; and ships may anchor inside in five fathoms. It swarms[5] with fish, and abounds with alligators and other reptiles.

SAWA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 55 miles E.N.E. from Oodeypoor, and 26 miles N.W. from Neemuch. Lat. 24° 45′, long. 74° 39′.

SAWAN.—A river of the Damaun division of the Punjab, rising in lat. 31° 41′, long. 69° 40′, and, flowing easterly for fifty-five miles, loses itself in the desert, about lat. 31° 41′, long. 70° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 185.

[3] Irvine, 41.

SAWAR,[1] in the British district of Ajmeer, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goona to Nusseerabad, 177 miles[2] N.W. of former, 52 S.E. of latter. It is the principal place of a pergunnah[3] of the same name, having, united with Kekri and Phuleya, a population of 67,080. The town of Sawar has a good bazar, and water is plentiful. Lat. 25° 49′, long. 75° 21′.

SAWNAIR.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 21 miles N.W. from Nagpoor, and 91 miles E. by N. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 21° 23′, long. 78° 57′.

SAWOTTEE.—A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Irawady river, and 59 miles N. from Prome. Lat. 19° 37′, long. 94° 55′.

SAWUNTGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Boondee, 19 miles N.E. by N. from Boondee, and 94 miles S.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 39′, long. 75° 52′.

SAWUNT WARREE.[1]—A small state under the political management of the presidency of Bombay. It forms the southern part of the tract known by the name of the "Concan," or the territory lying between the Syadree range of ghauts and the sea. It is bounded on the north by the Gar river; on the east by the line of ghauts; on the south by the Tiracole creek and the Portuguese territory of Goa; and on the west by the Vingorla mehal and the Salsee mehal of the Malwan talooka, in the British collectorate of Rutnagherry. It lies between lat. 15° 38′—16° 15′, long. 73° 40′—74° 22′: its greatest length from north to south is nearly fifty miles, its greatest breadth rather more than thirty, and it contains an area of 800 square miles.

The physical character of the country, like that of the Concan in general, is "remarkably rugged and broken, interspersed with huge mountains and thick jungles, intersected by rivers and numberless rivulets, rocky and clear until they descend on the level, where they are affected by the tide, when they are very deep and muddy." The more eastern part, consisting of a strip of land of no great width, extends along the western side of the Ghauts, and over their ridges into the Deccan. Of the scenery which presents itself from the summit of these passes, some idea "may[2] be formed by imagining mountains succeeding mountains, 3,000 or 4,000 feet high, covered with trees, except in places where the huge black barren rocks are so solid as to prevent the hardiest shrub from finding root in their clefts." The monsoon rains on the declivities and ridges of the Ghauts are heavier, perhaps, than in any other part of the world,[3] and 297 inches of rain have been known to fall in this elevated region in one year. Tigers, leopards, hyenas, and other wild beasts lurk in the more fertile tracts, where the great number of torrents and brooks give rise to luxuriant vegetation. Snakes and other reptiles also abound; and the rivers near the sea swarm with alligators, which prey

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Duff, i. 6.

[3] Transacts. of Med. and Lit. Soc. Bombay, i. 106—Murray, on the Climate of Mahabuleshwur Hills.

on the fish, that exist in vast numbers. The staple crops are rice and jowar (Holcus sorghum); but wheat, gram (Cicer arietinum), and other pulse, as well as esculent vegetables, thrive well in the milder season of the year. The soil is principally a light sand, full of stones and gravel, and incapable of yielding the superior kinds of produce, such as cotton, tobacco, and sugarcane. Cocoanuts are exported largely. The principal manufactures are gold and silver embroidery, worked on saddle-cloths and horse-appointments, native guns, swords, and spear-heads.

The inhabitants are chiefly cultivators: they are a warlike race, addicted to the use of arms from their childhood; and the British native army has been largely recruited from among the Mahratta Sawunts of this principality.

The principal road through this state is the great military route made by the British government from Belgaum down the Ram Ghaut to the port of Vingorla. Besides this, there are native roads from the Deccan, by the Tulkut Ghaut, to Banda and the Goa territory; down the Parpolee Ghaut, to Warree and Vingorla, with a branch road through Bowlut and Banda, into the Portuguese possessions; down the Hunmunt Ghaut, by Neroor, Waroos, and Mangaon, to Vingorla and Path; and by the Gotgha Ghaut to the port of Malwan. There are also cross-roads leading into the Goa territory on one side, and the Company's on the other; and numerous small passes in the line of ghauts from the upper to the lower country.

The chief rivers are the Gundnuddee, the Karlee, the Banda, the Tullowra, the Tillaree, called also Koodassee, and the Kulna. There are also a number of small streams, which in the rainy season swell into considerable rivers.

The annual revenues of the Warree state amount to about 2,25,000 rupees; the expenditure is fixed at something under 2,00,000 rupees; leaving a small surplus* revenue for the liquidation of debt. The Warree state is not tributary to the British government or to any foreign power; but in 1836, the customs leviable on the military road passing through this state

[1] Bombay Pol. Disp. 15 Nov. 1848.

* The revenue is expected to exceed the expenditure by upwards of Rs. 20,000 per annum;[1] but the large debt due to the British government for expenses occasioned by the rebellion, will probably absorb this surplus for many years.

from the port of Vingorla to the Ram Ghaut, were transferred to the British government; and in 1838 an agreement was concluded with the chieftain, under which the whole of the customs of Sawunt Warree became the property of the British government, and the levy of transit-duties was abolished.

A corps was raised in 1839, by order of the British government, for service within the limits of this principality. It received the name of the "Sawunt Warree local corps," and is officered from the line. It is paid from the revenues of the state, and is not bound to serve in foreign territory. This levy consists[4] of 520 rank and file, eighty native officers, and two European commissioned officers. It is disciplined, armed, and clothed in the same way as the Company's irregular corps, and is maintained at an annual cost of about 45,620 rupees, which forms a debit on the revenues of the state.

[4] Statistics of Native States.

The maintenance of the general police of the country is also borne by its own finances. For police purposes, the state has been subdivided into three parts, each division being placed under a distinct district police officer, with a number of peons at his disposal.

A census[5] of the population of Sawunt Warree state was taken in 1844. From this it appears that the total population of the district amounted to 143,733, in the proportion of 74,562 males to 69,171 females.

[5] Bombay Pol. Disp. 21 Jan. 1846.

The Mahratta family Sawunt, from whom, as possessors of Warree, the name of the territory originated, appears to have first come into notice in the person of Sawunt Bahadur, the deshmook[6] or chief of the town and district of Warree, under the Mussulman monarchy of Beejapoor, and a member of the Bosla family. In the year 1659, the Sawunt deshmook of Warree formed a treaty with the renowned Mahratta leader Sevajee, by which he agreed to transfer his allegiance from the monarch of Beejapoor to that chief, to whom he engaged to pay half the revenue of the district, and on his account to garrison the forts, and maintain a force[7] of 300 infantry; but this treaty proving unsatisfactory to both parties, it was soon broken, and the deshmook resumed his allegiance to Beejapoor. In 1662,[8] however, he was subjugated by the Mahratta chief, who subsequently restored to him his deshmookhee rights, and found in him a faithful ally.

[6] Duff, i. 84, 88.

[7] Id. i. 167.

[8] Id. i. 183.

In the reign of Phoud Sawunt, the first treaty with the East-India Company was negotiated. It appears to have been occasioned by the piracies on British commerce, committed by Kanojee Angria, and his successors on the guddee of Colaba, and bears date 13th April, 1730. It consists of seven articles; and after stipulating for perpetual peace and friendship between Phoud Sawunt Bhonslah, the Sir Dessayee, and the Company, and providing for their mutually assisting each other's ships at sea, proceeds to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance against the son of Kanojee Angria, who is characterized as the mutual enemy of both powers, and engages on behalf of the East-India Company to give up all the conquests made during the war to the Sir Dessayee (the ruler of Sawunt Warree), with the exception of Gheriah (the fort of Viziadroog), and the island Kennery, which are to be retained by the British government.

British commerce having suffered much from the pirates of Sawunt Warree, an expedition was despatched from Bombay early in the year 1765, under the command of Major Gordon and Captain Watson, of the Bombay marine. They took the fort of Estwuntghur or Rairee, and changed its name to Fort Augustus; but on the 7th April of the same year, a treaty was concluded with the chieftain of Sawunt Warree, by which the British government agreed to restore the fort of Rairee, on conditions. These conditions do not appear to have been fulfilled; the result was the renewal of negotiation, terminating in another treaty, concluded 24th day of October, 1766, by which the restoration of the fort of Rairee was confirmed, subject to a certain payment. The consequences were natural and obvious: depredations continued to be perpetrated; and, as Duff[9] observes, "it is no slight stigma on the British administration that this system of piracy was not finally suppressed until the year 1812." In that year a treaty was concluded[1] between the chief of Sawunt Warree and the East-India Company, whereby the fort of Vingorla was surrendered to the latter, and very stringent clauses for the suppression of piracy were agreed to. The aggressive and predatory spirit of the rulers of Sawunt Warree was, however, not subdued. Remonstrance having failed, armed interference became necessary, and in 1819 the state was reduced[2] by a

[9] iii. 99, 100.

[1] Treaties with Native Princes.

[2] Duff, iii. 252.

British force, but given up again with certain exceptions, the forts of Estwunghur (Rairee) and Newtee, together with the lands round those forts and belonging to their jurisdiction, comprehending the districts of Panti and Ajgaum, and the whole line of seacoast from the Carlee river to Vingorla, and from Vingorla to the Portuguese territory, being ceded to the English. The treaty under which this cession took place was modified by another, concluded in 1820, by which the inland villages were restored, the British government retaining only the forts and villages forming the line of the seacoast. These two treaties proved equally inefficient with those formerly concluded, and a succession of blundering diplomacy[3] and unskilful military arrangements ensued, which appear to have left the country, as before, a thorough social and political chaos.

[3] Sutherland, Pol. Relations, 145.

This state of things continued until 1838, when, on the breaking out of another formidable rebellion, it was considered inexpedient again to employ British troops in merely suppressing resistance to a chief * to whom like aid had already frequently been afforded, and who had proved himself utterly unfit to rule. The removal[4] of the Sir Dessayee from all authority was therefore considered to be an indispensable part of the new arrangement now rendered necessary. The country was temporarily placed under British management, to be hereafter restored to the Sir Dessayee or his family, when there should appear a sufficient prospect of good government. Two[5] invasions of the Warree territory, organized by certain malcontents who had found shelter in the Goa territories, followed; but on both occasions the disturbances were with little difficulty put down. But in 1844 a more formidable insurrection broke out, and Anna[6] Sahib, the heir-apparent, having joined the insurgents, his right to the succession was declared forfeited.[7] The country was taken under the permanent management of the British government, and upon the death of its chief will be at the disposal of the paramount power. Since this period, the tranquillity of this principality has not again been disturbed; suttee[8] has been abolished, and measures have

[4] Bombay Pol. Disp. 20 March, 1839.

[5] Id. 19 Feb. 1840.

[6] Id. 17 Sept. 1845.

[7] Id. 24 Feb. 1847. Id. 7 Jan. 1850.

[8] Id. 2 Aug. 1844.

* Kheim Sawunt, more commonly called Bappoo Sahib, a weak and incompetent chief, had been invested with the chief authority in 1822, through the intervention of the British government.

been adopted to afford to all classes of the community protection from oppression, and the ready redress of grievances.

SAWUNTWARREE.—A town of Bombay, in the native state of Sawuntwarree, 38 miles W. by N. from Belgaum, and 22 miles E. by N. from Vingoorla. Lat. 15° 56′, long. 74° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 18.

SAWUR,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a hill-fort and large populous village on the route from Agra to Neemuch, 147 miles[2] S.W. of former, 182 N.E. of latter. Supplies and water may be had in abundance. Lat. 26° 8′, long. 76° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAWURDE.—A town in the British district of Rutnageriah, presidency of Bombay, 33 miles N.N.E. of Rutnageriah. Lat. 17° 24′, long. 73° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SAWURGAUM.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 47 miles E. by N. of Nassik. Lat. 20° 7′, long. 74° 30′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 193.

SAWUTSIR, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a village on the route from Rutungurh to the town of Beekaneer, and 33 miles E. of the latter: it contains sixty houses. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 73° 52′.

SAYGEWUN.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 61 miles N.W. by W. from Jaulnah, and 47 miles E. by S. from Malligaum. Lat. 20° 24′, long. 75° 11′.

SEAL, a river of Sumbulpore, rises in lat. 21° 33′, long. 84° 18′, and, flowing south-westerly for twenty-six miles, falls into the Mahanuddy river, in lat. 21° 28′, long. 84° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEALKOTE, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Chenaub, 63 miles N.N.E. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 29′, long. 74° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEATAKOOND.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 36 miles S.E. by E. of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 85° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEBBEAN.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 79 miles S.W. by W. from Ava. Lat. 21° 13′, long. 94° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SECROLE,[1] in the British district of Benares, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town adjoining the city of Benares on the west. It contains the civil establishments, the military cantonments, and the residences of the British population whose avocations are connected

with the great city in the vicinity. The bungalows or lodges of the British engaged in civil pursuits are rather widely scattered[2] outside the military cantonment, or to the west of it, and among numerous groves[3] and gardens, the only ornaments of a scene otherwise not very attractive.[4] The residences, however, are substantial, well finished, and well appointed, and rank among the best possessed by Europeans in this part of India. In the midst is the church, surmounted by a steeple, and well fitted up[5] in the interior. There is besides a neat chapel, built by subscription, and open for divine service in Hindostanee. The other principal establishments[6] are the courts of justice, the treasury, and the jail, plain brick-built structures. The best of the government buildings is the Mint, erected under the superintendence of Mr. James Prinsep, formerly manager of that department at Benares. It was scarcely finished, however, when the process of coinage within it was stopped, and the entire business removed to Calcutta.

[2] Von Orlich, Travels in India, ii. 126.
[3] Roberts, Scenes of Hindostan, i. 175.
[4] Jacquemont Voyages, iii. 335.
[5] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 279.
[6] Prinsep, Benares Illustrated, 14.

The military cantonment is traversed by the small stream the Burnah Nuddy, which, in the middle of the assemblage of lodges and regimental buildings, is crossed, by means of a bridge,[7] by the route from Allahabad to the city of Benares. The cantonment is the head-quarters for the Benares division of the Bengal army. Lat. 25° 18′, long. 83° 2′.

[7] Garden, Tables of Routes, 30.

SECUNDERA,[1] * in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Muttra to that of Agra. Here is an asylum for the children of natives[2] who perished in the dreadful famine of A.D. 1837-1838. The number, originally 350, was in 1841 reduced by death to less than 300 boys and girls, in nearly equal proportion: the former are taught gardening and handicrafts; the latter, spinning, sewing, and similar pursuits suitable to their sex; and both are educated in the Christian faith. When of age, they intermarry, and are located in a contiguous village, formed of houses provided for their accommodation. Secundera is celebrated for containing the mausoleum of Akbar,[3] who, with great prosperity and renown, reigned over India and Afghanistan from A.D. 1555 to 1605. The mausoleum is situate

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. i. part iii. 123.
[3] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 199-203. India Jud. Disp. 5 Jan. 1848.

* It was doubtless named from Sikandar Lodi, the Pathan sovereign of Hindustan, who reigned[1] from A.D. 1488 to 1517, and who first made the neighbouring city of Agra a place[2] of importance.

[1] Ferishta, i. 563-585.
[2] Id. 578. Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 114.

in the midst of a square embattled[4] inclosure,[5] said to contain forty acres, and entered by four vast and superb gateways, one being in the middle of each side of the square. They are built of red sandstone, each surmounted by four minarets, with numerous tablets, mouldings, and other ornaments of white marble, and inscriptions in black marble. That on the west side is in tolerable preservation, the rest are in ruins. The remains of Akbar lie in a deep vault,[6] under the centre of the building, and beneath an unornamented slab of marble. This building is generally supposed to have been erected by Akbar[7] for the reception of his own body. However, Akbar's son and successor Jehangir states that he himself built it, in honour of his father's memory.[8] Lat. 27° 13′, long. 78° 1′.

[4] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 585.
[5] Jacquemont, iii. 474.
[6] Sleeman, Rambles and Recollections, ii. 38.
[7] Jacquemont, 474.
[8] Autobiographical Memoirs.

SECUNDERA,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Ajmeer, 93 miles[2] W. of former, 135 E. of latter. It is situate on the right or south bank of the Bangunga, a torrent having a channel several hundred yards wide, devoid of water in the dry season, but having a wide and rapid stream during the periodical rains. The town is surrounded by a mud rampart.[3] Lat. 26° 57′, long. 76° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 2.
[3] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 337.

SECUNDERABAD,[1] * in the territory of the Nizam, a British military cantonment, advantageously situate on the north-east side of the Hoosain Sagur, a tank or artificial piece of water, about three miles in length from north to south,[2] and two in breadth, lying amidst a number of smaller tanks, with which the surrounding country singularly abounds. To the west, and distant three miles, is a range of hills, consisting of granite[3] rocks, heaped on each other in a variety of strange and fantastic shapes; and two miles to the north-east are two very remarkable and large granitic hills, of an hemispherical shape, each completely isolated. Their summits, which are considerably elevated above the adjacent country, are surmounted by the tombs of Mussulman ascetics regarded as saints, and hence numerous pilgrimages are annually performed to them. The cantonment extends, in a line from east to west nearly three miles, forming a curved irregular street, having the officers' houses ranged on either side, in moderately-sized inclosures. This street is intersected in different parts by others, running north

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 75.
[3] Medical Topography and Statis. of the Northern Division of the Madras Army, 111. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, pp. 300, 301—Voysey, on Geol. of Hyderabad; and 1836, pp. 101, 102, 105—Malcolmson, Notes on Geol. of Hyderabad and Nagpore.

* Sikandarabad, in Persian "Alexander Town;" from the Persian name of Alexander, and Abad, "dwelling."

and south, which afford a facility of communication with the bazars, the sepoys' lines, and the parade-ground. The sepoys' lines face the north, and behind them are the bazars, extending three-fourths of the length of the cantonment. At the right, or eastern extremity of the cantonment, are the European infantry barracks, and a short distance to the north of Saint John's Church, a large and handsome building, situate on the highest ground in the cantonment; in consequence, however, of the unhealthiness of the spot, orders have been issued for the erection of new infantry barracks on a more eligible site.[4] North of the sepoys' lines are the hospitals and arsenal. On the western extremity of the barracks are the horse-artillery lines, and north of it, and separated from it by the spacious parade, are the foot-artillery barracks. The cavalry lines are two miles north of the cantonment, at Bowenpilly, in an open country, on a rising ground, remarkably healthy. In the town, around the bazars of the cantonment, the streets are crooked, narrow, and irregular, and, the ground being uneven, pools of dirty water, and accumulations of filth are formed, causing during the hot season noisome and pestilential exhalations. Much attention, however, has latterly been given to remedy these evils by the formation of sewers, and the inhabitants are held responsible for the clearing and cleansing of the streets before their respective houses. There is an abundant supply of good water, from numerous wells and fountains. "The south-west[5] monsoon commences generally at Secunderabad in the beginning of June, and continues at intervals till about the middle of October. During November and December the sky is frequently cloudy, and the winds easterly; and sometimes also in the north-east monsoon a considerable quantity of rain falls. From the beginning of January to the end of May the sky is generally clear, and the weather dry. Dews are not unfrequent in January and the early part of February, and in some years light showers of rain occur during these months. The annual fall of rain is estimated at thirty-two inches, but in years when the monsoon fails, it does not amount to half that quantity. The mean temperature in the house for one year, deduced from observations made at sunrise, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at sunset, was, in January, 74½°; February, 76¼°; March, 84°; April, 91½°; May, 93°; June, 88°; July,

[4] Madras Military Disp. May, 1854.

[5] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 111.

81°; August, 80½°; September, 79°; October, 80°; November, 76°; December, 74½°; giving as the annual mean 81⅓°." The most sickly times of the year are the wet and cold seasons. The prevalent diseases are fevers, dysenteries, and rheumatism. According to the latest accounts, there are in the town 5,000 houses, containing a population of 34,357.[6] Elevation above the sea 1,837 feet. Distance from Mangalore, N.E., 498 miles; Bangalore, N., 375; Bellary, N.E., 229; Madras, N.W., 398; Masulipatam, N.W., 220; Bombay, S.E., 449; Nagpore, S., 312; Cuttack, S.W., 714; Calcutta, S.W., 962. Lat. 17° 26′, long. 78° 33′.

[6] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 115.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SECUNDERPOOR, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Azimgurh to Mozufferpoor, 56 miles E. of the former. Lat. 26°, long. 84° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SECUNDERPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate on the left bank of the Ganges river, and 38 miles S.W. by W. from Lucknow. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 80° 29′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEDASHEVAGHUR,[1] in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the north side of the Cauly Nuddy, and a mile east of its mouth. The Cauly Nuddy, descending from the Ghats, here discharges itself into an inlet of the sea opposite the town, about a mile wide, and twenty-five[2] feet deep at high tide; but the entrance is hazardous and intricate, and ships frequenting this part of the coast anchor outside, in Carwar Bay, a roadstead sheltered by several islets, of which the principal are Karmaguda and that by the British sailors called[3] Oyster Rock. Sedashevaghur, as the name indicates, has a fort, founded by Sedashwa Rao, one of the rajahs of Soonda, who grew into importance on the overthrow of the great kingdom of Vijayanagar at the battle[4] of Talikote, in the year 1564. Distance N.W. from Mangalore 145 miles, S.E. from Bombay 290. Lat. 14° 52′, long. 74° 12′.

[2] Buchanan, Travels from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 178, 179.

[3] Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 506.

[4] Ferishta, iii. 126.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEEALPUNT, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to Tibet, 60 miles E.N.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 58′, long. 80° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEEANUH,[1] in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Boolundshuhur to Moradabad, 20 miles N.N.E.

of the former. It contains a population of 5,744 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 28° 37′, long. 78° 9′.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 59.

SEEAUL KA GUR, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 10 miles from the right bank of the Chenaub, 53 miles N.N.E. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 54′, long. 71° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEEBGUNJE, in the British district of Bograh, presidency of Bengal, a town on the river Currattea, a considerable stream flowing from north to south, and navigable throughout the year for small craft, and during the periodical rains for those of great burthen. Lat. 25°, long. 89° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEEBGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Maldah, presidency of Bengal, 26 miles S. of Maldah. Lat. 24° 40′, long. 88° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEEBPOOR.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, 46 miles S. by E. of Midnapoor. Lat. 21° 47′, long. 87° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEEBPOOR.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Seebpoor, presidency of Bengal, 46 miles S.E. by E. of Luckimpoor. Lat. 27°, long. 94° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEEBSAGUR.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Seebpoor, presidency of Bengal, two miles N. of Seebpoor. Lat. 27° 2′, long. 94° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEEDUM.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Odeipoor, on the south-western frontier of Bengal, 20 miles N. from Odeipoor, and 72 miles S.W. by S. from Palamow. Lat. 22° 57′, long. 83° 24′.

SEEHA, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village close to the western frontier, towards the jaghire of Jujhur. Lat. 28° 15′, long. 76° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEEINGHOU.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 109 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 51′, long. 94° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEEKAR,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Shekawutee, a town, the residence[2] of a thakoor or chief, one of the five principal leaders of that country. His revenue, according to Tod,[3] amounts to 8,00,000 rupees annually. On the invasion by the British troops in 1835, it was occupied by them, having been surrendered without resistance. Distance S.W. from

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 7.
[3] Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 428.

Delhi 143 miles, N.W. from Agra 180. Lat. 27° 36′, long. 75° 20′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 83.

SEEKREE, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, and 35 miles W. of the former. It has a bazar, and is supplied with water from wells. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with considerable cultivation, and in some places patches of jungle. Lat. 28° 26′, long. 78° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEELDHURRUMPORE.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Nowgong, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles S.E. by E. of Nowgong. Lat. 26° 7′, long. 93° 10′.

SEENA.—A river rising in the British collectorate of Ahmednuggur, in lat. 19° 8′, long. 74° 37′. It flows south-east through this collectorate and that of Sholapore, and falls into the Beemah river in lat. 17° 22′, long. 75° 58′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 218.

SEENGURH, in the British district of Mozuffurnuggur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 17 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, and rather well cultivated. Lat. 29° 33′, long. 77° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEEPAH.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles S. by W. of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 84° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEEPOW.—A town in the native state of Dholpoor, 13 miles N.W. from Dholpoor, and 33 miles S.W. by S. from Agra. Lat. 26° 47′, long. 77° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 398.

SEEPRA.[1]—A river of Malwa,[2]* rising on the north side of the Vindhya range, 11 miles E. of the small town of Peepulda, and in lat. 22° 37′, long. 76° 12′. It has a winding course, generally north-westerly, through a fertile country, and forty miles from its source receives on the left side the small river Kaund, and passing subsequently by the towns of Oojein and Mahidpoor, falls into the Chumbul on the right side, in lat. 23° 54′, long. 75° 29′, after a total course of 120 miles. So sinuous is its progress, that in a distance of twenty-six miles it is thrice crossed[3] by the route from Mhow to Mahidpoor, by Oojein, being in each instance fordable in fair weather. At the

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 254.

* Malcolm, in stating that the Seepra takes its rise three miles west of Tillore, has mistaken the Kaund for that river.

point of passage, six miles north of Oojein, or lower down the stream than that city, and fifty-five miles from the source, the passage is made by "a rugged rocky ford, of about 100 yards in width." Higher up the stream, and four miles south of Oojein, it is crossed[4] on the route from Agra to Mhow, and there has "a bed rocky for 100 yards; banks steep, and cut into ravines at the ghat (ford); width of the stream in dry season twenty yards, and from one to one and a half feet deep." Still higher, at Bowlea, about twenty miles from the source, it is crossed,[5] on the route from Mhow to Saugor, by a ford "fifteen yards wide, with little water, and a sandy bed." Close to Mahidpoor, it is crossed, on the route from Neemuch to that town, "by ferry, or otherwise by a deep ford higher up." During the rains, the river swells and overflows many places on its banks. In 1821, it rose to such a height as to wash away part of the town of Mahidpore. In the Ayeen[6] Akbery it is gravely stated, "It is astonishing that sometimes this river flows with milk." A similar belief, according to Jacquemont,[7] is still entertained by devotees respecting the water of a small deep tank close to the bank of the river, at Oojein. "The water of this basin, notwithstanding its uninviting appearance, has, for devotees of competent faith, varied and delicious tastes, according to the various seasons of the year. In summer, the taste is that of sherbet; in autumn, of milk; in winter, of honey, &c. &c. It is not drunk unless it has passed through the hands of the Brahmins who frequent the place, and live by the credulity of the devotees."

[4] Garden, 13.

[5] Id. 257.

[6] ii. 50.

[7] Voyage, vi. 441.

SEER, in Sinde, the mouth of the Goongroo or Pinyaree branch of the Indus, which in its lower part is, in consequence of the dam thrown across it at Maghribee, deserted by the stream, except during the highest state of the inundation. This estuary is navigable for boats of forty tons. The Seer mouth is in lat. 23° 46′, long. 68° 7′.

Carless, Official Survey of the Indus, 2. Burnes, Bokh. iii. 238.

SEERAMPOOR.—A town in the territory inhabited by the independent hill tribes of Orissa, 49 miles W. from Goomsoor, and 120 miles S. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 19° 45′, long. 83° 57′.

SEERHUTTEE.—A town in the native Mahratta jaghire of Sanglee, presidency of Bombay, 41 miles E.S.E. from Dharwar, and 90 miles W. from Bellary. Lat. 15° 13′, long. 75° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEERMOW,[1] in the territory of Bhopal, a town on the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 208.

[3] Oriental Magazine, vol. viii. pt. ii (Science), 1.

route from Hoshungabad to Saugor, 76 miles[2] N.E. of former, 38 S.W. of latter. It is situate at the south base of a ghat or passage over a ridge of trap, amidst stupendous[3] hills and cliffs of the same formation. It has a bazar, and is supplied with water from wells. Lat. 23° 24′, long. 78° 34′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

SEERMOWA, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Futtegurh, and 14 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad for wheeled carriages; the country level, open, and cultivated. Lat. 27° 26′, long. 79° 29′.

SEEROOEE.—See SEROHEE.

SEERPAHDEE.—A town in the native state of Mohurbunge, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 70 miles W. by S. from Midnapoor, and 57 miles S. from Burraboom. Lat. 22° 16′, long. 86° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEERPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 164 miles N.N.E. from Hyderabad, and 128 miles S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 30′, long. 79° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 216.

[3] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, i. 46

[4] Id. Appendix, 2, 4.

SEERPORE,[1] in the British district of Patna, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right[2] or south bank of the Ganges. It has about 1,000 houses,[3] and a population of 5,000, and is the principal place of a police division of the same name, having an area of forty-four[4] square miles, and a population of 30,200. The town is distant W. from Patna 15 miles, E. from Benares, by way of Ghazipoor, 140. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 85° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEERPORE.—A town in the British district of Moorshedabad, presidency of Bengal, 18 miles W. by S. of Moorshedabad. Lat. 24° 8′, long. 88° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 444.

SEERPORE,[1] in the British district of Bograh, presidency of Bengal, a town near the south frontier, towards the British district of Pubna. It is situate on the right bank of the great river Curatteea, is of rather considerable size, and has[2] a thana or police-station, the jurisdiction of which extends over 315 villages. Distant S. from the town of Bogra 12 miles, N.E. from Burhampoor 82, from Calcutta 200. Lat. 24° 40′, long. 89° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEERSOONDEE.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 100 miles S.E. by E. from Nagpoor, and 122 miles S.E. by E. from Seuni. Lat. 20° 27′, long. 80° 30′.

SEETABULDEE.—An eminence in the outskirts of the town of Nagpoor, the chief place in the British territory of the same name. This spot has been rendered memorable by an action which took place there on the 26th November, 1817, when a treacherous attack upon the British, made by order of the rajah of Nagpore with a body of 20,000 men, was gallantly met and defeated by a force of not more than 1,400. A noble charge, made by Captain Fitzgerald with a small party of cavalry upon a large body of the enemy's horse, decided the fortune of the day. The resident, Mr. Jenkins,* was on the field throughout the day, as was also his assistant Mr. Sotheby, who was there killed. Distant 102 miles E. from Ellichpoor, and 90 miles S.E. by E. from Baitool. Lat. 21° 10′, long. 79° 9′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEETA MOW,[1] in Malwa, a town, the principal place of a small raj of the same name. It is held by a petty rajah, a descendant[2] of a scion of the family of Joudpore. The annual revenue paid to the rajah is estimated at 90,000 rupees, out of which he pays 60,000 Salim Shye rupees, or 47,250 Company's rupees, to Scindia. The rajah some time since claimed a reduction of tribute, on the ground of the insufficiency[3] of the resources of the country to meet the claim; and compliance with his requisition has been made dependent upon the result of a survey of his territory.[4] Population[5] of the town about 10,000. Distant N.W. of Oojein 66 miles, S.W. of Gwalior fort 230. Lat. 24° 3′, long. 75° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Central India, i. 48.
[3] India Pol. Disp. 21 Feb. 1849.
[4] India Pol. Disp. 24 Nov. 1852.
[5] Malcolm, ii. 513.

SEETE LEKH, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a peak of the main range of the Himalaya, on the right bank of the Kali (Eastern), and forming part of the ridge separating the mahall or subdivision of Bians from that of Dharma. Elevation above the sea 15,833 feet. Lat. 30° 8′, long. 80° 52′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEETULGUREE, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 11 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, the country open and rather well cultivated. Lat. 29° 35′, long. 77° 10′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 218.

SEEWANA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Afterwards Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.

nine miles S. of the left bank of the Loonee river, and 62 miles S.W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 72° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEGAON.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 58 miles S. from Nagpoor, and 123 miles S.E. by E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 20′, long. 79° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEGOR GUNGE.—A town in the jaghire of Rampoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 40′, long. 79° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 153, 189.
Kirkpatrick, Nepaul, 29.

SEGOWLEE,[1] in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Goruckpoor cantonment to that of Mulye, 98 miles[2] E. of former, 51 W. of latter. Supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 26° 44′, long. 84° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEGU.—A village in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, 45 miles E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 35′, long. 78° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEHAR, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, nearly opposite Dalmau, and 18 miles N.E. of the town of Futtehpore. Lat. 26°, long. 81°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.

SEHARI KA SARAE,[1] in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and eight[2] miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 27° 9′, long. 77° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEHMBILL.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 38 miles N.W. from Oodeypoor, and 90 miles S. by E. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 3′, long. 73° 30′.

SEHOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 30 miles W.N.W. from Dowlutabad, and 68 miles N. from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 20° 3′, long. 74° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEHORE.—A town in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, 103 miles S.S.W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 21° 40′, long. 71° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 308.
[3] Ritter, Erdkund. v. S. 573, quoting Adam, Geol. Notice in Mem. of Werner, Nat. Hist. Soc. Edin. iv. 1822, p. 45.
[4] Malcolm, Ind. to Map of Malwa, 396.
[5] As. Res. vi. 32—Hunter, Narrat. of a Journey from Agra to Oujein.

SEHORE,[1] in Malwa, a town of Bhopal, on the route from Saugor to Asseerghur, 132 miles[2] S.W. of former, 152 N.E. of latter. It is situate on a boldly-rising rock of quartz,[3] and is a considerable town, the residence[4] of the British political agent for Bhopal. Around[5] it is a large grove of mangoes and other trees. There is a considerable manufacture of printed muslins. There is a good bazar, and water is abundant, the town being

situate on the right bank of the Saven,* a small river tributary to the Parbutty. Distant S.W. of Bhopal 22 miles, N.W. of Hoshungabad 66. Lat. 23° 12′, long. 77° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEHRA.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the left bank of the Pir Punjal river, and 57 miles S.W. by W. from Sirinagur. Lat. 33° 38′, long. 74° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.

SEHUL, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and five miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though in one place sandy and heavy; the country is open, flat, and generally cultivated. Lat. 28° 54′, long. 78° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEHUREE, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Buraech, 62 miles N.W. by W. of the former. Lat. 27° 8′, long. 82° 31′.

[1] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 55, 265. Pers. Narr. 41. Kennedy, i. 171. Westmacott, Acc. of Khyrpoor, in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 1209. Macmurdo, on Sinde, in Jour. Roy. As. Soc. 1834, p. 235.

SEHWAN,[1] in Sinde, a town situate on an eminence at the verge of a swamp on the right or south-west bank of the Arul, which flows from the Lake Manchur into the Indus, and which abreast of the town is about 100 yards wide, and when lowest twelve feet deep. The Indus, a few years ago, flowed close to the town, but is now two miles distant from it. Ruined houses, mosques, and sepulchres cover here a wide space, and bear evidence of the greatness of this city before it was ruined by the Kalora princes of Sinde. The houses of the present town are of mud, often several stories high, and arched. They are superior to those usually to be seen in the towns of Sinde; but the bazar, long, crooked, narrow, and covered with mats to exclude the scorching beams of the sun, is ill supplied with goods, and has little trade. The manufactures are inconsiderable, consisting of caps, shoes, and petty silken fabrics. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen or beggars, which last class are supported by the pilgrims who flock to the shrine of Lal Shah Baz, whose memory stands high for sanctity, not only with Mussulmans, but also with Hindoos. The remains of this reputed saint, who was originally from Khorasan, lie in a tomb inclosed in a quadrangular edifice, covered with a dome and

* Called by Hunter[1] the Rootah Seein.

[1] As. Res. vi. 32—Hunter, Narrat. of a Journey from Agra to Oujein.

lantern, ornamented with smaller domes and spires, and with glazed porcelain tiles, bearing numerous inscriptions in Arabic characters. The gate is of hammered silver, as is the balustrade round the tomb, which is covered with rich cloths. The sepulchre is reputed to contain a considerable treasure, and its keepers are endowed with the gardens of Sehwan and several villages. Great numbers of pilgrims flock to this spot from all parts of Sinde and the neighbouring countries; but neither the possession of so sacred a deposit, nor the example of so much devotion, has any beneficial effect on the morals of the population, who are remarkable for idleness and profligacy. North-west of the town, and separated from it by a deep channel, is an eminence about eighty feet high, having its sides cased with a brick wall. The summit is oval, and is 1,200 feet long and 750 wide.[2] It is covered with ruins and fragments of pottery; the remains of towers are visible along the circuit of the wall, and two fine arched gateways are in tolerable preservation. The population of Sehwan is estimated by Burnes* at about 2,000. Lat. 26° 24′, long. 67° 55′.

[2] De la Hoste, in Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 913.

SEIK STATES.—See SIRHIND.

SEILGOMNA.—A town in the native state of Korea, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 68 miles E.N.E. from Sohagpoor, and 101 miles W. by S. from Palamow. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 82° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEIRSA.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, 61 miles W. by N. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 40′, long. 87° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEKAYGAHDO.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 66 miles S.W. by W. from Ava. Lat. 21° 22′, long. 95° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEKKAYBEEN.—A town in the British territory of Pegu, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 69 miles W. by N. from Pegu. Lat. 17° 48′, long. 95° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEKRORA,[1] in the territory of Oude, a British cantonment three miles E. of the left bank of the Eastern Surjoo, a feeder of the Ghaghra, 56[2] miles N.E. of Lucknow, 115 N. of Allahabad. The Surjoo is crossed by a ferry: the road towards Lucknow is good in dry weather. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 81° 44′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 233.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEKSURA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate

* Personal Narrative, 41. Elsewhere (Bokhara, iii. 55, 227) at 10,000.[1]

[1] Geog. of Persia, 189.

on the left bank of the Arun river, and 101 miles E. by N. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 86° 55′.

SEKUNDRA, in the British district of Cawnpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpoor to Jalloun, 46 miles W. of the former. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 79° 41′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SELA GUNGA, a river of independent Tipperah, rises in lat. 23° 55′, long. 92° 3′, and flowing first westerly for thirty-five miles, then south for eighteen, falls into the Goomtee river, in lat. 23° 34′, long. 91° 37′.

SELIMABAD.—A town in the British district of Burdwan, presidency of Bengal, 11 miles S.E. by S. of Burdwan. Lat. 23° 4′, long. 88° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SELLEEGOREE.—A town in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, 77 miles N. by W. of Dinajepore. Lat. 26° 39′, long. 88° 23′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SELON.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate on the right bank of the Saee Nuddee, and 68 miles S.E. by S. from Lucknow. Lat. 26° 1′, long. 81° 31′.

SEMARA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate at the source of one of the branches of the Raptee river, and 153 miles W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 82° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEMARREEA.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 156 miles E.N.E. from Nagpoor, and 77 miles S.S.E. from Ramgurh. Lat. 21° 49′, long. 81° 29′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEMBEW GHEWN.—A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Irawady river, and 123 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 38′, long. 94° 36′.

SEMKUR.—A town of Eastern India, in the native territory belonging to Toola Ram Senahputtee, 74 miles E. from Jynteahpore, and 89 miles S.S.E. from Nowgong. Lat. 25° 12′, long. 93° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEMOWLEE.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia, situate on the right bank of the Asun river, and 19 miles N.W. from Gwalior. Lat. 26° 23′, long. 78°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEMULBAREE.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 20 miles N.E. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 57′, long. 87° 47′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SENDHAT.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

of the Irawady river, and 46 miles W. from Ava. Lat. 21° 54', long. 95° 20'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SENEE.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the left bank of the Monas river, and 103 miles N. by W. from Gowhatty. Lat. 27° 38', long. 91° 37'.

SENGE KHABAB, or INDUS RIVER.—See INDUS.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 45.

SENOWRA,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligurh to that of Etawa, and 40[2] miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country is open and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 12', long. 78° 36'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 364.

SENTULGURH,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a small town on the route from Delhi to the town of Jeypore, 26[2] miles N.E. of latter. It is surrounded by a mud rampart, and is situate in a sandy plain little capable of production, and consequently scantily cultivated. Lat. 27° 5', long. 76° 23'.

SEOGURH.—A town in the native state of Oude, 83 miles N.E. from Lucknow, and 120 miles E. from Shahjehanpoor. Lat. 27° 43', long. 81° 55'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 137.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 69.

SEOHARA,[1] in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Dehra to Moradabad, and 29 miles N.W. of the latter. The surrounding country is in general sandy, and overrun with jungle: the road in this part of the route is good. Elevation above the sea 701 feet; distance N.W. from Calcutta 917 miles. It contains a population of 6,414 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 29° 13', long. 78° 39'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEONDA, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Banda to Kalleenjur, 25 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 25° 18', long. 80° 25'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEONDARA, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Budaoon, 19 miles S. by E. of the former. Lat. 28° 33', long. 78° 56'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. xviii.—Franklin, Geol. Map of Bundelcund.

SEOTIE.[1]—A river rising in Mirzapoor, about lat. 24° 44', long. 82° 15',[2] close to the Bujhut Ghat, and at an elevation above the sea of probably about 1,000 feet. It holds a northerly course of about fifteen miles, and then turning to

the north-west, flows by the northern base[3] of the Kutra Pass, and receiving several small streams, falls into the Bilund, on its left side, in lat. 24° 55′, long. 82° 8′, having flowed altogether a distance of about forty miles.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 263.

SEOWLA,[1] in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtehpore, and nine miles[2] N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 2′, long. 80° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.

SERA, in the British district Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 43 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes through an open and partially-cultivated country. Lat. 29° 24′, long. 78° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 137.

SERA,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a town[2] situate on a tributary of the river Vedavati. It has a fort, well built of stone, of considerable size, and regular construction. Within are the remains of the residence of the former nawaub or Mussulman governor. There is likewise a large mosque, besides some others of less importance, this having been formerly a very populous place, the number of houses having been once estimated at 50,000, a large number of which were inhabited by Mussulmans; but it has suffered dreadfully from the predatory attacks of the Mahrattas; and Tippoo Sultan further urged its ruin, by taking away 12,000 families to replenish the town of Shahar Ganjam, which he built on the island of Seringapatam. It has, however, since the establishment of British supremacy, in some degree revived, and contains a few good streets, 2,000 houses having been built in the first year after the overthrow of Tippoo Sultan. Here are two extensive tanks, but in few years is the rain sufficient to replenish them, the climate of this part of Mysore being very dry. The overthrow of the monarchy of Vijayanuggur by a Mussulman confederacy, at the great battle of Talikote, took place in 1564,[3] and about eighty years later Sera was subjugated[4] by the king of Beejapoor, and granted in jaghire[5] to Shahjee, the father of Sevajee. The town became the seat of an extensive provincial government. On the overthrow of the state

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, i. 399.
Moor, Narrative of Operations of Mahratta Army, 74, 104, 127, 130, 180.

[3] Ferishta, iii. 413.
[4] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 66.
[5] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 121, 281.

of Beejapoor by Aurungzebe, it appears to have become part of the soobah or province of the Deccan, and was held as a sort of fief, ostensibly subordinate to the Nizam, after that officer had attained independence. In 1757 it was captured by the Mahrattas; and though still in their possession, it was, in 1761, nominally conferred on Hyder Ali, the formidable adventurer of Mysore, by Basalut Jung,[6] the brother of Nizam Ali. Hyder found little difficulty in making himself master of the place. In 1767[7] it came into the possession of the Mahrattas, but was immediately restored for a pecuniary compensation. In 1772 it was again wrested from that potentate by the Mahrattas,[7] but retaken in the following year by his son Tippoo Sultan.[8] In 1791, when Lord Cornwallis advanced into Mysore, it was occupied by the British. Its elevation above the sea has been estimated at 2,223 feet.[9] Distance from Seringapatam, N., 92 miles; Bangalore, N.W., 73; Madras, W., 234; Mangalore, N.E., 150. Lat. 13° 45′, long. 76° 57′.

6 Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 438, 441.
7 Id. ii. 10, 152.
8 Id. 159.
9 Hamilton, Gazetteer, ii. 517.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SERAEN.—A town in the British district of Pooree, one of the divisions of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, 17 miles N.W. by N. of Juggurnaut. Lat. 20°, long. 85° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SERAI, in the British district of Bundelkund, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Tehree to Saugur, 30 miles S. of the former. Lat. 24° 7′, long. 78° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 221.

SERAI GUNGOH, in the British district of Suharunpoor, a village on the route from Kurnal to Suharunpoor, and 23 miles N.E. of the former town. It is situate in a level and highly-cultivated country, containing numerous groves of mango-trees. The road is good in this part of the route, except during heavy rains, when it is in many places under water. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 988 miles. Lat. 29° 46′, long. 77° 20′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SERAMPORE,[1] in the British district of Hoogly, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right or western bank of the river Hoogly. Heber describes[2] it as "a handsome place, kept beautifully clean, and looking more like a European town than Calcutta, or any of its neighbouring cantonments;" and, viewed from the opposite side of the river, it has a peculiarly pleasing appearance.[3] Here are a court-house, and a large building which was the government house during Danish rule. The place acquired some celebrity as being the spot where, in the

2 Narrat. of Journ. i. 50.
3 Heber, ut supra, 29.

latter part of the last century, the Baptist missionaries established themselves,[4] and where they prosecuted their labours for the advancement of Christianity in India, and for the acquisition by Europeans of a knowledge of the languages of the East. The institution which they reared attracted to the place a degree of attention which otherwise it certainly would never have commanded.

[4] Calcutta Review, iv. 498, et seq.

Serampore was at one time the Alsatia of Calcutta, and afforded refuge to schemers, insolvent debtors, and reckless adventurers, who had found it prudent to disappear from that metropolis. It was in consequence a bustling, lively, gay, dissipated place; but the state of affairs has been changed by the loss of its immunities, which having been found very troublesome to the jurisdiction of the East-India Company, the place has been purchased from the Danes, and formally transferred to the British: the pecuniary equivalent was calculated at twenty-five years' purchase of the net revenue.[5] Serampore is noted for its manufacture of paper. The supply required for the impressions of the *Calcutta Gazette* is furnished from hence;[6] and the coarser quality, denominated cartridge-paper, is said to be equal in every respect to that of England.[7] Population of town, exclusive of that of the suburbs, 13,000;[8] distant from Calcutta, N., 18 miles. Lat. 22° 46′, long. 88° 24′.

[5] India Pol Disp. 2 July, 1845.
[6] Bengal Public Disp. 11 Oct. 1848.
[7] Madras Military Disp. 29 Sept. 1847.
[8] Friend of India, 1853, p. 561.

SERAMPORE.—A town in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, 61 miles E. by N. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 24° 8′, long. 86° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SERAN.—A town in the native hill province of Koonawar, situate on the left bank of the Sutlej river, and 46 miles N.E. by E. from Simla. Lat. 31° 30′, long. 77° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SERAO, in Gurwhal, a small town in the valley of the Budeear, and on the left bank of the river of that name. It is situate amidst a large extent of terraces,[1] formed on the declivity of the mountain rising behind it, and carefully cultivated. Serao is described by Jacquemont as having about eighty houses, amassed together in such a manner that they have a more compact appearance than towns of many thousand inhabitants in the plains of Hindoostan. The comparative affluence of the inhabitants exposes them to the marauding attacks of their neighbours. The arms used in those conflicts of attack and defence, are bows made of slips of bamboo, provided

[1] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 119.

with strings formed of more slender slips of the same plant, and arrows of a diminutive kind of bamboo tipped with iron. Serao is 7,885 feet[2] above the sea. Lat. 30° 57′, long. 78° 17′.

[2] Jacquemont, ut supra.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SERGOONG.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, 62 miles N. by E. from Durrung, and 73 miles N.W. from Bishnath. Lat. 27° 18′, long. 92° 17′.

SERIEKALA.—A town in the British district of Singboom, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 18 miles N.E. from Chaibassa, and 36 miles S.W. by W. from Burraboom. Lat. 22° 46′, long. 85° 58′.

SERINAGUR.—See SIREENUGGUR.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SERINGAPATAM, a celebrated fortress and town, formerly the capital of the territory of Mysore, is situate on the western extremity of an island in the river Cauvery. The island[2] is about three miles in length and one in breadth, and the writer by whom these dimensions are furnished, describes it as having "a most dreary, ugly appearance, inasmuch as naked rock and dirty mud walls are its most predominant features." The town of Seringapatam is an ill-built, mean place, with narrow streets, and houses ill ventilated, hot, and excessively inconvenient for Europeans: it is described by the author already quoted[3] as altogether "a sink of nastiness." Water is, however, abundantly supplied from the river Cauvery, which washes the walls on the northern and south-west sides. The ramparts rising from the banks on those sides were the weakest parts of the defences, Tippoo Sultan injudiciously confiding in the difficulties which the river presented to assailants, though it may be forded during the dry season. In the rainy season, however, it is a great torrent, utterly unfordable; and at all times, the rapidity of the current and roughness of the bed, filled with rocks and fragments of granite, render the fording it a matter of some difficulty. The ground-plan of the inclosed space is an irregular pentagon, measuring in diameter, from south-east to the north-west angle, about one and a half miles, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth. On the east and south sides, which are not washed by the river, Tippoo Sultan erected defences,[4] very massive and heavy, and, though not skilfully planned, offering such resistance to an attack, that the final and conclusive one in 1799 was made across the Cauvery, in preference to an attempt to breach those enormous masses.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, i. 62.

[3] Buchanan, iii. 417.

[4] Id. i. 63.

The palace of Tippoo Sultan is within the fort, and is a very large building, formerly surrounded by a strong and lofty wall of stone and mud. It is, however, of very mean appearance, but has some spacious apartments, which, after the place was taken, were used for barracks; but, in consequence of defective ventilation, they were but indifferently suited for the purpose. The inclosing rampart of this inner work has been destroyed, and the space has been planted with trees. Contiguous is the fine and lofty temple of Sriranga, the tutelar deity; and at no great distance the ancient palace of the Hindoo rajahs of Mysore. The Shehr Ganjam, a considerable suburb detached from the fortified town, and east of it, was demolished by Tippoo Sultan on the eve of the investment of the place, lest it might afford shelter to the besiegers, but after the capture it was rebuilt with considerable regularity. The population of the island in the reign of Tippoo has been conjectured to have amounted to 150,000,[5] all supported by the court and army, scarcely any manufactures having been established. This estimate can hardly, however, be assumed as approaching to correctness, as in 1800, the population, exclusive of the garrison and its followers, was taken to be only 31,895. The number is now much less, the place "having been abandoned[6] as a military station, in consequence of the deadly character of an endemic fever which prevailed there, and which for several years carried off vast numbers both of Europeans and natives; and it is now fast falling into decay, and becoming every year more and more deserted." Srirangapatna, the name[7] of which has by British usage passed into Seringapatam, is said to have been founded by Sri Rang, an ancient prince, who called it Sri Rang Patna, or the town of Sri Rang; but, according to another account, it was founded as late as 1454, by a devotee, who named it the city of Sri Ranga, or the Holy Ranga, which is considered to be one of the names[8] of Vishnu. Native legends again ascribe its foundation to the wives of Ravana, the giant tyrant of Lanka or Ceylon, who, foreseeing his approaching destruction by Rama, caused the females of his family to escape by flying northward.[9] No historical records, however, trace its existence earlier than 1610, when it was acquired[1] by the Raj Wadegar, a chief of Mysore, and made the seat of his government, though there is some reason to believe it to have

[5] Buchanan, i. 76.

[6] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Mysore, 1.

[7] Wilks, i. 41.

[8] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, i. 62.

[9] As. Res. iii. 357 —Wilford, on Egypt and the Nile.

[1] Wilks, i. 43.

[2] Wilks, i. 35. been previously the residence of the viceroy[2] of the great rajah of Vijayanagar. In 1697 it was besieged by a tumultuary army of Mahrattas, who were repulsed[3] with great slaughter. In 1755 it was besieged by the army of M. Bussy,[4] acting on behalf of Salabut Jung, claiming to be soubhadar of the Deccan, whose hostility was bought off by the payment of a large sum as arrears of tribute. It 1765 it was chosen[5] by the formidable adventurer Hyder Ali as the seat of his government. In 1772 it was again besieged[6] by the Mahrattas, who departed on receiving from Hyder Ali 15,00,000 rupees, with the promise of a like sum at a future period. In 1791, the British government being engaged in war with Tippoo Sultan, son and successor of Hyder Ali, Lord Cornwallis, governor-general and commander-in-chief, after having, without opposition, ascended the ghats by the Mugh Pass, and stormed Bangalore, arrived before Seringapatam, but from want of provisions he was obliged to relinquish the siege, and retrace his course in the direction of Bangalore. Resuming his operations in the beginning of 1792 with an army better appointed and provisioned, he signally defeated the forces of Tippoo Sultan on the north bank of the Cauvery, and having succeeded in establishing a considerable force on the island, the town and fort were nearly invested on all sides, when further hostilities were averted by the arrangement of a treaty, under which the ruler of Mysore ceded one half of his dominions, paid 3,300,000*l.* to defray the expenses of the war, and gave up to the custody of Lord Cornwallis two of his sons, to be detained as hostages till the conditions were fulfilled. In 1798 Tippoo Sultan was so infatuated as to seek the aid of France to overthrow the British power in India. Thereupon, in the following year, a British army, amounting to 26,802 men, with the addition of the subsidiary force of the Nizam of 10,157, and 6,000 irregular horse in the service of the same potentate, proceeded to chastise the insolent contriver of this insane design. On the 5th April, Seringapatam was invested with an ordnance train of forty battering-guns, fifty-seven field-pieces, and seven howitzers. On the 3rd of May, the British batteries had made a practicable breach; and at one in the afternoon of the succeeding day, a storming-party of 4,376[7] men mounted the rampart, and wheeling, one party to

[3] Id. i. 98.
[4] Id. i. 340.
[5] Id. i. 466.
[6] Id. ii. 151.
[7] Id. iii 435.

the right, the other to the left, after a long and desperate conflict, accompanied with dreadful carnage, became masters of the place, Tippoo Sultan himself falling by the hand, it is believed, of a private soldier. The territory of the fallen despot, already greatly diminished by the results of the former war with the English, was divided, and a portion allotted to the titular rajah of Mysore, the representative of the race which Hyder Ali had supplanted. The island, town, and fort of Seringapatam were retained by the British as a military station, but, being found unsuitable, the place was subsequently, on account of malaria, abandoned for that purpose, but still remains a possession of the British government. Elevation[8] above the sea 2,412 feet; distance from Madras, W., 248 miles; from Bangalore, S.W., 70; Mangalore, E., 130; Bombay, S.E., 515; Hyderabad, S., 360; Calcutta, S.W., 1,045. Lat. 12° 25′, long. 76° 45′.

[8] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 138.

SERINGHAM.—A town on an island formed by the division of the river Cauvery into two streams. The island is fourteen miles long from east to west, and nearly two in breadth; the town is one mile and a half N. from Trichinopoly. Lat. 10° 51′, long. 78° 46′.

SERNAL, in Gurwhal, a village on the left bank of the Budiar, a feeder of the Jumna. It is situate amidst groves of mulberry and apricot-trees, on a fertile expanse rising gently up the side of a mountain. Elevation above the sea 7,255[1] feet. Lat. 30° 54′, long. 78° 18′.

[1] Jacquemont, Voyages, iv. 119.

SEROHEE.[1]—A small raj or state of Rajpootana, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-west by the territory of Joudpore; on the north-east by Godwar; on the east by the territory of Mewar or Odeypore; and on the south by the dominions of the Guicowar. It lies between lat. 24° 23′—25° 16′, long. 72° 10′—73° 12′, and the area is estimated at 3,024[2] square miles. The eastern and north-eastern parts of the territory are hilly, extending over the north-western slope of the Aravulli, and inclining towards the desert of Marwar, towards which numerous streams flow in a north-westerly direction, pursuing their course to the river Loni, by the channel of which they find their way into the Gulf of Cutch. The southern and south-eastern part is very mountainous and rugged, containing the lofty mountain[3] Aboo, and the various ridges branching from it. The elevation of the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Sutherland, Map accompanying Political Sketches. Prinsep, India Tables, ii. 187.

[3] Tod, Travels in Western India, 74, 126.

summit of Mount Aboo has been estimated[4] at nearly 5,000 feet above the sea. Many splendid ruins, especially at Chandravati and on Mount Aboo, indicate the former prosperity and civilization of this state, now greatly declined. An important commercial route lying through this country from Guzerat to the great mart of Palee, in the territory of Joudpore, contributes to its reviving welfare. The annual revenue of the rao or prince is estimated at 70,000[5]* rupees, out of which a tribute has been claimed by the state of Joudpore. The military force consists of 200 cavalry and 600 infantry, exclusive of the feudal troops of the jaghiredars;[6] but the whole population, consisting principally of the predatory tribes Minas, Grasias, and Bheels, are armed. The rao is of the Deora[7] subdivision of the Chauhan tribe of Rajpoots.

This state was for some time considered[8] a district of Joudpore. Tod says,[9] "For a few thousand rupees annually paid to the British government by Serohee, who, however, protested against being a party to its ultimate disposition, which might otherwise at some future period have again involved her independence, she was enfranchised for ever from the claims of Marwar, and now looks to the British government alone." A treaty was formally concluded,[1] October 31st, 1823, between that government and the rao of Serohee.

SEROHEE.[1]†—A town of Rajpootana, on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, 183[2] miles S.W. of the former, and 67 N.E. of the latter. The present town is supposed to have been founded in 1424, and to have been named originally Sheopooree.[3] It superseded the original city of Serohee, the ruins of which are still observable at no great distance. Since taken under British protection, Serohee has become a place of some commerce and wealth, though not many years ago it was merely an expanse of ruins.[4] The extent of the town is rather considerable; the houses are good, and built of brick, but many are still untenanted.[5] The palace of the rao or chief, which stands on a slightly-elevated site, has no architectural beauty to attract notice. The sword-blades manufactured at Serohee

* At only 50,000 by Sutherland.[1] Tod obviously exaggerates in stating[2] the amount at 300,000 or 400,000. According to a parliamentary return made in 1851, the revenue had then increased to 74,060 rupees per annum.

† Sirohi of Ali Mohammed Khan.[1]

[4] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 139—Tod, Comments on a Sanscrit Inscription.

[5] Clune, Append. to Itinerary of Western India, 58.

[6] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

[7] Tod, Travels in Western India, 61, 71.

[8] Journal Roy. Geol. Soc. of London, iv. 1834. p. 116—Burnes, Description of Countries N.W. Frontier of India.

[9] Travels in Western India, 64.

[1] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part ii. 383.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 297.

[3] Clune, Itinerary of Western India, Append. 58.

[4] Tod, Travels in Western India, 64, 68.

[5] Tod, ut supra, 70.

[1] Polit. Sketches, 114.

[2] Travels in Western India, 71.

[1] Hist. of Gujarat, Translated by Bird, 104, 111.

are celebrated for their excellence now[6] as formerly. On this point, Ali Mohammed Khan affirms[7] "the swords of Sirohi are celebrated everywhere;" and adds, "there are no better reeds than such as are procured in this country; so that they are carried to Hindoostan, Persia, and other countries for the manufacture of arrows." Distance from Mhow, N.W., 243 miles; from Oojein, N.W., 220; from Neemuch, W., 130; Agra, S.W., 360. Lat. 24° 59′, long. 72° 56′.

6 Tod, ut supra, 71.
7 Hist. of Gujarat, translated by Bird, 104.

SEROHEE.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 59 miles N.W. of Purneah. Lat. 26° 25′, long. 86° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SERONCHA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or the Nizam's dominions, situate on the left bank of the Wein Gunga river, and 142 miles N.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 55′, long. 79° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SERONGE.—See SIRONJ.

SEROOR.[1]—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 30 miles S.W. by W. of Ahmednuggur. A road connecting the two towns was constructed in 1836, at a cost of 1,200 rupees per mile.[2] Lat. 18° 50′, long. 74° 25′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Bombay Public Disp. 8 June, 1836.

SEROWLEE, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Moradabad, 20 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 30′, long. 79° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SERRAW, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the prant or subdivision of Rajkote, situate 41 miles N.E. by N. from the town of Rajkote, and 94 miles S.W. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 47′, long. 71° 10′.

SERRUVIAL.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 38 miles E. of Madura. Lat. 9° 58′, long. 78° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SERRYAH,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town with a fort, in the prant or division of Hallar, on a stream called the River of Serryah. The town and fort are two miles and a half from the mouth of the river, which not admitting large ships, they are compelled to anchor[2] in a channel between two reefs about three miles off. Notwithstanding this unfavourable circumstance, it is a place of considerable traffic.[3] Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 190 miles; Baroda, W., 220. Lat. 22° 18′, long. 69° 47′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 482.
3 Jacob, Report on Province of Katteewar.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SERUMOGAY.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 23 miles N. by E. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 11° 20′, long. 77° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 81.

SERWA,[1] in Bundelcund, a small town on the route from Banda to Saugor, by the Hirapoor Pass, 110[2] miles S.W. of the former, 62 N.E. of the latter. It has a bazar, and water from wells, but supplies are rather scarce. Lat. 24° 28′, long. 79° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SESSARUH.—A town in the native state of Bhawulpoor, 67 miles S.E. from Bhawulpoor, and 70 miles N.W. from Beekaneer. Lat. 28° 46′, long. 72° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 88, 234.

SETAPOOR,[1]* in the territory of Oude, a British cantonment on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow, 105[2] miles S.E. of the former, 51 N.W. of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, and but partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 35′, long. 80° 44′.

SETROONJEE, a river rising in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, in lat. 21° 15′, long. 70° 45′, and, flowing easterly for sixty miles, falls into the Gulf of Cambay, in lat. 21° 16′, long. 72° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEUNI,[1] in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpoor to Nagpoor, 82 miles S. by W. of the former. The district of which this town is the principal place is inhabited by Goonds, and appears to have been less skilfully managed than the other districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory. Measures have been suggested for its amelioration.[2] Lat. 22° 1′, long. 79° 40′.

[2] India Rev. Disp. 28 Nov. 1849.

SEVERNDROOG.—See SOOWURNDROOG.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEVUR.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 25 miles N.E. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 11° 15′, long. 77° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 210.

SEWAGANJ,[1] in the jaghire of Myhir, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a village on the route from Mirzapoor to Jubulpoor, 171 miles[2] S.W. of former, 74 N.E. of latter. It has water from wells and tanks, but supplies must be collected from the surrounding country. Lat. 24° 2′, long. 80° 32′.

[1] As. Res. xvii. 608—Wilson, on the Dionysiacs of Nonnus.

* Town of Sita; from Sita, the wife of Ramachandra; and the abduction of Sita by Ravana, tyrant of Ceylon, is the subject[1] of the Ramayana.

SEWALIK MOUNTAINS.[1]*—A low but extensive range, bounding on the north-east the plain of Sirhind and that of the doab between the Jumna and the Ganges. The name Sewalik is applied to that series of summits or ridges which extend in a north-west direction from the right bank of the Ganges. Hills, however, of similar character to the Sewalik, rising on the left bank, are continuous with the mountains of Kumaon, and, diverging from them a little farther south-east,[2] inclose the Patlee[2] Doon. Trail[3] describes this part, south-west of Patlee Doon, "as a low range of hills, which contains numerous passes, some of them practicable for wheel-carriages." Royle, indeed, states[4] that this low range of recent formation may be traced from Roopur, on the Sutlej, in lat. 30° 58′, long. 76° 36′, to the bottom of the Sikkim hills, in lat. 26° 30′, long. 88° 30′, a distance of about 800 miles. It decreases in elevation to the east[5] of the Ganges; and, as already observed, the name Sewalik is applied to that portion which, at its south-eastern extremity, near Hurdwar, in lat. 29° 58′, long. 78° 14′, forms the right side of the gorge through which the Ganges flows into the plain of Hindoostan. Its length from Hurdwar to Roopur, in a direction from south-east to north-west, is

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxiv, xxxvi.—Herbert, Rep. of Mineral. Survey of the Himalaya. Same work, 1837, p. 233—Falconer, Discovery of Fossil Bones East of Hurdwar.

[3] As. Res. xvi. 139—Stat. Survey of Kumaon.

[4] Bot. of Himalaya, Geol. Features of Himalaya, xxviii.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 182—Falconer, Aptitude of Himalayan Range for Culture of the Tea-Plant.

* Baber[1] confounds these mountains with the great Himalayan range, and assigns to their name a very improbable etymology. "The natives of Hind call these hills Sewalik-Parbat. In the language of Hind, Sewalik means a lak and a quarter (or 125,000), and Parbat means a hill; that is, the 125,000 hills." According to Falconer and Cautley,[2] "The Sivalik or Sub-Himalayan range of hills is considered in the Hindu mythology as the edge of the roof of Siva's dwelling in the Himalaya; and hence they are called the Siv-ala or Sib-ala, which, by an easy transition of sound, become the Sewalik of the English." Another derivation of the name of the hills, given by the mahant or high priest at Dehra, is as follows:—"Sewalik,[3] a corruption of Siva-wala, a name given to the tract of mountains between the Jumna and Ganges, from having been the residence of Iswara Siva and his son Ganes, who, under the form of an elephant, had charge of the westerly portion, from the village of Dudhli to the Jumna." Ultimately, the whole tract between the Jumna and the Ganges was called Siva-ala, or "the habitation of Siva." The name of this range is spelled Sewalik in Briggs's Index to Ferishta (vol. iv. p. 639). Falconer and Cautley[4] suppose erroneously that the name Sewalik is an English corruption. Petis de la Croix, in his translation of Sharifuddin,[5] mentions "Soüalec montagne qui s'étend dans les deux tiers de l'Inde." Ferishta[6] also mentions the Sewalik.

[1] Memoirs, 313.

[2] As. Res. xix. 2—Description of the Sivatherium giganteum.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, p. 38—On the Sivatherium giganteum.

[5] iii. 136.

[6] Briggs, i. 496.

about 155 miles; in breadth, where widest, about ten.[6] In the northern part, towards the Sutlej, the range is little more than a succession of sandhills. According to Jacquemont,[7] "the Pinjor valley is separated from the plains by a sort of downs, from sixty metres to eighty in height, and composed of sand scarcely consolidated." The highest part is about lat. 30° 17′, long. 77° 50′, between the Timli and Lal Derwaza passes, and in that vicinity some of the peaks have an elevation of about 3,500 feet[8] above the sea. The Sewalik hills have a direction parallel to the great chain of the Himalayas, with nearly a similar dip, the slope being towards the north, and the abutment to the south. In this part they rise at once in an abrupt mural[9] front from the plain, extending to the south-west, but slope gradually on the north-east side towards the Doons, or valley lying between them and the base of the Himalaya, the strata of which they are composed dipping in that direction at an angle of from 20° to 38°. As they run in a direction from south-east to north-west, the numerous gorges by which they are crossed have a direction generally from south-west to north-east. Those gorges cut the ranges into a succession of parallel ridges, the ends of which are steep towards the plain and sloping towards the Doons. They are thus described by Dr. Royle:[1]—"In many places each hill, if separated, might be represented by a right-angled triangle, the base resting on the pass, the perpendicular facing towards the south-west, and the hypothenuse sloping towards the north-east, and corresponding in dip with the strata. This side is sometimes continued to the level of the pass; at others, another hill, with its perpendicular side, seems to arise from the middle of the last, and is itself in like manner succeeded by a third, forming a succession of abrupt and sloping sides like the teeth of a saw." In the phraseology of geologists, they are of tertiary or alluvial formation, consisting of subordinate[2] beds of clay, loose-grained sandstone, with much mica interposing, conglomerate cemented by calcareous matter, beds of gravel and rolled stones, consisting of various kinds of rock, granite, trap, limestone, clayslate, gneiss, micaceous schists, and all other formations which enter into the composition of the Himalayas; thus offering an explanation plausible at least of the origin of the range, in the supposition that it was originally the debris

[6] Herbert, ut supra, xxxv.

[7] Voyage, iv. 454.

[8] Herbert, ibid.

[9] Falconer, ut supra, 182.

[1] Ut supra, xxvii.

[2] Falconer, ut supra, 182.

swept down from the Himalaya, and subsequently upheaved by an earthquake of great extent and force. Parallel in some degree to the Sewalik Mountains, and inclosed between them and the Himalayas, is a succession of valleys,—north-west the Pinjor Doon, south-east that of the Kyarda Doon, and south-east of this last the Dehra Doon. The line of direction of the range is crossed by the Ganges, the Jumna, the Markunda, an offset of the Soorsutty, the Gagur, and some other streams of less importance; but in general the drainage of the Doons is parallel to the direction of the range, and either to the north-west or south-east. Thus the Pinjor Doon is drained by the Sursa, flowing north-west; the Kyarda Doon by the Batta or Bhuta, flowing south-east; the Dehra Doon by the Asun, flowing north-west, the Suswa flowing south-east. The geology of the Sewalik is characterized by the occurrence of enormous quantities of fossil remains of animals, especially mammalia. Of those the most remarkable is the Sivatherium,[3] an extinct ruminant of gigantic dimensions, exceeding those of the rhinoceros: it was horned, and provided, like the tapir, with a short trunk. Here also have been discovered fossil remains of the family of quadrumana, the existence of which in a fossilized state had previously been generally denied. The Sewalik is in many places covered with forests[4] of saul, fir, cotton-tree, and various other kinds. Jacquemont[5] represents it as presenting a very varied field of research to the botanist, but of uninteresting appearance, being little more than an extensive copse, dense with underwood and herbage of large growth, above which timber-trees grow at considerable intervals.

[3] As. Res. xix.—Falconer and Cautley, Description of the Sivatherium. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1840.

[4] Journ. As Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 183—Falconer, Aptitude of Himalaya for Culture of the Tea-Plant.

[5] Voyage, iv. 6-7.

SEWAR.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 41 miles S. by W. of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 11′, long. 84° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEWARRA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 127 miles S.W. by S. from Jodhpoor, and 42 miles N. from Deesa. Lat. 24° 50′, long. 72°.

SEWEHUT,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Allahabad cantonment to that of Purtabgurh, in Oude, eight miles[2] N. of the former, 23 S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 36′, long. 81° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 39.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEWNA.—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, 24 miles N.W. by W. of Poonah. Lat. 18° 42′, long. 73° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEWNEE,[1] in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town near the north-east frontier, towards Nagpore, situate on a small river tributary to the Peingunga. Distance from the city of Hyderabad, N., 200 miles; from the city of Nagpoor, S.W., 80. Lat. 20° 15′, long. 78° 28′.

SEWUNGAON.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, 36 miles E.S.E. from Ellichpoor, and 20 miles N.E. from Omraouttee. Lat. 20° 58′, long. 78° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEWUNWARRAH.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 111 miles E.S.E. from Nagpoor, and 145 miles S. from Ramgurh. Lat. 20° 45′, long. 80° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SEYHUJ.—A river of Malwa, rising in lat. 24° 27′, long. 78° 25′, and, flowing through Scindia's territory for about forty miles, falls into the Betwa, on the right bank, in lat. 25°, long. 78° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc

SEYLOO.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 34 miles S.W. from Nagpoor, and 81 miles E.S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 50′, long. 78° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.

SEYMREE,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra cantonment to Delhi, and 18 miles[2] N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 77° 36′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Cautley, Prolongation of Ganges Canal, sec. ii. p. 2.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 157.
[4] Id. 120.
[5] Id. 111.

SEYNGUR,[1] called also KUROON, a small river of the Doab, rises in the British district of Allygurh, lat. 27° 50′, long. 78° 12′. As its source is on the south-western side of the crest or slightly-elevated tract which stretches down the middle of the Doab,[2] its course, though very tortuous, generally in a south-easterly direction, tends towards the river Jumna, into which it falls, on the left side, about fifteen miles below Calpee. About sixty miles from its source, it is crossed by the route from Etawah to Futtehgurh, and is there fordable.[3] It is also fordable where it is crossed, about thirty miles lower down, by the route[4] from Etawah to Cawnpore; and also fifteen miles still farther down, where it is crossed[5] by the route from Calpee to Futtehgurh, in lat. 26° 28′, long. 79° 34′; and is also

fordable where crossed,[6] thirty-six miles lower down, by the route from Calpee to Cawnpore. Its total length of course is about 210 miles.

[6] Garden, 110.

SEYRAH, in Guzerat, or the territory of the Guicowar, a town on a small river tributary to the Muhi or Mhi. Distance from the city of Ahmedabad, E., 65 miles. Lat. 22° 55′, long. 73° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHABAZPORE RIVER.—One of the mouths of the Megna, flowing east of the island of Deccan Shabazpore into the sea, in lat. 22° 27′, long. 91° 8′.

SHADAUTPOOR,[1] in Sinde, a town on the route from Larkhana to Gundava, and 25 miles N.W. of the former place. It is situate in a barren tract, nearly destitute of population, and described by Kennedy as "more like the bed of a salt lagoon, in an interval of spring tides, than an inland district." To the north-west stretches the dreary tract called the *Pat* or desert of Shikarpoor, noticed by the same writer as "a boundless level plain of indurated clay of a dull earthen colour, and showing signs of being sometimes under water. At first a few bushes were apparent here and there, growing gradually more and more distant, until at last not a sign of vegetable life was to be recognised."[2] Lat. 27° 46′, long. 67° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool. Leech, on Sind. Army, 86.

[2] Kennedy, i. 190.

SHADEEABAD, in the British district of Ghazeepore, a town from which is denominated the pergunnah of the same name, is situate on the Bisu, a small river tributary to the Ganges, distant 12 miles N.W. from Ghazeepore cantonment, 32 N.E. from Benares. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 83° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 355, 359.

SHADIPOOR.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, nine miles N.W. from Sirinagur. and 112 miles N.E. from Jhelum. Lat. 34° 7′, long. 74° 53′.

SHADOWRA.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia, 117 miles S.S.W. from Gwalior, and 92 miles N.W. by N. from Saugur. Lat. 24° 37′, long. 77° 40′.

SHAGURH.—A town of Sinde, in the territory belonging to Ali Moorad, 86 miles S.E. by E. from Bukkur, and 53 miles W. by N. from Jessulmeer. Lat. 27°, long. 70° 6′.

SHAHABAD, in Cashmere, a town formerly a favourite residence of the Mogul emperors, but now ruinous and neglected. It is situate in a long narrow valley, bounded on the south-west by the Panjal of Banihal, and on the north-east

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 323. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh ii 249. F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 251.

by a ridge of green hills several miles in length, dividing it from the valley of Bureng or Breng. The valley in some places has a width not exceeding 1,000 yards. It is watered by a stream flowing from the celebrated spring of Vernag, and which lower down, where increased by several small feeders, is called the river Sandaren. Accounts received by Vigne represented the valley to be very rich in mines of iron and copper.

The neighbourhood of Shahabad is celebrated for its fruits, especially apples, and for its wheat, considered the finest in Cashmere. The town, when visited by Moorcroft, had a bazar and a few shops, at which provisions, coarse cloth, and very fine honey were sold. It was formerly the residence of the most powerful of the seven hereditary maleks, or wardens appointed by the emperor Akbar to watch over the passes of Cashmere. The malek of Shahabad had charge of the pass of Banihal, and enjoyed a considerable income from lands held in jaghire. Shahabad has an elevation of 5,600 feet above the sea. Lat. 33° 32′, long. 75° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 117.

SHAHABAD,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Jhallowa, a town on the route from Calpee to the town of Kotah, 225 miles[2] S.W. of former, 96 E. of latter. It has a good bazar, and water and supplies are abundant. Lat. 25° 13′, long. 77° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Jacquemont, Voyage, v. 14.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAHABAD,[1] in Sirhind, a town on the left bank of the Sursooti, here nearly devoid of water in winter, but sometimes in summer a deep and violent torrent.[2] It is described by Jacquemont as a heap of filth and ruins, amidst which lives a population of between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. There is, however, a bazar, and supplies are abundant, as the neighbouring country is fertile and well cultivated. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,002 miles.[3] Lat. 30° 10′, long. 76° 56′.

SHAHABAD.—A town in the jaghire of Rampoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 34′, long. 79° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 177, 234.
[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 194.

SHAHABAD,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Lucknow to Shahjehanpoor, 15 miles[2] S. of the latter, and 30 miles N.E. of Futtehgurh. Tieffenthaler[3] describes it, about A.D. 1770, "of considerable circuit; and nearly in the middle is a palace of brick, strengthened with towers like a fortress, with a vestibule and spacious covered colonnade. Most of the houses are of brick, and there is a fine mosque built of the

same material, and inclosed by a wall. The town extends a mile from north to south, its breadth is something less, but of its flourishing state little remains." When visited by Tennant,[4] A.D. 1799, it was an expanse of ruins, "that appeared in the form of hills and broken swells crumbling to dust;" yet Heber[5] found it, 1824, "a considerable town, or almost city, with the remains of fortifications, and many large houses." According to Tieffenthaler, it was founded by Angot, the nephew of Rama, king of Oude; and if so, must be of high antiquity, as Rama is considered to have reigned[6] 1,600 years B.C.: hence it is sometimes called Angotpur. It was renovated by Dilawar Khan,[7] an Afghan chief contemporary with Aurungzebe. At present it has a bazar[8] and encamping-ground, close to which are two tanks lined with brick. The road to the north, or towards Shahjehanpoor, is good; to the south-east, or towards Lucknow, very bad. Lat. 27° 39′, long. 80° 1′.

[4] Indian Recreations, ii. 394.

[5] Journ. in India, i. 423.

[6] Shakespear, v. col. 954.

[7] Tieffenthaler, ut supra.

[8] Garden, 234.

SHAHABAD,[1] in the presidency of Bengal, a British district, bounded on the north by the British districts of Ghazeepoor and Sarun; on the south-east by the British districts of Patna and Behar; on the south by the British district of Behar; on the west by the British district of Mirzapore; and on the north-west by the British districts of Benares and Ghazeepoor. It lies between lat. 24° 30′—25° 46′, long. 83° 20′—84° 56′; is 106 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and fifty-six in breadth: the area is stated at 4,403 square miles.[2] About a third of the entire district, situate in its south-western part, is rough and elevated, forming a sort of highland, rising on the surface into small detached hills, nearly equal in height. The average elevation of this irregular plateau is probably about 500 feet[3] above the more depressed country on the banks of the Ganges or the Sone, or about 700 feet above the level of the sea. The declivity towards the low country is very abrupt, being in many places a perpendicular precipice, formed of rock stratified horizontally, and with great regularity. The outline of the plateau is exceedingly irregular, being indented with deep ravines, down the upper extremities of which vast cascades rush during the rainy season. Access to the plateau is gained by rugged paths winding up the sides of these ravines, but those are scarcely anywhere practicable for wheeled carriages; and oxen, the principal beasts of burthen here, find

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistical Return of Shahabad, by Travers, 1849.

[3] Buchanan, i. 393.

much difficulty in making their way even with trifling loads. In former times, the nature of the country made it very important in a military point of view, as it contained many strongholds, and amongst them the celebrated fort of Rotas. The geological formation of the rock is generally sandstone horizontally stratified, of close grain,[4] hard, very durable, and well suited for building purposes. There is also much calcareous rock, compact, and well suited for sculpture or building, and which when burned furnishes excellent lime. In the most southern part of the district, on the banks of the Sone, are mines of coal[5] of excellent quality: alum and sulphate of iron are extracted in other places in the hills.[6]

[4] Buchanan, i. 513, 528.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 964 —Tytler, on Soan Coal-fields.

[6] Buchanan, i. 529.

The climate is very sultry in the latter part of spring and the early part of summer, and the succeeding rains are usually heavy. The winters are generally mild, yet frosts[7] are not unknown. West winds prevail for half the year, from the middle of October to that of April. There are some peculiarities in parts of the district as to winds, the notice of which would require too much minuteness.

[7] Id. i. 403.

The Carumnassa rises a few miles from the southern frontier of the district, of which it forms the western boundary for ten miles, and subsequently the north-western for sixty miles, dividing it from the districts Mirzapoor, Benares, and Ghazeepoor: it does not appear to be navigable. The Ganges forms the north-western and northern boundaries for eighty-eight miles, dividing the district from those of Ghazeepoor and Sarun. It is navigable for craft of considerable burthen, and in the lower part of its course in this district is generally a mile wide. The Sone, flowing eastward from the district of Mirzapore, touches on this district at its south-western extremity, and, taking a direction north-easterly, forms for 110 miles its southern and south-eastern boundary, dividing it from the district of Behar; and for twenty-five miles more its eastern boundary, dividing it from the district of Patna. In the rainy season, it is too rapid for navigation above the mouth of its tributary the Kiyul, 108 miles from its confluence with the Ganges; and in the dry season is too shallow in that part of its course for boats of any considerable burthen, though floats are then conveyed downwards, being pushed over the shoals.

Below the mouth of the Kiyul it is navigable* for boats of ten or twelve tons burthen. Thus the total river navigation of the district is about 200 miles. Those principal rivers receive numerous small streams and torrents, flowing during the rainy season, but dry in some parts at other times of the year. The low country, forming the greater part of the district, is very level, especially to the north and west; and parts are liable annually to be inundated. The portion of soil unfit for the plough[8] is very trifling; close to the hills it is excellent. The soil may be divided into two kinds, one consisting of fine sand mixed with loose mould, the other of a tenacious clay intermixed with coarse sand: the latter, on the whole, is reckoned the most valuable, producing wheat, barley, and all winter crops, without irrigation. In the northern portion of the district the soil is of the utmost richness, and consists of land regularly flooded by the Ganges. It forms the most valuable part of the district, and the crops there never fail. The river deposits a fine mould, and scarcely ever covers a field with sand.

[8] Buchanan, i. 392-398.

Of wild animals,[9] there are the tiger, bear, kohiya or wild dog, jackal, otter, monkey, nylgau (Antilope picta), sambar or Indian stag, axis or spotted deer, hog-deer, black deer, common antelope, gaur (a wild animal of the kine character). There are also several herds sprung from domestic kine, which, during desolating wars, have been allowed to run wild, and are now altogether in a state of nature. Of birds of prey, there are the jimach (a small eagle), the falcon, crane, and some others; of feathered game, the partridge, quail, peafowl, jungle-fowl, parrot, and paroquet. Crocodiles infest the Ganges and the Carumnassa in great numbers: they are less numerous in the Sone. In the Ganges are tortoises and porpoises, and that river abounds in good fish, as also the Sone. Serpents are very numerous and dangerous in the lower tracts, and nearly 200 persons on an average perish annually by their bites.[1]

[9] Id. i. 502.

[1] Id. i. 506.

* Prinsep[1] states that the Sone is not navigable higher than Daudnagar, twenty miles from its confluence with the Ganges. There is obviously some error in this statement (perhaps attributable to the printer), as the distance of Daudnagar from the confluence is about three times that which is therein assigned to it.

[1] Steam Navigation in British India, 48.

The lands best suited for irrigation are cropped with rice, which is considered the staple crop where it can be successfully cultivated. It is both a rubbee, or crop sown at the commencement of winter and reaped in spring, and kurreef, or that sown in the beginning of summer and reaped in autumn. Besides those already mentioned, crops of various kinds are produced for aliment or condiment, as maize, millet, maruya (Eleusine corocanus), gram (Cicer arietinum), lentils, various sorts of kidney-beans or phaseoli, till or sesame, ricinus or castor-oil seed, and some other oil-seeds, melons and other cucurbitaceous plants; most of the European garden vegetables, which thrive well in the cool season; ginger, turmeric, and capsicum. Sugar is raised to considerable extent. Of commercial crops, an important one is cotton, though attempts to introduce the profitable culture of American cotton have not been[2] successful. Of the rest, the chief are indigo, opium, tobacco, and betel-leaf. There are several hundred square miles of jungle and forest, but the trees are stunted; and Buchanan states[3] that in the whole district there are not ten fine trees of natural growth. Hence, timber cannot be obtained of sufficient size for houses suited for accommodating Europeans; and in the large buildings constructed by the natives, stone is exclusively used. The principal manufactures are cotton cloths, threads, tapes, strings, fabric of silk, and of mixed silk and cotton, paper, spirits, oil, the extraction of salt from brine drawn from wells, sugar, and the extraction of sulphate of iron from native mineral. The exports are principally silk, paper, cotton, and cotton cloths, wheat, millet, rice, barley, pulse, bamboos, paper, oil-seeds, opium, and some other articles of less importance; the imports are tobacco, sugar, iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, salt, cocoanuts, and betel-leaf.

[2] Proceedings of Horticultural Soc. of India, vol. ii. No. viii. 203.

[3] i. 507.

The population, according to an official return, is 1,600,000,[4] which nearly agrees with another official estimate, which makes the number 1,602,274.*

[4] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

The principal towns, Arrah, Sasseram, Jehanabad, Buxar, and Bhojpoor, are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

* By Buchanan in one place it was estimated at 1,418,780; in another, at 1,419,520;[1] of which number, one out of sixteen is said to be Mussulman, the remainder Brahminists.

[1] In Appendix to vol. i. 4.

The route from Calcutta to Allahabad traverses this district in a direction from south-east to north-west. The only other important route is from east to west, from Dinapoor to Ghazeepoor.

The district of Shahabad, formerly part of the great empire of Magadha,[5] appears to have been subjected to the sway of the Patan Mussulmans towards the close of the twelfth century, as it is recorded that Shahabuddin Muhammad, sultan of Ghor, subdued[6] the country as far as the confines of China; and his lieutenant, Muhammed Bakhtyar, consolidated[7] the Mussulman power in Behar. Shahabad subsequently acquired some note in consequence of being the scene of the early military operations of Sher Shah, who wrested the empire of India from Humayun, the son of Baber. It afterwards became a part of the soubah of Behar,[8] according to the division of the empire of Delhi laid down in the Ayeen[9] Akbery. The right of the East-India Company to the southern part of this district is derived[1] from Shah Alum, emperor of Delhi; to the northern part, from Azoof-ud-Dowlah, vizier of Oude, under a treaty dated 21st May, 1775.[2] This treaty was the consequence of a memorable engagement which took place at Buxar, in the north-eastern part of this district, when a decisive victory was gained by the British forces, commanded by General Munro, over the combined armies of Cossim Ali and the Vizier.

[5] As. Res. ix. 82 —Wilford, Essay on the Kings of Magadha.

[6] Bird, Preface to Hist. of Guzerat, 82.

[7] Stewart, Hist. of Bengal, 41. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 129.

[8] Stewart, 160-164.

[9] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 214-220.

[1] Treaties with Native Powers, 1812.

[2] Id. 1812, p. 974.

SHAH ALUM, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Indus river, 176 miles W. by N. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 2′, long. 71° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAHAPOOR.—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, 32 miles W.N.W. of Poonah. Lat. 18° 40′, long. 73° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAHBAZAR,[1] in the British district of Hoogly, presidency of Bengal, a town[2] near the north-west frontier, towards the British district of Burdwan, four miles from the right or east bank of the Damooda. Distance from Burdwan, S.E., 16 miles; Calcutta, N.W., 36. Lat. 22° 59′, long. 88° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 319.

SHAHBAZGARHI, in the district of the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated 26 miles N.W. from the right bank of the Indus, 35 miles N.E. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 34° 15′, long. 72° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Burnes, Rep. on the Ports of the Indus, 2.

SHAH BUNDER, in Sinde, in the delta of the Indus, a small place on the east bank of the channel which discharges its water into the sea by the Mull mouth. Hither the English factory was removed from Aurungabunder or Dehrajamka, in consequence of this latter place being deserted by the water of the Indus. Previously to the dissolution of the factory here in 1775, its establishment for navigating the Indus consisted of fourteen small vessels, each of about forty tons burthen. Subsequently, this place also was deserted by the stream, and, on the re-establishment of the factory in 1799, Lahoreebunder, thirty-five miles north-west, on the Buggaur, or western branch of the Indus, was selected as its site. Shah Bunder is in lat. 24° 6′, long. 67° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 15.
[3] Hodges, Travels in India, 111.

SHAHDERA,[1] in the British district of Agra, a village and halting-place on the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from the city of Agra to Mynpooree, and five[2] miles N.E. of the former. "The whole[3] of this spot, as far as the eye can reach, is one general scene of ruined buildings, long walls, vast arches, parts of domes." The name is derived from its having been the spot where the sovereign first pitched his tent in his annual progress from Agra through the eastern parts of the empire. Lat. 27° 12′, long. 78° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 144.

SHAHDERAH,[1] in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Meerut, and six[2] miles E. of the former. It is situate near the left or eastern bank of the Doab Canal, there crossed by a brick-built bridge. Lat. 28° 40′, long. 77° 21′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 51.
[2] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 446.

SHAHEE,[1] in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and 19 miles N. of the former. It is situate near the right bank of the river Bhagul, here having a bed 220 yards wide, with steep banks and a sandy bottom, and in the dry season a stream sixty yards wide, and two and a half to three feet deep. There is a bazar, with a market. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, fertile, abundantly watered,[2] and well cultivated, principally under wheat and pulse. Lat. 28° 33′, long. 79° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAHGARH, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-

governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Pillibheet to that of Nugeenah, and 25 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 47′, long. 79° 34′.

SHAHGHUR.[1]—A town, the principal place of a raj[2] or petty native state in the province of Saugor and Nerbudda. The territory has an area of 676 square miles, and a population of 30,000. The chief maintains a military force, consisting of 150 cavalry and 800 infantry. Lat. of town 24° 19′, long. 79° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] India Pol. Disp. 13 Feb. 1850.

SHAH GUNJ.—A town in the British district of Mirzapoor, N.W.P. of Bengal, 41 miles S.E. of Mirzapoor. Lat. 24° 41′, long. 83° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAHGURH, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Almora, 30 miles N. of the former. Lat. 28° 49′, long. 79° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAHJEHANABAD.—A name given to the city of Delhi by Shahjehan, its founder.—See DELHI.

SHAHJEHANPOOR,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of the family of Scindia, a town of Malwa, on the route from Goona to Mow, 114[2] miles S.W. of former, 72 N.E. of latter. Malcolm, who designates[3] it a large city, mentions that a considerable degree of civilization, refinement, and domestic comfort has been introduced into this place from the European settlements in Guzerat, by the Borahs, an intelligent and wealthy class of Mussulman merchants. It is situate on the left bank of the river Tilir, and just above the town is ground for encampment: supplies are abundant. The revenue of the town and of the district attached to it amounts to 2,50,000 rupees, a portion of which (about 70,000 rupees) has usually been assigned[4] to one of the princesses of the Scindia family. It received its name from its founder Shahjehan, emperor of Delhi, who reigned from the year 1628 to the year 1658. Distance S.W. from Agra 285 miles. Lat. 23° 24′, long. 76° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 181.
[3] Central India, ii. 111.
[4] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 300.

SHAHJEHANPOOR,[1] in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Meerut to Moradabad, and 21[2] miles S.E. of the former. It has a bazar, and a small mud-built fort,[3] now fallen to decay. The road in this part of the route is indifferent. Lat. 28° 52′, long. 78° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 235.
[3] Lumsden, Journ. from India to Britain, 2.

SHAHJEHANPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to Etawa, and 12[2] miles N. of the former. There is a bazar, and water is obtained from wells. The road is rather good in the dry season, the country cultivated. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 79° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

SHAHJEHANPORE.[1]—A British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, deriving its name from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-east, east, and south-east, by the territory of Oude; on the south by the district of Furruckabad; and on the west by the British districts Budaon and Bareilly. It lies between lat. 27° 15′—28° 45′, long. 79° 23′—80° 30′, and contains an area of 2,483 square miles.[2] The shape is very irregular, but partially resembles a crescent, the concavity being towards the west. The north-eastern frontier is formed by the river Surju or Gogra, the south-western for a short distance by the Ganges; and the descent of both rivers towards the south-east proves the inclination of the surface in that direction, towards which also flow the intervening rivers, the Goomtee, Gurrah, Ramgunga, and some others of less magnitude. The greatest elevation is at the most northern point; Burindeo, twenty miles above that point, and situate on the right bank of the Gogra, having an elevation above the sea of 798 feet, and Bilheri, about ten miles lower down, 741. The southern part of the district is considerably below this, being traversed by the Gurrah, the stream of which, at Pilleebheet, sixty miles higher up, has an elevation of only 517 feet. The elevation of the bed of the Ganges, where it washes the southern frontier, in all probability falls short of 500 feet.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

The most northern part, adjoining the base of the Sub-Himalaya, forms a strongly characterized portion of the Terrai, or tract of marshy forest and jungle stretching along the foot of the mountains. Numberless small streams, oozing from the hills, or rising from beneath, stagnate,[3] in consequence of the inclination of the surface being too slight to allow the escape of their waters, and their own want of force to cut channels. These, saturating the deep and fertile soil, give growth to gigantic trees, woven together by immense creepers, encumbered above with air-plants, and below with impenetrable underwood.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1832, p. 535—Hodgson, on Mammalia of Nepal.

Grasses, and other herbage, attaining a height of ten feet, overrun the more open parts, and are annually fired, to allow the spring of a more succulent growth, which is depastured by numerous herds of kine and buffaloes for about two months, after which they cease to be penetrable or suitable for grazing. Throughout the entire region broods a malaria, almost inevitably fatal to the human race and to domestic animals, but not incompatible with the constitution of the elephant, the rhinoceros, wild buffalo, stag, tiger, panther, leopard, and other wild creatures, which in the densest recesses of the forest and jungle attain extraordinary size[4] and vigour. This tract gives rise to the Goomtee, a large river, which, pursuing a southerly course, crosses the frontier into the territory of Oude. As there is a general slope to the south-east, this "region of death" might obviously be made productive by drainage and cultivation; but the first steps in the operation would be marked by a frightful sacrifice of human life. At present the tract is available only for pasturage during a very brief period, as already mentioned, or to yield timber and other forest and jungle produce.

[4] Hodgson, ut supra, 336.

Bishop Heber[5] states that, including the wooded part of the Terrai, there is "a large forest along the whole eastern, southern, and northern frontiers." He found the southern part of the district to have a fine[6] climate, little incommoded by the hot winds, with a well-wooded, fertile, and highly-cultivated[7] soil, producing in profusion rice, maize, wheat, cotton, sugar, tobacco, pulse, mangoes, dates, plantains, walnuts, strawberries, grapes, apples, and pears. The people, though in general skilful and industrious agriculturists, are much annoyed by a set of "landless resolutes," the descendants of Rohilla chiefs, and at once too lazy to work, and too proud to enlist in the East-India Company's service. The land revenue of this district has been fixed for a term of years, which will expire in 1868.[8] The latest official returns (1848) give to this district a population enumerated as follows:[9]—Hindoo, agricultural, 436,166; non-agricultural, 124,420; Mahomedan and other classes, agricultural, 134,520; non-agricultural, 117,482: total, 812,588. The relative proportion of the two great divisions, therefore, is between three and four Hindoos to one of any other class. Of the whole population, 812,588,[1] the

[5] Journ. in India, i. 427.

[6] p. 429.

[7] Id. 430, 433.

[8] Acts of Govt. of India, No. viii. of 1846.

[9] Memoir on Statistics of N.W. Prov. 1848.

[1] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 93.

children numbered 279,392, leaving an adult population of 533,196; the children having been counted as such up to twelve or thirteen years of age, if unmarried; if married below that age, they were considered as adults. The number of houses was stated to be 150,481, which gives an average per house, on the total population, something above five persons.

The principal towns are Shahjehanpore, Powain, Tilher, and Jalalabad, which will be found noticed in their proper places. The following is a classification of the towns and villages in the district:—Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants, 2,062; ditto more than 1,000 and less than 5,000, 108; ditto more than 5,000 and less than 10,000, 3;* ditto more than 50,000, 1.†

Shahjehanpore formed part of the possessions of the Rohilla Patans previously to 1774, when their dominion was overthrown by the signal defeat[2] which they received at Tessunah from the British army supporting the cause of Shooja-ud-Dowlah, the nawaub of Oude. The country about Shahjehanpore, with a much more extensive portion of Rohilcund, was then transferred to the nawaub, and ultimately, in 1801, ceded[3] in commutation of subsidy to the East-India Company.

[2] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, ii. 46. Forster, Travels, Beng. Eng. i. 196.
[3] Fifth Report, Select Committee of House of Commons on Affairs of E.I.C. 46.

SHAHJEHANPORE.[1]‡—The principal place of the British district of the same name. It is situate on the left bank of the Gurrah, which, near the town in dry weather, may be forded,[2]§ but in the rains can be crossed only by ferry. Bishop Heber describes[3] this town as a "large place, with some stately old mosques and a castle. These are mostly

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes.
[3] Journ. in India, i. 426.

* Jullalabad, 5,031 inhabitants; Powaine, 5,245; Pulleea, 6,807.

† Shajehanpore, 62,785.

‡ Shajehan, a renowned emperor of Delhi, and Pur, "town;"—Shajehan Town.

§ Such are the present modes of passing the river, as given by Garden from the latest accounts. It appears to have been different at the time of Heber's visit, 1824:—"At the entrance to the town I passed the river Gurruk (Gurrah), a quiet winding stream, over a little mean bridge, by the side of a much more splendid one, begun some months since at the expense of the ex-minister of Oude, the Hukeem Mendee, who has a house and considerable property within the British frontiers in this district. The bridge would, if completed, have been a very good and extensive one, but is now much dilapidated, a great part of the unfinished work having fallen in during the rains."

ruinous, but the houses are in good plight. The bazars show marks of activity and opulence."* The population, according to a recent census, amounts to 62,785.[4] Shahjehanpore is in lat. 27° 52′, long. 79° 58′.

[4] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 93.

SHAHJUHANPOOR, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the route from Goruckpoor to the Sarun collectorate, 30 miles E. of the former. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 83° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAHJUHANPOOR, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, situate 62 miles S.W. of Delhi. Lat. 28°, long. 76° 32′.

SHAH JUMAUB, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 56 miles S.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 37′, long. 70° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAHLIMAR.[1]—A splendid pleasure-ground, about three miles east of Lahore, made by order of the Mogul emperor Shah Jehan. Here were numbers of pavilions and other buildings for ornament and pleasure, but many of them were demolished or defaced by Runjeet Singh, to obtain the marble materials for the embellishment of his residence in Lahore, and the construction of his religious capital of Amritsir, and of the neighbouring fortress of Govindghar. Still there is much to cause admiration. Lat. 31° 35′, long. 74° 23′.

Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 415. F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iii. 258. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 92. Burnes, Bokh. iii. 160.

SHAH NUHUR CANAL flows out of the Ferozeshah Canal in lat. 29° 28′, long. 76° 54′, and joins it again in lat. 28° 50′, long. 77° 4′.

SHAHPOOR, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Jumna, 40 miles W. of the city of Allahabad. From this place the pergunnah or subdivision in which it is situate is called also that of Shahpoor. Lat. 25° 23′, long. 81° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAHPOOR, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Hamilton[1] says, "In 1813 this town was esteemed more wealthy and nearly as populous as Bareilly; so that probably an allowance of 50,000 inhabitants does not exceed the truth." From the official return given in the text, it will be seen that at present such an allowance would fall short of the truth.

[1] East-India Gazetteer, ii. 528.

town situated on the left bank of the Ravee, 16 miles S.S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 24', long. 74° 12'.

SHAHPOOR.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, eight miles E. of the left bank of the Jhelum river, and 93 miles S.W. from Sirinagur. Lat. 33° 5', long. 73° 53'.

[1] E.I.C Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res xiv. 333*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

SHAHPOOR,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Suharunpoor to Subathoo, and 31 miles N.W. of the former place. Here was a secondary station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 1,228 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 17', long. 77° 22'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Elphinstone, Report on Countries ceded by the Peishwa, 144.

SHAHPOOR, or PADSHAHPUR,[1] in the British collectorate of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, a town situate on the river Gutpurba, 50 miles N.W. of the town of Dharwar. The population is estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000.[2] Lat. 16° 8', long. 74° 45'.

SHAHPOOR.—A town in the native prant of Rajkote, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, 84 miles N.E. by E. from Rajkote, and 42 miles W.S.W. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 51', long. 71° 59.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAHPOOR, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Azimgurh, 25 miles S. by W. of the former. Lat. 26° 21', long. 83° 17'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAHPOOR, in the British district of Ramgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ramgurh to Rewah, 18 miles N. by E. of the former. Lat. 23° 3', long. 81° 3'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 145.

SHAHPOORA,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Delhi to Mhow, 125 miles[2] S.W. of former, 382 N.E. of latter. It is of considerable size, and is surrounded by a rampart. Lat. 27° 25', long. 76° 12'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAHPOORAH, in the British district of Ramgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ramgurh to Bijawur, 32 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 23° 11', long. 80° 45'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAHPOOR KUBRA, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Azimgurh, 12 miles S. of the former. Lat. 26° 31', long. 83° 23'.

SHAHRUH.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia, 100 miles S.E. by S. from Oojein, and 82 miles N.W. by W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 21° 51′, long. 76° 31′.

SHAHZADAHNUGAR, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and 34 miles S.W. of the latter. There is abundance of water from the river Yarwuffadar or Sot, and from wells. Supplies are plentiful from the bazar and from the neighbouring villages. The road in this part of the route is good; the country partially cultivated, but in some places overspread with jungle. Lat. 28° 7′, long. 79° 7′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 5.

SHAHZADPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore, and 26 miles[2] W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 80° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

SHAILGAON.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 124 miles N.W. from Hyderabad, and 122 miles E. from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 4′, long. 76° 38′.

SHAIRMADAVY.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 10 miles W.S.W. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 8° 40′, long. 77° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAKAPORE, in Sinde, a town on the great route from Cutch to Hydrabad. About a mile north-east of the town are the ruins of a large city, built of excellent burnt brick, and still in such a state of preservation that the walls and bastions are plainly discernible. To the north-east of these ruins is the large bed of a great branch of the Indus, now completely devoid of water. Shakapore has, at this time, no pretensions to importance either in point of wealth or population. Lat. 24° 34′, long. 68° 24′.

Burnes (James), Mission to Sinde, 38.
Pott. (Wm.), on the Indus, in Jour. Royal As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 204.

SHALKUR, in Bussahir, a fort near the northern boundary of Koonawar, where the valley of the Spiti river has a less inclination[1] of slope. It is situate on the right bank of the Lee, or river of Spiti, the site being the summit of a diluvial deposit, and elevated 400[2] feet above the stream, which here, 92 feet wide, is crossed by a sango or rude wooden bridge, made of trunks of the fir-tree. The fort is 300 feet long in a direction from north to south, but very narrow, and is ill built of loose stones and unburnt brick; but the position is command-

[1] As. Res. 1833, part ii. 267—Gerard, Observations on the Spiti.

[2] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 364. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 188. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 381—Gerard, Journ. to Shipke.

ing,[3] being on the very brink of the lofty bank, having a declivity of 35° to the water; and to the north and west are similar natural scarps to a rivulet; so that it is accessible easily only from the south, in which direction there are a few houses and fields. Inside are houses all round the walls, with a small space in the middle. The population consists of twenty Tartar families, and ten monks and five nuns of the Lamaic mode of belief, residing in their respective communities. The crops here are wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, turnips, pulse; and there is a profusion of fine apricots. Elevation above the sea 10,413 feet.* Lat. 32°, long. 78° 34′.

[3] As. Res. xv. 384 — Herbert, Levels of the Setlej.

SHALLEE,[1] in the hill state of Bhuggee, a lofty peak about four miles south of the left bank of the Sutluj, is very difficult of access on account of its steepness. On the summit is a wooden temple, in which human sacrifices were formerly offered to the Hindoo goddess Kalee; and some maintain that the horrible rite secretly is continued, notwithstanding its prohibition by the British government. Elevation above the sea 9,623 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 11′, long. 77° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 155.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 333* — Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

SHALWI,[1] in the hill state of Joobul, a river having its sources on the south-eastern declivity of the great range stretching from the peak of Chur to that of Wartu, and in about lat. 31° 3′, long. 77° 36′. Holding its way in a south-easterly direction through an elevated and densely-wooded[2] valley, and being swollen with numerous feeders right and left, it, after a course of about twenty-five miles, falls into the Tonse river, in lat. 30° 48′, long. 77° 49′. In the upper part of its course, where it is called the Koti Nala, it is described by Fraser[3] as a fine copious stream.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 140.

[3] Ut supra, 153.

SHAMGHUR,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Kurnal to Loodiana, and five miles N.W. of the former town. It is situate on the edge of a jungle, which stretches the whole distance to Kurnal.[2] Though the greater part of the population are Mussulmans, or Hindoos of the Jat denomination, the village with the surrounding country belongs to a chief of the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Lloyd, Journ. to the Himalaya, i. 54.

* According to Gerard, Table iii. No. 108, at the end of his work on Kunawur; 10,403 according to his map; 10,998 according to Herbert,[1] whose measurement is less to be trusted than that of Gerard: the former observed by the boiling-water point,[1] and in haste; the latter at greater leisure, and with excellent barometers.

[1] Ut supra, 413.

protected Sikhs, to whom it yields an annual revenue estimated at 550*l.* sterling. Shamghur is distant N.W. from Calcutta 970 miles.[3] Lat. 29° 45′, long. 76° 57′.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

SHAMGURH, in the British district of Mairwara, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Nusseerabad to Jallor, 24 miles S.W. by W. of the former. Lat. 26° 8′, long. 74° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAMLEE,[1] in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muzuffurnugur to Jheend, 22 miles W. of the former. Shamlee has a population of 8,447 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 29° 26′, long. 77° 23′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 51.

SHANDAMANGALUM.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 24 miles S. by E. of Salem. Lat. 11° 19′, long. 78° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAPOOREE.—An island off the coast of Arracan, fronting the entrance of the Naaf river. The centre of the island is in lat. 20° 46′, long. 92° 24′. This island in 1823 was in the occupation of the British, when the Burmese, who then possessed Arracan, demanded its surrender. The requisition was followed up by the despatch of troops under the rajah of Ramree, who attacked and captured the island on the 24th September. This, with other encroachments on the part of the Burmese, led to the first British war with that nation, in 1824.

SHAPORAH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 104 miles N.E. from Oodeypoor, and 62 miles S.S.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 37′, long. 75°.

SHARA.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the right bank of the Senge Khabab, or Indus river, and 192 miles N.E. by E. from Jamoo. Lat. 33° 50′, long. 77° 57′.

SHARGODA.—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, 32 miles W.N.W. of Ganjam. Lat. 19° 32′, long. 84° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHATUL PASS,[1] in Bussahir, on the route from Chooara to Koonawar, over the most southern ridge of the Himalaya, here running in a direction from east-south-east to west-north-west. It is excessively dangerous,[2] not only on account of the deep snow from which it is never free, but also the furious cold winds, which so refrigerate the surface of the body and the

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 287. Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 344.

lungs, as to cause the death of many who attempt the passage. The formations[3] at the summit are chiefly mica-slate, gneiss, and granite. Gerard, who encamped on the crest of the ridge, found the thermometer there at sunrise, on June 9th,[3] eight degrees below the freezing-point. The snow was covered with a species of musquito, apparently dead, but restored to life and activity when exposed to the rays of the sun. The elevation of the pass is 15,555[4] feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 23′, long. 78° 3′.

[3] Lloyd and Gerard, ut supra, i. 13, 15.

[4] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. at end of vol.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAWCOTTA.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 44 miles E.N.E. of Madura. Lat. 10° 7′, long. 78° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAWPOOR.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 46 miles N.E. of Bombay. Lat. 19° 27′, long. 73° 21′.

SHAWPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 119 miles S.W. by W. from Hyderabad, and 93 miles S.E. from Sholapoor. Lat. 16° 40′, long. 76° 56′.

SHAYAK.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, 187 miles E. by N. from Serinagur, and 186 miles N.E. by N. from Kangra. Lat. 34° 13′, long. 78° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAYLODE.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 50 miles E.S.E. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 34′, long. 76° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAZADAPOOR,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Allahabad to that of Futtehpore, and 35[2] miles N.W. of the former. It is half a mile from the right bank of the Ganges, and is described by Tieffenthaler,[3] a century ago, as consisting of one long street, and having at its north-western extremity a serai or public lodging-house for travellers, strongly and well built, resembling a quadrangular fort, with a tower at each corner. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad, the country level and well cultivated. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 81° 28′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 166.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHAZADPORE,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to that of Sultanpoor, 73[2] miles S.W. of the former, 37 N.E. of the latter. It is situate on the river Tons (North-eastern), here crossed by a

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 190.

brick-built bridge 400 yards long. Supplies are abundant here. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country well wooded and cultivated.* Lat. 26° 24′, long. 82° 28′.

SHAZADPORE.—A town in the British district of Pubna, presidency of Bengal, 28 miles N.E. by E. of Pubna. Lat. 24° 12′, long. 89° 36′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHEALBA, in Gurhwal, a village on the right bank of the Jumna, is situate near the confluence of the Budeear, a feeder of that river. The surrounding country, thinly covered with pine-trees, is moderately level and fertile, and bears traces that cultivation was formerly carried on to considerable extent. The present desolation is the result of the devastations of the Goorkhas. Lat. 30° 50′, long. 78° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xiii. 182 — Fraser, Journey to Source of Jumna.

SHEALLY.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 51 miles N.E. of Tanjore. Lat. 11° 15′, long. 79° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHEANKRA.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Tonk, 11 miles S.S.W. from Tonk, and 81 miles E.S.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26°, long. 75° 54′.

SHEBEE, in Bussahir, a village of the district of Koonawar, is situate in the valley of Ruskulung, near the left bank of the river Darbung. Close to the village is a copper-mine, but it has not been worked for some years. The village is inhabited by a few monks and nuns of the Lamaic religion. Elevation above the sea 9,800 feet. Lat. 31° 47′, long. 78° 29′. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 236. Gerard, Koonawur Map.

SHEDBAL, one of the southern Mahratta jaghires, the centre of which is in lat. 16° 38′, long. 74° 47′. Its chief derives from it a revenue of 12,359*l.*, and maintains a force consisting of sixty-eight cavalry and 212 infantry. He was formerly bound to furnish a contingent of cavalry for the service of the British government, but has now commuted the obligation for a money payment.[1]

[1] Statistics of Native States, 30.

SHEEKUR, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a village on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jessulmere, and 75 miles N.E. of the latter place. It is situate in a wooded Boileau, Tours in Rajwara, 31, 106.

* This place appears to be identical with Sahjadpur, of which a notice is given by Butter;[1] but as this writer omits to lay down the lat. and long. of the places which he describes, there must be some uncertainty on the point. "Sahjadpur,' a town in Aldemau. Population 3,000, of whom two-thirds are Mussulmans, and a large proportion weavers."

[1] Topography and Statistics of Oudh, 138.

undulating country, and contains fifty houses, supplied with water from a well 220 feet deep. The road in this part of the route is alternately stony and sandy. Lat. 27° 6′, long. 72° 10′.

SHEELGANWA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 58 miles N.E. by N. from Jodhpoor, and 70 miles W.N.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 56′, long. 73° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 291.

[3] Moor, Narrative of Operations, 165.

[4] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 62, 65. Wilks, Historical Sketches, iii. 213.

[5] Moor, ut supra, 157.

[6] Buchanan, iii. 290.

[7] Id. ib.

SHEEMOGA,* or SIMOGA,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a town on the left or north-west bank of the river Toonga, here broad and navigable[2] downwards during the rainy season. In 1792,[3] it was besieged by the Mahrattas, aided by an auxiliary force of the Bombay army, commanded by Captain Little. As a Mysorean force, commanded by Muhammed Reza, a relative of Tippoo Sultan, was posted in the vicinity ready to attack the besiegers as soon as engrossed by active operations, Captain Little advanced against them at the head of 750 sepoys, and completely defeated them,[4] though very strongly posted, and greatly superior in force, which was estimated[5] at 10,000 foot, 1,000 horse, ten guns, and thirteen elephants. The Mysorean army was quite dispersed, having lost a great number of men and all their guns, ammunition, baggage, and a quantity of small arms, and in a few days the town and fort surrendered. At this period, the east side of the fort was during the rains washed by the Toonga, and the other three sides had an indifferent ditch, twenty feet wide and twelve deep, the other defences being likewise injudiciously constructed. The town was then estimated to contain 6,000[6] houses, and, according to the usually-received ratio of inmates to houses, above 30,000 inhabitants. The town was destroyed by the Mahrattas. At the time of Buchanan's visit, the town was estimated to contain 500 houses, and was said to be increasing fast.[7] Distant from Bangalore, N.W., 150 miles; from Seringapatam, N.W., 130; Mangalore, N.E., 90; Madras, W., 325. Lat. 13° 56′, long. 75° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHEERGURH, in the British district of Muthra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muthra to Delhi, 20 miles N. by W. of the former. Lat. 27° 46′, long. 77° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHEERWUL.—A town in the British province of Sattara,

* Shivamogay and Simoga of Buchanan.

presidency of Bombay, 32 miles N. of Sattara. Lat. 18° 9′, long. 74° 1′.

SHEESGURH,[1] in the British district Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and 34 miles N. of the former. It is situate on an inconsiderable eminence,[2] seen afar in this level country, and rendered more conspicuous by a ruinous fort on its summit. It is well supplied with water, and has a bazar and market. The road to the north, or towards Almora, is bad;[3] to the south, towards Bareilly, rather good; the country open and well cultivated. Lat. 28° 43′, long. 79° 23′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Heber, Journey in India, i. 451.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 50, 51.

SHEEVAROY HILLS.—See SALEM.[1]

[1] Madras Revenue Disp. 17 Apr. 1844.

SHEIKHBUDEEN, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 15 miles W. from the right bank of the Indus, 130 miles S.S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32° 18′, long. 70° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHEIKPOORA,[1] in the British district of Monghyr, presidency of Bengal, a town situate at the foot of a hill, on the route from the city of Monghyr to that of Behar, 40 miles S.W. of former, 20 E. of latter. Here is a thana or station for a police-division of the same name. "It[2] is a filthy, ugly place, inhabited by a very bad set of natives, who commit crimes and wickedness of every kind." Lat. 25° 10′, long. 85° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 455.

SHEKAWUTTEE,[1]* in Rajpootana, a state, or rather collection of small states, dependent upon Jeypore. It is bounded on the north-west by Bikaneer; on the north-east by Loharoo and Jhujhur; on the south-east by Jeypore and Patun; and on the south-west by Joudpore. It lies between lat. 27° 20′—28° 33′, long. 74° 52′—76° 10′. It is ninety-five miles in length from north-east to south-west, and sixty-three in breadth in the direction of the opposite angles. The area is 3,895 square miles. It is an arid, barren tract, consisting, with little exception, either of sandy[2] wastes, or rocky hills and mountains. The latter are in the south and south-eastern parts of the territory, being a continuation of the hills commencing a short

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Elphinstone, Acc. of Caubul, i. 3.

* Shekhawati of Busawun Lal;[1] Shekhawuttee of Elphinstone;[2] Shekhawatee of Boileau;[3] Shekhavati of Tod.[4]

[1] Mem. of Muhammud Ameer Khan, translated by Prinsep, 14.

[2] Acc. of Caubul, i. 3.

[3] Tour in Rajwara, i.

[4] Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 430.

[3] Baber, Mem. 314. Trans. Geol. Soc. 2nd series, i. 142 — Fraser, Journey from Delhi to Bombay. Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 6. Calcutta Gleanings in Science, iii. 380.

distance south-west[3] of Delhi. They are in some parts metalliferous, especially in the vicinity of Singhana, where copper-mines have been worked from time immemorial. The sands are not totally unproductive, being sprinkled with tufts of babul (Acacia vera), kuril (Capparis aphylla), and phok.* The Katuree, which is almost the only river, crosses the south frontier from the territory of Jeypore, traverses Shekawuttee from south to north, flowing into the territory of Bikaneer, and is there lost in the sands. The most productive parts of the territory are the valleys among the rocky hills in the south-eastern part. There the soil is rather fertile, and the wells being of no great depth, the rubbee, or crop reaped in spring, is abundant. It consists of wheat, barley, and some other grain, pulse, red pepper, and bhang or hemp, yielding an intoxicating resin. The sandy part of the country produces so little vegetation suitable for human sustenance, that great numbers of the people are obliged to subsist occasionally on the seeds of bhurt, a species[4] of strong bur.

[4] Boileau, 8.

The population, though of Rajpoot descent, appear to follow a mongrel religion, and to have engrafted some Mahomedan points of belief, or at least of observance, on their original Brahminism. Hog's flesh is considered unlawful food, and on the birth of every male child the Mussulman profession of faith is repeated; but on the same occasion a goat is sacrificed, and the infant sprinkled with the blood. This hybrid and semi-barbarous population have been inveterate freebooters; and the avocation seems to have thriven with them, as, though their country is little productive, it contains several towns. The most important of these are Sikur, Khundhaila, Futtehpoor, Lutchmangáh, Khetri, Goodah, Jhunjhuna, and Singana. The revenue of Shekawuttee, according to Todd,[5] was 23,00,000 rupees.

[5] ii. 423.

Before the firm and regulating influence of British authority

* A plant peculiar to these sandy wastes, where it is very serviceable. It is "from[1] four to five feet high, quite green, although it has no leaves. Its branches run into slender twigs, which terminate in bunches of the same material, but still softer and fuller of sap. It bears clusters of flowers, which are eaten by the natives, and has its seed in a pod. It is the favourite food of the camel, whom it in some measure indemnifies for the long privation of water which he is often obliged to suffer in the desert."

[1] Elphinstone, i. 5.

was recognised here, there appears to have been little or nothing deserving the name of government. The territory was partitioned among many thakoors or petty chiefs, the highest influence being exerted by five, who claimed to be descended[6] from Shekji, a scion of the Rajpoot family reigning at Amber. Shekji, about the beginning of the fifteenth century, succeeded in wresting the greater part of Shekawuttee from the ruler of Amber, to whom it had previously belonged; but in the early part of the eighteenth, it was recovered[7] by the celebrated Jey Singh, founder of the city of Jeypore. Subsequently, the disturbed state of the country required the intervention of the British government, and after some movements of less importance, an adequate force was, in 1834, sent[8] into the country, the most important forts and posts taken, and efficient means adopted for enforcing order. Towards the close of the year, the British force having effected its object, was withdrawn,[9] but the freebooters again proving occasionally troublesome, further measures became necessary; and with a view to the preservation of order,[1] as well as of providing honest employment for part of the predatory population, a body of irregular cavalry was raised, and for some time maintained at the expense of the chiefs. This body, known as the Shekawuttee brigade, is now a British force, and the native chiefs have been for some years relieved from any charge on account of it.[2] Its cavalry and artillery branches have been disbanded.[3]

[6] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 392.
[7] Id. ii. 399.
[8] Boileau, p. 1. As. Journ. 1834, Feb. p. 91.
[9] As. Journ. Aug. 230.
[1] India Pol. Disp. 20 April, 1836.
[2] Id. 21 May, 1844. Id. 1 Oct. 1845.
[3] India Mil. Disp. 23 April, 1850.

SHEKHASIR, in the Rajpoot state of Jesulmeer, a decayed village on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jesulmeer, and 95 miles N.E. of the latter. It is important merely on account of a good supply of water from a tank. The road in this part of the route is good, through an open country. Lat. 27° 12', long. 72° 14'.

Boileau, Tours in Rajwara. 31, 196.

SHEKHPOOR, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Etawa, and nine miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather good in dry weather, the country cultivated, though in some places cut up with ravines. Lat. 26° 13', long. 79° 48'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHEKOABAD,[1]* in the British district of Mynpoorie, a

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Shikohabad of Tassin: "Town of Majesty;" from Shukoh, "majesty," and Abad, "town." Hamilton[1] states that this town was named after

[1] Description of Hindostan, i. 375.

Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 352.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 7.
[3] Archer, Tours in Upper India, i. 55.

town on the route from Agra to Etawa, and 32[2] miles N.W. of the latter. It has a good bazar, and is supplied with water from wells. The road in this part of the route is good, the country in some places uneven from sandhills,[3] but cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 27° 6′, long. 78° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHEKUL.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 60 miles S.E. of Madura. Lat. 9° 15′, long. 78° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHEMAR, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route up the course of the Ramgunga (Eastern), from Petorahgurh to the Unta Dhura Pass, 14 miles N. of Petorahgurh, half a mile E. of the left bank of the Ramgunga. Lat. 29° 47′, long. 80° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHEM DEO, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a Hindoo temple on a summit of the Sub-Himalaya, or mountain system south of the main range, east of Almorah cantonment 11 miles. Elevation above the sea 6,760 feet. Lat. 29° 37′, long. 79° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHENCOTTA.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 49 miles N.E. by N. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 9° 17′, long. 78° 10′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 104, 188, 216.

SHEO, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a town on the route from Jessulmere to Balmeer, and 36 miles N. of the latter. It is the capital of an extensive but barren district, subdivided among numerous thakoors or feudatories, who pay little deference to the rajah of Jodhpoor's governor, stationed here with four guns and a small detachment of soldiers. There are 200 houses, and a thanah or police-office. Water is obtained from a fine tank on the north-west side of the town, and from seven wells forty feet deep. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 12′, long. 71° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 209.

SHEOGANGUNJE,[1] in the British district of Jounpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Jounpoor to Purtabgurh, 26[2] miles W. of the former, 22 E. of the latter. It has

[2] Seir Mutagherin, iii. 242.
Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 411.

Dara Sheko, the eldest son of Shah Jehan, padshah of Delhi. Dara Sheko was excluded[2] from the throne, defeated, and put to death by his younger brother Aurungzebe.

a bazar, and is well provided with water. Lat. 25° 46', long. 82° 14'.

SHEOPOOR, in the British district of Benares, a town on the route from Benares to Jounpoor, three miles N.W. of the former, 34 S.E. of the latter, five N.W. of the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. 25° 21', long. 83° 1'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHEOPOOR,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town near the western boundary, towards the Jeypore territory. It is the principal place of a pergunnah, the annual revenue[2] of which is estimated at 3,25,000 rupees. It was formerly the capital of a small Rajpoot principality, but in the early part of the present century was subjugated[3] by the forces of Doulut Rao Scindia. In 1816, when garrisoned by Scindia's general Baptiste with 200 men, it was surprised and taken by escalade by the celebrated Rajpoot chief Jey Singh, who had only sixty men. The captor seized a large amount of treasure, and made the family of Baptiste prisoners. Lat. 25° 38', long. 76° 48'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Additional Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament April, 1844, p. 93.
[3] Malcolm, Central India, i. 478.

SHEOPOOR DEAR,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town two miles from the northern bank of the Ganges, and five miles S.E. from Bulliah. Sheopoor[2] contains a population of 6,382. Lat. 25° 40', long. 84° 18'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 165.

SHEOPORE,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Benares to Jounpoor, three miles N.W. of the former. Sheopore contains a population of 8,093.[2] Lat. 25° 21', long. 83° 1'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 162.

SHEORAJPOOR,[1] the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town, with a bazar, on the route from Cawnpore to Futehgurh, and 21[2] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is indifferent. Lat. 26° 41', long. 80° 12'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

SHERADONE.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, 172 miles W.N.W. from Hyderabad, and 60 miles N. from Sholapoor. Lat. 18° 31', long. 76° 13'.

SHERBAL.—See Shedbal.

SHERECOTE,[1] in the British district of Bijnour, division of Rohilcund, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Provinces, a town, the principal place of a pergunnah or subdivision of the same name, is situate on the river Koh. Elevation above the sea 653 feet; distance N.W. from Calcutta 920 miles, from Moradabad 40. It contains a population of 11,244 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 29° 20′, long. 78° 38′.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 69.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHEREGURH, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Almora, 20 miles N. of the former. Lat. 28° 40′, long. 79° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 166.

[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 234.

SHERGHOTTY,[1] in the British district of Behar, a town, the principal place of a thana or police division of the same name. It lies on the route from Hazareebagh to Benares, 58[2] miles N.W. of former, 131 S.E. of latter. It is situate on a small island formed by a tributary* of the river Poonpun. There are several bungalows or lodges,[3] formerly occupied by officers of the government when the place was a civil station. The number of houses is estimated at 1,019; and admitting the usually-received ratio of inmates to houses, the population may be assumed at 5,100 persons. The town is distant 20 miles S.W. of Gayah. Lat. 24° 33′, long. 84° 51′.

SHERGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 74 miles S.E. by S. from Jeypoor, and 121 miles E. by S. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 2′, long. 76° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHERGURH (Fort of), in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, 20 miles W.S.W. of Sasseram. Lat. 24° 50′, long. 83° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 171, 224.

SHERKHANWALA,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Lodiana to Ferozpoor, and nine[2] miles E. of the latter town. It contains a few shops, and has an abundant supply of good water from three brick-lined wells, each about thirty feet deep. The surrounding country is barren, wild, and overrun with jungle. The road in this part of the route is good, and practicable for carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Delhi and Munuk, 1,159 miles. Lat. 30° 56′, long. 74° 42′.

SHETTYKAIRA.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 62 miles S. by E. from Chittel Droog, and 66 miles N. from Seringapatam. Lat. 13° 21′, long. 76° 38′.

Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 39. Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. at end of vol.

SHEU, in Bussahir, a pass on a ridge projecting northwards from the most southerly range of the Himalaya, and subordinate

[1] Voyages, iii. 312.

* Denominated Moungur by Jacquemont.[1]

to it. The route from the Burenda Pass, northwards, into Koonawur, lies over the Sheu. The extreme elevation at which birches were found to grow was 12,800 feet, and pines 12,000. The highest cultivation, which was that of buckwheat, was 10,650 feet above the sea. The elevation of the pass itself is 13,350 feet. Lat. 31° 24′, long. 78° 13′.

SHEVAGUNGA.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 26 miles E. by S. of Madura. Lat. 9° 51′, long. 78° 33′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHEVLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 130 miles S.W. from Ellichpoor, and 111 miles E.N.E. from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 46′, long. 76° 18′.

SHEWAR,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 666 miles[2] by water N.W. of Calcutta, or 843 by the Sunderbund passage; three miles N. of the city of Benares, or lower down the stream. Lat. 25° 21′, long. 83° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 163.

SHEWE ZUTO.—A town of Burmah, 18 miles W. from the right bank of the Irawady, and 151 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 14′, long. 94° 25′.

SHEWHUR.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 28 miles N. by W. of Mozufferpoor. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 85° 21′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHEWLIE, in the British district of Cawnpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpoor to Mynpooree, 21 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 36′, long. 80° 7′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHEYL,[1] in Bussahir, a village at the south-eastern base of the Wartu Mountain. Its site is very pleasant, amidst much cultivation, and surrounded by picturesque mountains, "having beautiful pine-forests upon their sides and along their crests; while greensward, dotted with elegant trees and luxuriant bushes, sweeps from wood to wood, broken here and there by the gray rifted rock."[2] Here is a mine of excellent iron-ore,[3] easily extracted and smelted with the charcoal of the surrounding forests. Elevation 8,000 feet[4] above the sea. Lat. 31° 14′, long. 77° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 208.
[3] Id. ii. 295.
[4] Id. i. 207.

SHIAR, in Bussahir, a pass over a ridge proceeding south- Lloyd and Gerard,

Tours in Himalaya, ii. 18. Transacts. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 346—Colebrooke, Remarks on the River Setlej. Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. at the end of vol.

wards from the great range of the Himalaya bounding Koonawar on the south. On the highest part of the pass is a small piece of level ground about 100 feet across, consisting of a swampy turf yielding to the foot. The prospect from this spot is vast and magnificent, comprehending the Chur Mountain to the south-west; on the east the flanks of Boorendo, but not the pass itself; to the south-east the peaks of Jumnotri, rising one above the other in majestic disorder, and covered with perpetual snow; and beyond, the Goonass Pass, one of the huge Ruldung peaks, upwards of 21,000 feet high. Shiar Pass has an elevation of 16,720 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 19', long. 77° 58'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHIKARPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 156 miles N.W. by N. from Seringapatam, and 102 miles N.N.E. from Mangalore. Lat. 14° 16', long. 75° 25'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 59.

SHIKARPOOR,[1] in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Boolundshuhur to Mynpooree, 14 miles S.E. of the former: it contains a population of 9,838 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 28° 16', long. 78° 6'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHIKARPOOR, in the British district of Muzuffurnuggur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muzuffurnuggur to Rohtuk, 14 miles W.S.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 22', long. 77° 33'.

[1] Burnes, iii. 227, 277. Wood, Oxus, 54. Burnes, Pers. Narr. 57. Id. Rep. of Commerce of Shikarpoor, 22, 32. Leech, Report of Trade between Shikarpoor and Marwar, 68, 70.

[2] Postans, Memorand. on Shikarpore, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 20. Havelock. ii. 169. Kennedy, ii. 167. Hough, 33. Conolly, ii. 241.

SHIKARPOOR,[1] in Sinde, a town, the most important in the country in a commercial point of view, and probably the most populous, though not possessing the distinction of being regarded as the capital. It is situate 20 miles due W. of the Indus, in a country so low and level, that, by means of canals from that river, it is, during the inundation, extensively flooded, and so completely is the soil saturated with moisture, that, by digging to the depth of twelve or fifteen feet, water may at any time be obtained in quantity almost without limit. A branch from the Sinde canal, dug from the Indus, passes within a mile of the town, and is navigable for large boats during four months of the year. Though the inundation[2] leaves extensive tracts covered with stagnant water, and the heat is excessive, the climate is not considered insalubrious, except towards the end of September, when agues prevail. The soil is alluvial, being the deposit of the waters of the canals and channels. It

is so rich as to require no manure, producing very great crops, in return of culture and irrigation. The town is surrounded by flourishing groves and orchards, yielding in abundance dates, mangoes, oranges, mulberries, and other fruits the usual produce of this country. Sugarcane is cultivated more with a view to its consumption as a sweetmeat than for producing sugar.

The wall by which Shikarpoor was once fortified is now in ruins, but eight gates may still be traced: the circuit of the wall is 3,831 yards. The approaches to the town are bad, and when reached, it exhibits nothing attractive. Much waste ground is interspersed among the houses in the inhabited part, the streets are narrow, and the houses in general small. The mansions of the opulent Hindoo merchants are large, massy, gloomy piles, inclosed and secluded by high brick walls. Shikarpoor contains no public edifice worthy of notice. The character of the place is thoroughly commercial, almost every house having a shop attached to it. The bazar extends for about 800 yards through the centre of the city, and is covered with rafters thatched with palm-leaves. This arrangement is intended to afford protection against the rays of the sun, but it renders the air stagnant, oppressive, and injurious to health. Improvements in the town are, however, about to take place, under the proposed application of the provisions of the Legislative Act of the government of India, No. 26 of 1850.[3] Trade meanwhile appears to thrive. Conolly[4] observes, that "the shops seemed to be well filled with the necessaries of life and various merchandise, and the people had that busy air which characterizes men engaged in active trade." Burnes states the number of the shops in the bazar in 1837 at 884: Postans, in 1841, represents the number of Hindoo shops as 923. The laborious trades and handicrafts are followed exclusively by Mahometans. The transit-trade is important, as the town is situate on one of the great routes from Sinde to Khorasan and Afghanistan, through the Bol.n Pass, and also on that which leads northward to the Derajat, by the western side of the Indus. There is likewise a route to Kurrachee, by way of Sehwan, and one to Hindostan and the eastern side of the Indus, by the ferry at Roree and Sukkur, besides others of less importance. "The direct trade of the town of Shikarpoor itself," Burnes[5] observes, "is not extensive; its port is Kur-

[3] Bombay Public Disp. Nov. 1853.
[4] ii. 242.
[5] Report on the Commerce of Shikarpoor, 25.

rachee." The trade with Khorasan and Kandahar is considerable, but there is scarcely any with Northern Afghanistan, that being conducted through the Punjab and Bhawlpoor. The transit-trade[6] is principally that from Marwar and the adjacent parts of Hindostan to Khorasan and Persia; but banking and other branches of monetary traffic constitute the more important departments of the commercial operations of Shikarpoor. There are several Hindoos possessing large capitals, which appear to have been accumulated under the supremacy of the Afghans.[7] The improvidence of the latter left the management of money matters to these acute financiers, who, by farming the revenue, and exacting exorbitant interest on loans, public and private, have amassed immense wealth. These capitalists are represented as enterprising, vigilant, and ravenous for gain;[8] living impersonations of heartless avarice, but at the same time specious, civil, and intelligent to an extraordinary degree. Their lingual acquirements are extensive, as they usually understand Persian, Belooche, Pushtoo, Hindostanee, and Sindee. Their credit stands so high that their bills can be negotiated in every part of India and Central and Western Asia, from Astracan[9] to Calcutta. In every important town throughout this vast extent they have agents, whose families remaining at Shikarpoor are a sort of hostages for their fidelity. The commerce and general prosperity of the town, which had rapidly declined under the power of Scindian rulers, are reviving under the lately established supremacy of the British. So much disorganized had society become when Masson visited the place a few years ago, that to pass the walls was almost to incur the certainty of being robbed.

The population of the town is estimated at 30,000.[1] * Of these, 20,000 are Hindoos, characterized by great laxity in respect to their peculiar tenets. The remaining 10,000 are Mahometans, of whom 1,000 are Afghans. These share in the general bad character of the population, being considered ignorant,[2] crafty, contentious, and cowardly. It may be hoped that the prevalence of evil is but the result of the long course of oppression, extortion, and cruelty to which the people have been subjected by their rulers,[3] and that under better auspices

[6] Leech, Rep. on the Trade between Shikarpoor and Marwar, 68. Postans, on Shikarpoor, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, pp. 12, 26.

[7] Masson, i. 354.

[8] Conolly, ii. 243.

[9] Burnes, on the Commerce of Shikarpoor, 24.

[1] Postans, 19. Burnes, on the Commerce of Shikarpoor, 24.

[2] Masson, i. 357.

[3] Kennedy, ii. 167.

* Kennedy (ii. 168) states the amount at 50,000. It is probable that all the estimates are very far removed from correctness.

the tone of morals will be raised, while increased security will be afforded to life and property. Shikarpoor is the principal place of one of the three territorial divisions of Sinde, having an area of 6,120 square miles, and a population of 350,401. The town was founded in 1617[4] Lat. 28°, long. 68° 39′.

[4] Burnes, ut supra, 23.

SHINGE.—A town in the British province of Tenasserim, presidency of Bengal, 116 miles S.S.E. of Moulmein. Lat. 14° 50′, long. 98° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHIPKEE,[1] in Chinese Tartary, lies close on the north-eastern boundary of Bussahir, and is usually the limit of the exploratory travels of Europeans in the Celestial Empire, all beyond being guarded from intrusion with the most vigilant jealousy. In proceeding to it from Dabling, there is a choice of two routes;[2] one by Peeming Ghat, having an elevation above the sea of 13,518[3] feet, the other, a little to the south of the former, by the Kungma Pass, having an elevation of 16,000[3] feet, but, notwithstanding its greater height, easier than the former. The village is situate a mile from the left bank of the Sutlej, and three miles south of its great flexure, where, having thus far from its source held a north-westerly course, it turns to the south-west.[4] The ridge traversed by the passes just described, stretches in a direction from north to south about three miles west of the town, and forms not only the boundary between the British and Chinese empires, but also the physical limit between the craggy wilds of Koonawur and the more open waste of Chinese Tartary. "Here," observes Gerard,[5] "the scene was entirely changed: a more marked difference can scarcely exist. The mountains to the eastward were quite of another nature from those we before met with; they are of granite, broken into gravel, forming regular slopes, and neither abrupt nor rocky. The country in that direction has a most desolate and dreary aspect, not a single tree or blade of green grass was distinguishable for nearly thirty miles, the ground being covered with a very prickly plant, which greatly resembled furze in its withered state. This shrub was almost black, seeming as if burnt; and the leaves were so much parched from the arid wind of Tartary, that they might be ground to powder by rubbing them between the hands. The brownish tint of the furze, together with the bleakness of the country, have the appearance of an extensive

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Jacquemont, Voyages, iv. 333.

[3] Gerard, Koonawur, Map.

[4] As. Res. xv. 372—Herbert, on the Levels of the Sutlej.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng 1842, p. 371—Gerard, Journ. to Shipke.

heath, and would strongly remind a Scotch Highlander of his native land."

The wind, during the visit of the Gerards, blew a hurricane; and it is said to blow with almost equal violence throughout the year: its aridity is great, and everything exposed to its influence is dried up. The collection of dwellings called Shipkee, consists of six[6] hamlets, scattered over the declivity of a bare and brown mountain, sloping northwards to the Sutlej, and presenting everywhere a surface of rocky barrenness, except in the immediate vicinity of the houses, where persevering industry has succeeded in establishing some extent of cultivation. The crops are wheat, barley, buckwheat, and turnips, besides the never-failing apricots. The houses are built of stone, flat-roofed, and have a neat appearance; gardens, hedged in with gooseberry-bushes, appear in front of each, and the scene is enlivened by herds of huge yaks, and of shawl-goats and flocks of Tartar sheep, unrivalled for size, beauty, and the fineness of their wool. These animals are guarded by large native dogs, which, like one of the objects of their charge, the shawl-goats, have fine wool under their coat of hair, affording a defence against the rigour of the climate. The Gerards found the Chinese officers determined to stop their further progress by withholding provisions, the most effectual mode that could be adopted; but they were courteous, either out of regard to the numbers which followed in the train of the travellers (nearly 100 persons), or from a better motive. Gerard says of the inhabitants,[7] "The Tartars pleased us much. They have none of that ferocity of character so commonly ascribed to them. They have something of the Chinese features, and their eyes are small; they go bareheaded, even in the cold weather, and have their hair plaited into a number of folds, ending in a tail two or three feet long. Their dress consists of a garment of blanket, trowsers of striped woollen stuff, resembling tartan, and stockings or boots of red blanket, to which are sewed leather shoes; most wear necklaces, upon which are strung pieces of quartz or bone. They have also knives in brass or silver cases, and all carry iron tobacco-pipes, of the same shape as those used by labourers at home, and the higher classes have them ornamented with silver. In common with the inhabitants of Koonawur, the greater part of them

6 Herbert, ut supra, 374.

7 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. ut supra, 372.

have a flint and steel for striking fire, attached to their apparel by a metal chain. The women, whose dress resembles that of the men, were literally groaning under a load of ornaments, which are mostly of iron or brass, inlaid with silver or tin, and beads round their necks, wrists, and ankles, and affixed to almost every part of their clothes." The elevation of Shipkee above the sea is 10,597[8] feet. Lat. 31° 48′, long. 78° 48′.

[8] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 93, at end of vol.

SHIPOOR,[1] in Gurwhal, a lofty peak on the north-east frontier, towards Chinese Tartary, is situate six miles N.E. of Gangotri, and in the bifurcation between the rivers Bhageerettee and Jahnevi. Elevation above the sea 18,681[2] feet. Lat. 31° 1′, long. 79° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 325*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

SHITTABGURH, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 16 miles N.W. from the right bank of the Sutlej, 39 miles E. by S. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 57′, long. 72° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHIVANASUNDRUM.—An island in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, formed by the river Cauvery: it is three miles in length by one in breadth, and upon it are the ruins of an ancient city of the same name. Lat. 12° 17′, long. 77° 14′.

SHIVILPUTUR.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 55 miles N. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 9° 30′, long. 77° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHOEDOWN.—A town in the British territory of Pegu, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 10 miles S. by W. from Prome. Lat. 18° 38′, long. 95°.

SHOLANGHUR.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 14 miles N.N.E. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 4′, long. 79° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHOLAPADI.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 27 miles N.W. of Salem. Lat. 11° 53′, long. 77° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHOLAPOOR.—A town in the British district of the same name, in the presidency of Bombay, 124 miles E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 40′, long. 75° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHOLAPORE, a British collectorate in the presidency of Bombay, is composed of three separate divisions, the two largest lying north and south of each other, and the smaller division situate to the north-east of the other two. These districts

are bounded on the north by the collectorate of Ahmednuggur and the dominions of the Nizam; on the south by Sattara and the Belgaum collectorate; on the east by the Nizam's dominions; and on the west by the collectorates of Ahmednuggur, Poona, and by Sattara. The collectorate extends from lat. 16° 10′ to 18° 34′, and from long. 75° to 76° 28′: its greatest length, from north-west to south-east, is 170 miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west, fifty miles. In 1838, this district, then a portion of the principal collectorate of Poona, was formed into a separate collectorate.[1]

The general face[2] of the district is described as undulating, and presenting a succession of upland and valley, and, with the exception of some mango-topes and other plantations in the talooks of Barsee, Mungolee, and Moodebehall, the country is stated to be nearly devoid of trees. The Kistna forms the southern limit of the district, which is also traversed by the Beema, and its confluent the Seena. The climate is dry and healthy; the average fall of the monsoon rains averaging twenty-two inches.

Cotton is the staple product. The experimental cotton-farms are stated to have succeeded beyond expectation, and the soil to be admirably adapted to the growth of the New Orleans species;[3] but the district is represented as suffering from the want of roads. There is no metalled or made road through any part of this collectorate:[4] all traffic and communication are carried on by means of the ordinary country roads, which are nothing more than tracks, hardened by long use to a degree that, especially in the hot season, renders them quite sufficient to answer all the purposes of the best cross-roads. There is a cleared road from Sholapore through Wyrag, Barsee, and Kurmulla, to Patus, within forty miles of Poona, which has been rendered passable for all kinds of carriage since 1844; and a continuation of the whole line to Poona, as a fair-weather road, was sanctioned by the home authorities in 1847;[5] but a more substantial road from Sholapore to Poona is highly desirable. The amount of traffic which passes in this direction is exceedingly large; and as the produce of the whole of the western part of the Nizam's dominions is brought to Barsee for transmission to Bombay, there are few lines where a good made road would be more desirable. There are no passes or

[1] Bombay Rev. Disp. 26 Feb. 1840.

[2] Bombay Public Disp. 13 July, 1853.

[3] Friend of India, 1853, p. 325.

[4] Bombay Rev. Cons. 21 Jan. 1846.

[5] Bombay Roads, 210.

ghauts in this collectorate. The two rivers, Seena and Bheema, are the only natural obstacles to regular internal communication, and it is only during the monsoon that they offer any serious impediment. The population is returned at 675,115: it is stated to have materially improved. Compared with their former condition, the people are said to possess a larger amount of competence among them: great wealth is more rare than formerly, but a medium degree of easy circumstances is also much more common. Many attempts have been made to introduce European implements of husbandry in this collectorate, but with little success. Agricultural skill is by no means at a low standard, and many estates give proof of the greatest care having been taken in their cultivation; but the means of performing many of the most ordinary operations are exceedingly defective; and the same may be said of the mechanical arts, in which the productions are out of all proportion superior to the means of producing them.

The lands of this collectorate have been surveyed, classified, and assessed, and the government demand thereupon fixed under the new settlement for a term of thirty years.[6] The district was acquired by the East-India Company in 1818, on the fall of the Peishwa.

[6] Bombay Rev. Disp. 1 Sept. 1841.

SHOLAPORE,[1] in the British collectorate of the same name, presidency of Bombay, a town in the level tract at the eastern extremity of that collectorate. Its ground-plan is an oblong[2] of a considerable area, with a wall and fausse-braie of substantial masonry, flanked by capacious round towers. A broad and deep wet ditch surrounds the place, and the north and east sides are covered by an extensive pettah or exterior town, surrounded by a good wall, and divided in the same manner into two parts. To the southward, communicating with the ditch, is a tank, surrounded on three sides by a mound, which, on occasion of the attack by the British force, formed a good breastwork to the Peishwa's army, posted outside the place. Sholapore, though having no natural strength, was early a fortress of importance in the Deccan, being mentioned[3] in 1478 as one of the principal strongholds of the Bahmani sovereigns. Long afterwards, its possession was a frequent subject of contest[4] between the sultans of Ahmednuggur and Beejapoor, and so continued until it was taken by Aurungzebe

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Blacker, Mem. of Operations of British Army, 299.

[3] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 65.

[4] Id. i. 78, 104.

in 1685.[5] During the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, in the early part of the eighteenth century, Sholapore fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, and after the defeat of the Peishwa and his flight from Poona, in 1818, was invested by a British force under General Pritzler. At that time the number of guns in the fort amounted to thirty-seven, including eleven field-guns; besides which, there were thirty-nine wall-pieces. The defending force consisted of 850 horse and 5,550 foot, stationed in the town, outside the fort, besides the garrison, estimated at 1,000 men. The town was taken by escalade,[6] and the defences of the fort being breached, the place surrendered in four days. A church has been erected in the town.[7] Distance from Poona, S.E., 165 miles; from Sattara, E., 125; from Bombay, S.E., 220. Lat. 17° 40′, long. 76°.

[5] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 516.

[6] Blacker, Mem. of Operations of British Army in India, 299-305.

[7] Bombay Public Disp. 15 March, 1843.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHOLAVANDAN.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 12 miles N.W. of Madura. Lat. 10° 2′, long. 78° 2′.

SHOOGOONG.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Muneepoor, situate on the left bank of the Nankatha Khyoung river, and 39 miles S. from Muneepoor. Lat. 24° 15′, long. 93° 59′.

SHOOJUL.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the left bank of the Rairee river, and 46 miles S.E. by E. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 56′, long. 73° 44′.

SHOOK.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 146 miles N.W. by W. from Khatmandoo, and 145 miles N. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 28° 47′, long. 83° 18′.

SHOOKRABAD.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 43 miles W. from Sirinagur, and 78 miles N.N.E. from Jhelum. Lat. 33° 59′, long. 74° 14′.

SHORAPORE.—A small subordinate raj situate in the south-west angle of the territory of the Nizam. It is bounded on the south by the river Kistnah, separating it from the Raichoor Doab, and on the north by the territories of Hyderabad. In 1842, the rajah of Shorapore having fallen into pecuniary difficulties, found himself unable to fulfil his engagements to the Nizam, his superior. This necessitated the interference of the paramount[1] power, by whose authority an arrangement was effected, under which the rajah ceded certain

[1] India Pol. Disp. 15 Nov. 1843.

possessions south of the Kistna, in commutation of the Nizam's tribute. Rajah Kistnapah Naick dying shortly after, an arrangement was made by the British government for the conduct of the administration during the minority of his successor, by his uncle,[2] Pid Naick. It was, however, unsuccessful, and the British government found it necessary to assume the direct management of the raj. Through their agency, a thorough reform was effected in every department of the previous vicious system of administration, and the country has just been handed over to the young chief in a flourishing condition. Its revenue in 1843 was estimated at five lacs of rupees. The withdrawal of the British agency took place in 1853.[3] Shorapore, the principal place, is in lat. 16° 32′, long. 76° 52′.

[2] Id. 6 Nov. 1844.

[3] Id. April, 1854.

SHORE KOTE,[1] in the Punjab, a small town situate on the route from Jung to Tulumba, and 26 miles N.W. of the latter town. Here are some ruins, which Burnes[2] states to be similar to those of Sehwan, but more extensive. The most remarkable object is a mound of earth, surrounded by a brick wall, and so high as to be seen for a circuit of six or eight miles. Native tradition represents it to have been the capital of a rajah of the name of Shor, who was conquered by a king from the west, considered by Burnes to have been Alexander the Great. In the Ayeen Akbery,[3] mention is made of Syalkote and of Shoore, two towns in this part of the Punjab; and Shorkot may, perhaps, be the ruins of one of these. Lat. 30° 50′, long. 72° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bokh. iii. 131.

[3] ii. 289.

SHOREPUR CHOKI, in the British district of Dehra Doon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a halting-place on the route from Dehra to Suharunpoor, and seven miles S.W. of the former town. It is situate on the crest of the Khera Pass, across the Sewalik Mountains. Water can be obtained at all times by digging in the bed of a mountain torrent, as well as from two wells in the vicinity. The road is excellent in the direction of Dehra, but stony and difficult for carriages towards Suharunpur. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,040 miles. Lat. 30° 14′, long. 78° 1′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 137.

SHORON, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muzuffurnugur to Rewaree, 13 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 19′, long. 77° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 264.

SHOULAH, or BURA SHOULAH, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Mozuffurnuggur, and 31 miles N.W. of the former place. It is situate in an open country, partially cultivated, and supplies and water are plentiful. The road in this part of the route is sandy and heavy for wheeled carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 918 miles. Lat. 29° 3′, long. 78° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHOYLAGOODY.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 57 miles S.S.E. of Madura. Lat. 9° 10′, long. 78° 30′.

SHUBERNAGHERRY.—A town in the territory inhabited by the hill tribes of Orissa, 51 miles W. from Goomsoor, and 113 miles S. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 19° 50′, long. 83° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHUBKUDIR, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Lundye river, 18 miles N. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 34° 15′, long. 71° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

SHUFEEABAD, in the British district of Paneeput, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnaul, and 18 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good in dry weather. Lat. 28° 53′, long. 77° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 21.

SHUHUR,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Nusseerabad, 92 miles[2] S.W. of former, 129 N.E. of latter. It has a hill fort; water is plentiful, as well as supplies of all kinds except wood. Lat. 26° 37′, long. 76° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 188.

SHUJAGANJ,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Goruckpore cantonment to Lucknow, 110 miles[2] W. of the former, 56 E. of the latter. Provisions and water are plentiful and good, but firewood rather scarce. The road eastward, or towards Goruckpore, is generally good, though in a few places heavy; westward, or towards Lucknow, it is very good. Lat. 26° 50′, long. 81° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHUJANPOOR.—A town in the Jullunder Doab of the Punjaub, situate 74 miles N.E. by N. of Loodhianah. Lat. 31° 50′, long. 76° 33′.

SHUJAWULPORE.—See Soojawulpoor.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHUKURPOOR, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on

the route from Meerut to Rewaree, 38 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 37′, long. 77° 21′.

SHULPEEA, in Bussahir, a halting-place on the south-western declivity of the Charung Pass over the great range dividing the valley of the Buspa from that of the Tidung. The formation of the mountain here is slaty gneiss, nearly bare, much disintegrated by the influence of the weather, and riven by frost. The halting-place is situate just above the highest limit of vegetation, at the elevation of 14,300 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 22′, long. 78° 32′. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 70.

SHUMSABAD.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia's family, 29 miles N.W. from Bhilsa, and 81 miles W. by S. from Saugur. Lat. 23° 49′, long. 77° 31′.

SHUMSGURH.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, 12 miles W.S.W. from Bhopal, and 37 miles N.W. from Hoosungabad. Lat. 23° 5′, long. 77° 20′.

SHUMSHABAD,[1]* in the British district of Furruckabad, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is situate in the marshy tract on the right of the Ganges, and eight miles from its western bank. It must have been formerly more important than at present, as Baber,[2] who wrested it from the Patans, estimated the annual revenue derived from it at nearly *20,000l.* In the Ayeen[3] Akbery the revenue derived from it is estimated at 7,138,453 dams, or 1,78,460 rupees. Distant N.W. from Furruckabad 12 miles, N.E. from Agra 88 miles. A recent return[4] gives Shumshabad a population of 6,920 inhabitants. Lat. 27° 32′, long. 79° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Mem. 385.

[3] ii. Append. 41.

[4] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 105.

SHUMSHUR NUGGUR.—A town in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, 41 miles N.N.W. of Sherghotty. Lat. 25° 4′, long. 84° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHUNKERNACOIL.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 32 miles N. by W. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 9° 10′, long. 77° 37′. E.I.C. Ms Doc.

SHUNTHAPA.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 10 miles N.E. by E. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 8° 47′, long. 77° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHUPIEN.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh,

* Sun's Town; from Shams, "the sun," and Abad, "town." In the surveyor-general's map of the North-Western Provinces, it is erroneously denominated Shumsherabad, "Sword's Town."

the ruler of Cashmere, situate 26 miles S. from Sirinagur, and 84 miles N.E. by E. from Jhelum. Lat. 33° 43′, long. 74° 56′.

SHUREEARE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 62 miles S.E. from Jodhpoor, and 78 miles S.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 73° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHURUFOODEENPOOR.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, nine miles E. of Mozufferpoor. Lat. 26° 5′, long. 85° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SHUSHABAD, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 14 miles S.E. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 1′, long. 78° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

SHUTENEE,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 14[2] miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated, and studded with villages. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 79° 57′.

SHWAYGEEN.—A town in the British province of Pegu, situate on the left bank of the Sittang river, and 44 miles N.E. from Pegu. Lat. 18° 6′, long. 96° 46′.

SHWELY, a river of Burmah, rises in lat. 23° 51′, long. 98° 30′, and flowing westerly for about 180 miles, falls into the Irawady, in lat. 23° 59′, long. 96° 10′.

[1] Mallock, Siam. Friend of India, 1852, p. 421. India Sep. Rev. Disp. 24 July, 1844.

SIAM.—An independent kingdom of Eastern India, bounded on the north by Laos; on the east by Laos, Camboja, and the Gulf of Siam; on the south by the Gulf of Siam and the Malay peninsula; and on the west by the Bay of Bengal and the Tenasserim provinces. It extends from lat. 6° 30′ to 18° 2′, and from long. 98° 25′ to 103° 45′; is about 800 miles in length from north to south, and 370 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Menam and the Me-Ping, flowing north and south. The chief products are rice, sugar,[1] pepper, tobacco, and teak-wood. The earliest connection between this state and the British government appears to have taken place towards the close of the seventeenth century, when the Siamese envoys who had been deputed on an embassy to Louis XIV., visited London, and concluded a commercial treaty with the government of Charles II. This treaty was superseded by one dated in 1715; and from this time to the year 1821, little intercourse seems to have subsisted between the two governments. During

this long interval, Siam had been subjected to frequent revolutions, and had carried on constant war with Burmah. In the last-mentioned year (1821), Mr. John Crawfurd was deputed from India by the Marquis of Hastings on a mission to Siam, the chief object of which was the establishment of commercial intercourse, but it was received with distrust. On the breaking out of the Burmese war in 1824, the Siamese volunteered their alliance against their hereditary enemies, but substantially rendered little assistance. The war being terminated, a new treaty was concluded with Siam, in June, 1826,[2] and an arrangement agreed to for the regulation of British trade with its ports. An amicable understanding between the two countries has been the result. In the year in which the treaty was concluded, the Siamese had invaded Queda, and expelled the rajah, who took refuge in Penang,[3] where his residence was permitted, on condition of his abstaining there from any hostile proceeding against Siam. The condition was violated, and on the failure of all attempts to effect a reconciliation between the parties, an article was inserted in the treaty above mentioned, binding the English government to exclude the ex-rajah from his place of refuge, and from certain other localities. By the same article, the English government engaged to prevent any attack upon Queda, or any part of the Siamese territory, from the exiled rajah or his followers; and it was compelled twice to interfere for this purpose. In 1842, however, the king of Siam reinstated the rajah, on his submission; and at the request of the king, the clause of the treaty relating to the rajah was annulled. The death of the king of Siam occurred in 1851. Favourable expectations are entertained of his successor, who is represented as a "friend of foreigners," and as "writing letters in the English language."[4]

[2] Treaties with Native Powers, 283, 288, 290, 306.

[3] Thornton, Hist. of India, v. 192.

[4] India Pol. Disp. 18 Aug. 1852.

SIANEYGUA.—A town in the British district of Tavoy, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 139 miles N.N.W. of Tenasserim, and eight S. of Tavoy. Lat. 13° 59′, long. 98° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIAPRI.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains, and 64 miles N.N.E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 35′, long. 85° 37′.

SICKINDRABAD, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Chenaub, 13

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

miles S.S.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 58′, long. 71° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIDDAPOOR.—A town in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, 31 miles E. of Honahwar. Lat. 14° 21′, long. 74° 58′.

SIDDAWATTAM.—See SIDHOUT.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 175. —Mackeson, Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej.

SIDHAM, or SIDHUAN, in Sirhind, a small town on the route from Loodianah to Ferozpoor, and 30 miles W. of the former place. It is situate in a level fertile country, partially cultivated, and about half a mile from the left bank of the Sutlej, crossed here by a ferry. It is within the British district of Loodianah. Population about 1,500. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,105 miles. Lat. 30° 55′, long. 75° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Wilks, Historical Sketches, ii. 192.

SIDHOUT,[1] in the British district of Cuddapa, presidency of Madras, a town on the north or left bank of the Northern Penna or Pennar river. Here are the remains of the fort, which, though of inconsiderable[2] strength, was the place of refuge of the Patan chief of Cuddapa, who was here obliged to surrender to Hyder Ali, the adventurer who succeeded in acquiring the sovereignty of Mysore. It subsequently was the locality of a British civil establishment; on the removal of which to the town of Cuddapah, this place sank into insignificance. Distance from the town of Cuddapah, E., 10 miles; Madras, N.W., 130. Lat. 14° 28′, long. 79° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Bombay, i. 52—Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

SIDHPOOR,[1] in Guzerat, or the territory of the Guicowar, a town on the route from Mhow to Deesa. It is eligibly[2] situated on the river Saraswati, which being esteemed a sacred river, many rich Brahmins and Gossaens have fixed their dwelling-places here. There is a math or sacred college, where instruction is given to disciples and hospitality afforded to travellers qualified to receive it. Weaving is carried on extensively; many Mussulman merchants of the denomination called Boras are engaged in trade here. Distance from Deesa, S.E., 32 miles; from Ahmedabad, N., 58; from Baroda, N.W., 125; from Mhow, N.W., 230. Lat. 23° 50′, long. 72° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIDNOWAH, in the jaghire of Loharoo, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansee to Churu, and 31 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 42′, long. 75° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

SIDOWRA,[1] in Sirhind, a town on the route from Booreah

to Nahun. It is situate near the base of the Sub-Himalaya, and close to the left bank of the Markunda, a torrent descending from that range. It is a large town,[2] "well fortified* with a brick wall and tall towers of the same material, pierced with three or four tiers of loopholes for musketry."[3] There is a good bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. Part of it belongs to the East-India Company, and the rest to a Sikh sirdar. The neighbouring country is open, undulated, and cultivated to considerable extent. Sidowra is distant from Calcutta, N.W., 1,047[4] miles. Lat. 30° 23′, long. 77° 16′.

[2] Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 270.

[3] Mundy, Sketches, i. 131.

[4] Garden, ut supra.

SIKHUR,[1] in the British district of Benares, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town with fort on the left bank of the Ganges, nearly opposite Chunar, but a little higher up the stream. In A.D. 1781 it was garrisoned[2] by the refractory rajah of Benares, Cheyt Singh, with 2,000 matchlockmen and 150 cavalry, but was stormed by the British under Lieutenant Polhill. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by water, 693 miles, or 870 taking the Sunderbund passage; 23 S.W. of Benares by water, 17 by land. Lat. 25° 8′, long. 82° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Hodges, Travels in India, 54.

SIKKIM, a petty native state in North-Eastern India, is bounded on the north and east by Thibet; on the south-east by Bhotan; on the south by Darjeeling; and on the west by Nepal. It extends from lat. 27° 5′ to 28° 3′, and from long. 88° 2′, to 89°; it is sixty-six miles in length from north to south, fifty-two in breadth, and contains an area of 1,670 square miles, with a population of 61,766. Sikkim became tributary to the Goorkhas in 1789. During the Nepal war in 1814, the rajah co-operated with the British, and upon the termination of hostilities, his safety and independence were guaranteed by the treaty of Segoulee, and his dominions increased, in acknowledgment of his attachment, by the grant of certain tracts which had been ceded to the British by the Nepaulese.[1] In 1836, the rajah made an unconditional cession to the British of the territory of Darjeeling, but shortly after an annual grant of 6,000 rupees was agreed to be made to him as compensation. This, however, he has recently forfeited, together with the territory bestowed on him at the close of the Nepaul war, in

[1] Treaties with Native Princes, 257.

* Garden[1] states it to be "a large open town;" but the authority of Mundy, an eye-witness, is preferable.

[1] Tables of Routes, 313.

consequence of outrages committed by him against British subjects.[2]

[2] India Pol. Disp. 30 July, 1851. Gen. Letter from Bengal, 3 Feb. 1854—Sherwill, Statist. Account of Sikkim.

SIKLEBUN.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of a branch of the Taptee river, and 104 miles W. by S. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 83° 38′.

SIKREE,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ghazeepore cantonment to Azimgurh, situate on the river Munghee, 30 miles[2] S.E. of the latter. Lat. 25° 43′, long. 83° 29′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 56.

SIKREEGULEE,[1] in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Berhampore to Dinapore, 97 miles[2] N.W. of former, 197 E. of latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, in a difficult[3] pass, where the Rajmahal hills close upon the river. The eminence above the town is surmounted[4] by the picturesque tomb of a Mussulman, regarded by his co-religionists as a saint. In the town are the ruinous barracks of the corps of the Rajmahal Highlanders. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Berhampur, 215 miles; by the course of the river, 268. Lat. 25° 10′, long. 87° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 97.
[3] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 134.
[4] Heber, Narrat. of Journey, i. 197.

SIKRI,[1] within the territory of the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and 31 miles[2] S. of the former. It is the principal place of a small jaghire containing ten villages,[3] the owner of which, a Mussulman, styled Nawaub, received this recompense for his military services during Lord Lake's campaigns against the Mahrattas in this neighbourhood. The surrounding country is well cultivated, containing populous villages, situate on small artificial eminences a few feet above the plain, which is laid under water during the rainy season; at other times the road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 17′, long. 77° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Jacquemont, iii. 487.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 147.
[3] Heber. Journ. in India, i. 577.

SIKUNDERPOOR,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town 62 miles W. of Goruckpore cantonment. Buchanan[2] states the number of its houses at 100, which, if six persons be allowed to each, will consequently give a population of 600. Lat. 26° 51′, long. 82° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 378.

SIKUNDRABAD,[1] in the British district of Boolundshuhur,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

a town, the principal place of the pergunnah or subdivision of the same name, on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, and 36 miles[2] S.E. of the latter. It is of considerable size, has a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good; the surrounding country level, with considerable cultivation, intermixed with patches of bush-jungle. Elevation above the sea 792 feet;[3] population 14,843.[4] Lat. 28° 27', long. 77° 46'.

Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 110.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44, 83.
[3] Cautley, Report on the Ganges Canal, Prolongation down the Doab, Append. ii. 6.
[4] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 59.

SIKUNDRAROW, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Coel to Mynpooree, 23 miles S.E. by E. of the former. Lat. 27° 40', long. 78° 29'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIKUNDURPOOR,[1] in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Suharunpoor to Hurdwar, and 13 miles E. of the former town. There is a small bazar, and water and supplies for troops are procurable. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,000 miles. Lat. 29° 57', long. 77° 50'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C Trigon. Surv.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 312.

SIKWADANRA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 184 miles W. by N. from Khatmandoo, and 40 miles N.W. from Khachi. Lat. 28° 26', long. 82° 26'.

SILCHAR.—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Southern Cachar, presidency of Bengal, 63 miles E. by S. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 48', long. 92° 51'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SILDAH.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, 39 miles W.N.W. of Midnapoor. Lat. 22° 40', long. 86° 51'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SILHET.[1]—A British district in the presidency of Bengal, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the hilly jungly tract inhabited by the wild Garrows, and by Jynteah; on the east by the British district of Cachar; on the south by independent Tipperah; on the west by the British districts Mymensing and Tipperah. It lies between lat. 24° 3'—25° 12', long. 91°—92° 38'; is 102 miles in length from east to west, and eighty in breadth. The area, according to official[2] report, is 3,532* square miles. In the northern part the country is rugged, rising into jungly eminences towards the Cossya hills, which farther north, beyond the limits

* 4,500 according to Fisher.[1]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] First Appendix to Third Report of Select Commit. of House of Commons on Affairs of East-India Company, Oct. 1831, p. 328.
[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 809—Memoir of Sylhet.

of the district, attain an elevation of from 4,000 to 6,000 feet.[3] On the east, the country rises in a similar manner towards the mountains of Cachar, and on the south towards those of Tipperah. The district is described as a vast semi-basin,[4] inclosed by mountains on the northern, eastern, and much of the southern side. The part of this hollow "to the westward, extending nearly to the Brahmapootra, is in most parts always marshy; and the whole is subject to periodical inundations of long duration, being in general under water from April to the middle of November. The towns and villages, which in some parts, more especially to the southward, are numerous, are built on mounds raised with earth dug during the dry season. The houses are in clusters; huts, temples, mosques, and sheds for cattle being huddled together in a manner that gives them the appearance rather of the temporary abode of fugitives than the settled residence of a people." "The eastern division is on a higher level, and rises gradually towards the mountains on either side. Notwithstanding this, the marshes which occasionally occur might lead to a different belief; but these are very limited in extent, and occupy distinct hollows; and the fact of general rise is proved by the course of the rivers, which without it could never exhibit those strong currents for which they are remarkable." In this semi-basin, however, there is considerable irregularity towards the mountains, in consequence of numerous alluvial ridges, having elevations of from 100 to 300 feet above the adjacent country. The valleys between those ridges, and the alluvial tracts along the courses of the rivers, are the most fertile, and best suited for cultivation of any parts of the district. The principal river is the Soormah, which, formed in Cachar by two mountain-streams, the Jeeree and Barak, flows westerly, and touches on the eastern boundary of this district in lat. 24° 50′, long. 92° 39′. The Soormah, a few miles below this point, where it first touches the frontier, divaricates into two branches, one retaining its westerly direction and the name of Soormah; the other turning southwestward, is called the Kusia or Kusiori, and subsequently the Barak. The Soormah, taking a direction generally westward and north-westward, forms for the distance of forty miles the boundary between this district and those of Cachar and Jynteah, until near Rajagunge, at a point about ten miles

[3] Fisher, ut supra, 811.

[4] Id. 816.

east of the town of Silhet, it crosses into this district, which it traverses for the distance of 120 miles, passing from the district in a nearly southerly direction, and subsequently forms the boundary between the British districts Mymensing and Tipperah. The Kusia, taking a direction generally south-west, but very sinuously, for about 110 miles, falls into the Soormah on the left or south-eastern side, fifteen miles above its passage from this district. Except in the driest part of the year, the Soormah is navigable[5] as high as Silhet for craft of considerable burthen. The climate of Silhet is damp and cool in proportion to its latitude. During the spring months, which in most parts of India constitute the dry season, the weather is variable, and violent thunder-storms are frequent: the periodical rains set in about the beginning of June, and continue until the middle of September, inundating a great extent of country; so that river craft, instead of being obliged to keep the regular channels, are enabled to hold their course right across[6] the country, as it is deeply under water. The extreme dampness of that season gives rise to cholera, dysentery, agues, and fevers, which are peculiarly fatal to those visiting the district from other quarters. Europeans, however, suffer less from such unfavourable circumstances than Hindoos not natives of the district. There is much jungle in the hilly parts on the eastern, northern, and southern frontiers, but the valleys and banks of the rivers are very fertile and beautiful. "Vast[7] sheets of cultivation, extending for miles along the banks of the Soorma and other streams, intersected by splendid groves of trees and bamboos, forming shelter for extensive villages, and occasionally by low ranges of wooded hills, and backed always by mountains, either near or distant, form an endless succession of gratifying scenes." It appears, however, that the soil, from its low and swampy nature, is not calculated for the production of cotton or tobacco of superior quality. The cultivation of wheat, oats, and indigo, has been tried, but considered to have failed; that of the sugarcane, it is believed, might be increased and improved, if plants of superior quality could be procured.[8] The pastures, which are luxuriant in the low tracts, are the chief resource of the rural population, as they support great numbers of cattle, yielding large quantities of butter, cheese, and hides, for exportation,

[5] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 290.

[6] Id. 1841, vol. ii. part i. para. 289.

[7] Fisher, ut supra, 819.

[8] Bengal Revenue Disp. 22 March, 1837.

and bullocks for burthen and draught. Grain is also extensively exported, especially to places eastward and northward. Of fruit-trees, there are the mango, lime, orange, lemon, plantain, apricot, betelnut. The manufacturing industry is insignificant, producing only a few coarse cotton cloths, mats, baskets, and some other articles too insignificant to enumerate. The population is returned officially at 380,000; an amount which, compared with the area, indicates a relative density of about 100 to the square mile. Of this number it is conjectured that three-fifths are Brahminists; the remainder are Mussulmans, as there are scarcely any Christians. Silhet, the locality of the military cantonment and of the civil establishment, is the only place in the district which can be considered a town; it is described in its place in the alphabetical arrangement. The routes are,—1. From[1] south-west to north-east, from Calcutta through Dacca to Silhet; 2. from west to east, from Silhet to Marajpoor; 3. from south to north, from the town of Silhet to Chirra Poonjee.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 109, 143.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SILHET,[1] the principal place of the British district of the same name, presidency of Bengal, is situate at the southern base of the Cossya hills, and on the river Soormah, a tributary of the Brahmapootra. It is described to be a mean place, merely a large straggling[2] village, having a bazar, where only the most common articles of native use are to be obtained. The civil establishment[3] of the district is located here. Silhet is the head-quarters of the eastern division of the Bengal army. Distance from Jumalpoor, E., 110 miles; Dacca, N.E., 120; Calcutta, N.E., 260. Lat. 24° 54′, long. 91° 50′.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 289.

[3] Id. 1841, vol. ii. part iii. Append. xxv.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SILLAY MEW.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 116 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 45′, long. 94° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SILLEE.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, 71 miles E. of Lohadugga. Lat. 23° 23′, long. 85° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIMBOLONG.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Muneepoor, 37 miles W. from Muneepoor, and 40 miles E. from Silchar. Lat. 24° 48′, long. 93° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIMBULKET, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village in the Patlee Doon, on the route, by the course of the Ramgunga

(Western), from Moradabad cantonment to Almorah. It is situate on the north-eastern declivity of the Sewalik range, bounding the Doon on the south; distant 56 miles N. of Moradabad. Lat. 29° 36′, long. 78° 45′.

SIMERIA, or SIMRIA,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, a village on the route from the fort of Gwalior to Saugor, 29[2] miles S. of former, 184 N.W. of latter. Lat. 25° 55′, long. 78° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Further Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament, April, 1844, p. 165.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 23.

SIMIREEAH,[1] in the raj or principality of Rewah, a town on the table-land surmounting the mountain styled by Franklin[2] the "second or Panna range," and 62 miles S.E. of Allahabad. It is the principal place of a jaghire held under the rajah of Rewah, on annual payment of a tribute[3] of 2,500 rupees. The jaghiredar, considering himself obnoxious to the persecution of the rajah, in consequence of his good services towards the British authorities, they guaranteed[4] his possessions to him. The benefit of this guarantee was spontaneously relinquished[5] in 1828, by the jaghiredar, who was immediately expelled by the rajah, and his nephew placed in his stead; but the British government subsequently interfered so far as to have a provision made for his widow. Elevation[6] above the sea 1,009 feet. Lat. 24° 45′, long. 81° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. xviii.—Map annexed to Geol. of Bundelkhand.
[3] Sutherland, Sketches of Pol. Relations, 141.
[4] Treaties with Native Powers, liii. liv. Third Treaty between British Government and Government of Rewah, March 11, 1814.
[5] D'Cruz, Polit. Relations, 108.
[6] As. Res. xviii. 42—Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkhand.

SIMLA.[1]—A British station in the lower or more southern part of the Himalayas, between the rivers Sutlej and Giree, celebrated as a retreat for those seeking renovation of health, or relief from the oppressive heat of the plains of Hindostan. It is situate on the route from Soobathoo to Kotgurh, 22 miles N.E. of the former post. The houses built for the accommodation of residents or visitors at this place, are irregularly scattered over a narrow ridge of mountain, advantage being taken of every level spot, or moderate slope, for building. A few dwellings are erected on a spur of hills running north at right angles to the Simla range. The eastern extremity of what may be properly called the Simla ridge, is abruptly terminated by the peak of Jako, rising about 400 feet above it. At the western base of this eminence is the bazar of the settlement. The sides of the Jako Peak were originally thickly clothed with wood,[2] and the quantity is still considerable; but the demands for the purposes of building may be expected to cause a rapid diminution. At the western extremity of the ridge of Simla is another eminence, inferior in height to Jako, and

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 232.

devoid of timber, the summit crowned by a mouldering ruin. The scenery within view from the town is very noble. Immediately south is a dark, deep, precipitous valley, which, as well as the neighbouring mountains, is thickly covered with pine-forests; beyond, to the south-west, are seen the mountains about Soobathoo; and still farther, the vast plain of Hindostan, traversed by the meandering Sutlej. To the north, successive mountain-ranges rise in proportion as the distance increases, and are terminated with surpassing grandeur by the snowy crescent of the Himalaya, the peaks of which, in fine weather, have so distinct an outline against the dark-blue sky, that their real distance of sixty or seventy miles seems not more than eight or ten. The following description of this scene, and of its impressions on the observers, occurs in a modern work. "The general appearance of this mass of snow is that of a wide undulating plain, from which peaks rise in every imaginable shape. Upon reaching the crest of the ridge at Simla, the vastness of the scene became oppressive. The lofty snowy range shone from the dense azure of the heavens: its giant flanks were broken with black mural precipices and profound ravines, which were purple from their depth: below was heaped a shattered mass of mountains, peaks and glens, ridges and valleys, some aridly bare, others luxuriantly rich."[3]

The trees in the neighbourhood are, the deodar or Himalaya cedar, pine, oak, and rhododendron; the last named glowing with bunches of rich scarlet blossoms. Of four-footed animals, the most commonly occurring are the kacker or barking deer (Cervus[4] muntjac), so called from its cry resembling a short bark; the antelope, the wild goat, and the marmot: there are also the wild hog, the flying squirrel,[5] musk and other kinds of deer, and monkeys, both the hanuman or langoor (Semnopithecus entellus), and the bundur (Simia rhesus). The carnivorous quadrupeds are leopards and leopard-cats, bears, jackals, hyænas, and foxes: sometimes, though rarely, a tiger[6] makes its way to these elevated regions. There is no great variety or abundance of game:[7] the principal of the feathered kind are pheasants, chukars and black partridges, quails, and woodcocks. Eagles, vultures, and crows are very numerous. The fruits and esculent vegetables of Europe in general thrive well here; potatoes especially are grown in great abundance

[3] Lloyd and Gerard, i. 140, 142.

[4] Ogilby, Mammalogy of Himalayas, in Royle, Bot. of Himalaya, xxiii.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, pp. 902, 935, 936—. Hutton, Trip to Burenda Pass.

[6] Mundy, i. 239.

[7] Id. i. 238.

and excellence, and are sent in large quantities to the plains. The climate is considered highly salubrious, and in consequence of its lower temperature, appears in favourable contrast with that of the plains.* The winter is sometimes very severe. In 1836 snow lay in the month of February to the depth of six or eight feet, and did not melt away in shady places until the end of May.[8]

In 1841 there were at Simla upwards of 100 houses built in the English style, and varying in rent from 40*l.* to 150*l.* a year. The position and habits of those resorting to the place cause it to be abundantly supplied with the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life, though most sorts of provisions have to be borne three or four days' journey over mountain-roads. The population is very fluctuating. In a recent publication[9] it is thus prospectively estimated: "Should the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief come up next season, it will consist of British subjects, 200; natives, 8,000; and when the tributary chieftains and followers come in, it will be nearly 20,000. Again in winter, when but few remain, it will probably not exceed, British subjects, 20; natives, 2,000." Measures have been taken for providing funds for the purpose of carrying out public improvements.[1] The first British dwelling erected in this place was that of Lieutenant Ross, in 1819.[2] It was thatched over, and its walls were composed of spars, grass, and mud. In 1822, the first permanent cottage of the usual materials, stone and timber, roofed with pinewood shingles, was erected by Captain Kennedy. Simla is the seat of an observatory, at which a series of magnetical and meteoro-

[8] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 935 —Hutton, Trip to the Burenda Pass.

[9] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part ii. 391.

[1] India Pub. Disp. Nov. 1853.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, p. 767.

* In the Journ. As. Soc. Beng. No. 141, 1843, p. 749, appears a rifacimento of "Observations on the Climate of Soobathoo and Kotgerh," published by P. Gerard in As. Res. xv. 469. In the conclusion of the notice, it is stated that the temperature of Kotgerh "will give a very fair notion of that which may be generally experienced at Simla; as in subsequent years, on comparison, the average temperature of the former place [Kotgerh] proved only to be a trifle lower than that observed, and recorded at the latter."[1] The mean temperature of the year at Kotgerh is 55°;[2] the highest temperature registered is 86°, and that was on June 18th.[3] The temperature diminishes during the rains of July and August, in some instances as low as 51°—July 14th.[4] Simla lies within the influence of the rainy monsoon, which prevails during the latter part of June, and through the whole of July and August.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, p. 767.
[2] As. Res. xv. 488.
[3] Id. 484.
[4] Id. 485.

logical observations were commenced on the 19th January, 1841. A church has been provided, at an expense of 16,000 rupees; of which amount the government contributed 5,000 rupees, the remainder being raised by private subscription.

[3] Treaties, 730, 731.
[4] Judicial Disp. to India, dated 2 July, 1851, No. 12, para. 22.
[5] Gerard, As. Res. xv. 488.
[6] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 222.

The district known as Simla is composed of territory acquired partly from the rajah of Putteeala, and partly from the rajah of Keonthul; in both cases by exchange.[3] It is under the civil jurisdiction of the board of administration in the Punjab.[4] Elevation of encampment above the sea 7,866 feet.[5]* Distance N.W. from Calcutta, *viâ* Kurnal and Soobathoo, 1,097 miles.[6] Lat. 31° 6′, long. 77° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 40.

SIMMURIA,[1] in Bundelcund, a village or small town on the route from Allahabad to Saugor, 230[2] miles S.W. of the former, 83 N.E. of the latter. It is situate in the depressed tract or basin of Lohargaon. Lat. 24° 16′, long. 79° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIMONBONG.—A town in the British district of Darjeeling, presidency of Bengal, six miles N.W. by W. of Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 4′, long. 88° 13′.

SIMONG.—A town of Eastern India, in the territory inhabited by the Bor Abar tribe, 46 miles N.W. by N. from Sudiya, and 105 miles N.E. from Luckimpoor. Lat. 28° 22′, long. 95° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIMONGELPOOR.—A town in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, 45 miles S. by W. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 18′, long. 91° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIMOOLBARIA.—A town in the British district of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, presidency of Bengal, 40 miles S. by W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22°, long. 88° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIMOWNEE, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town on an insignificant stream tributary to the Jumna, eight miles S. of the right bank of the latter, 20 N.E. of the town of Banda, 78 W. of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 36′, long. 80° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIMRA, or SIMORE,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town in the pergunnah of Sidhoa Jobhuna, which contains no

[1] As. Res. xiv. 332*—Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.
[2] Journ. to Himalaya, i. 139.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 901.

* According to Hodgson[1] and Herbert, 7,486; Lloyd[2] and Gerard, 7,400; Hutton,[3] 7,200.

other, except the principal place, Paraona. It contains[2] about 100 wretched dwellings. Buchanan does not state its precise position, but it must be about forty-five miles east of the town of Goruckpore, and is perhaps the Simore of Garden,[3] who states that it is 93 miles N.W. of Dinapore. Lat. 26° 35′, long. 84° 7′.

[2] Buchanan, Survey, ii. 355.

[3] Tables of Routes, 150.

SIMRABAS.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 44 miles S.W. by S. from Khatmandoo, and 35 miles N.E. from Bettiah. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 84° 56′.

SIMRAUTA,[1] in the district of Salon, territory of Oude, a town 50 miles S.E. of Lucknow. It belongs to a brother of the Tiloi rajah, a reputed descendant[2] of the ancient Hindoo monarchs of Oude. The proprietor is styled by courtesy rajah, and resides in a mud fort, having in the interior buildings of masonry, and defended by 500 of his armed followers. Tieffenthaler,[3] describing its condition about eighty years ago, states it to be a large populous village, very strongly situate amidst swamps and dense jungle, extremely difficult to be penetrated. The population is estimated by Butter at 8,000. Lat. 26° 17′, long. 81° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 109-111.

[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 211.

SIMRAW.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 141 miles S.E. by E. from Khatmandoo, and 66 miles N.N.W. from Purneah. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 87° 13′.

SIMREE.—A town in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, 36 miles W. of Sherghotty. Lat. 24° 32′, long. 84° 19′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIMTOKA.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, 73 miles E.N.E. from Darjeeling, and 120 miles N.W. from Goalpara. Lat. 27° 25′, long. 89° 25′.

SIMULEA.—A town in the British district of Dacca, presidency of Bengal, 21 miles N.N.E. of Dacca. Lat. 24° 2′, long. 90° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINAWUD.—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar, 43 miles S.E. by S. from Indore, and 112 miles N.W. by W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 22° 8′, long. 76° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINCHUL.[1]—A mountain of Sikhim, having an elevation of 9,000 feet, upon a spur of which stands the British settlement of Darjeeling.

[1] Hooker, Rhododendrons of Sikkim, Himalaya, 5.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 403.

SINDE,[1]* a river rising in Malwa, "from the small[2] range of mountains about 12 miles S.W. of the town of Seronge," and in lat. 24° 1′, long. 77° 29′. It first has a course north for about 130 miles to Narwar, at the north-west corner of Bundelcund, and thence turning north-east, generally forms, for about 130 miles, the boundary between that district and Gwalior, and falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. 26° 26′, long. 79° 18′, flowing altogether about 260 miles. It right and left receives during its course many small streams, the principal being the Parbati and the Pohooj, the first falling into the Sinde on the left side, about twenty-five miles below Narwar, and the other on the right side, four or five miles above its mouth. The Sinde is crossed twenty miles from its source by the route from Nusserabad to Saugor, and is there "100 yards[3] wide, rocky bottom, low banks, and depth of water two feet in fair season." About 150 from its source, and in lat. 25° 50′, long. 78° 28′, it is crossed by route from Agra to Saugor, and there the bed "is about[4] 200 yards wide and sandy, breadth of stream, in dry season, about forty yards, and from one and a half to two feet deep; banks steep, and cut into ravines." It is subject to great inundations during the periodical rains.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 305.

[4] Id. 23.

SINDE.—An extensive and important province of Western India, so called probably from the river Sinde or Indus. Others consider that the name both of the river and the country is derived from the word Sindhi,[1]† synonymous with Hindi, as the inhabitants from the first dawn of recorded knowledge have principally been of the great Hindoo family. It is bounded on the north by Beloochistan, the Daman, and Bhawlpoor; on the east by Jessulmere and Marwar; on the south by Cutch and the Indian Ocean; on the west by Beloochistan; and is situated between lat. 23° 37′—28° 32′, and long. 66° 43′—71° 3′. It is 360 miles long, from north to south, 270 miles in its greatest breadth, from east to west, and contains

[1] Notice of Wathen's Sindhi Grammar, in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 347.

* Sindh of Tassin.

† According to the native Sindian history, in the usual style of national vanity—"Sindh is so called from Sindh, the brother of Hindh, the son of Noah, whose descendants for many generations ruled that country."—Postans, Extracts from Tôhfat ul Kiram and the Chach Nameh. (Transacts. of As. Soc. of Bengal, 1838, p. 298; and 1841, p. 184.)

a surface of 52,120 square miles.[2] Its seacoast, washed by the Indian Ocean, extends a distance of 150 miles in a north-west direction, from the Koree or greatest mouth of the Indus (long deserted by the stream), situate in lat. 23° 38′, long. 68° 25′, to Cape Monze,[3] or Ras Mooarree, in lat. 24° 51′, long. 66° 43′. This whole extent of coast, except the part intervening between Kurrachee and Cape Monze, which are distant from each other about fifteen miles, is very low, being merely a series of mud banks deposited by the Indus, or, in a few places, low sand-hills,[4] blown in from the sea-beach. Exclusive of those few sand-hills, "the shore," observes Carless, "is low and flat throughout, and at high water partially overflowed to a considerable distance inland. With the exception of a few spots covered with jungle, it is entirely destitute of trees or shrubs, and nothing is seen for many miles but a dreary swamp. Whenever this occurs, the land is scarcely discernible two miles from the shore." Wood[5] also observes—"The coast-line is submerged at spring tides, when the delta of the Indus resembles a low champagne tract of verdure." Burnes, too, states that the coast of Sinde is not distinguishable a league from the shore. Westward of the Garrah estuary, and between it and Kurrachee, the southern extremity of the Hala[6] or Pubb Mountains approaches the shore, the point of Munoora, which forms the southern shelter of the harbour of Kurrachee, being rocky;[7] but with the exception of this point, the coast itself is like that eastward, low[8] and alluvial, and so continues westward to Cape Monze or Ras Mooarree, which rises from the sea to a moderate height. The capability of the coast of Sinde for the purposes of navigation is thus summed up by Wood:[9]—"It is plain to all who are conversant with nautical affairs, that Kurrachee is the only safe seaport for the valley of the Indus. When the season is favourable, the merchant may indeed send his goods direct to the mouth of the Indus; but everything here is subject to such constant change—the weather, the depth of water, the channels, and the very embouchure itself—that this voyage, even in February, is not without hazards." He then observes, that as the danger of entering the river is greater than of leaving it, exports may be sent from the mouths in November, December, and January, but that all imports should be brought by Kurrachee. It

2 Parliamentar[y] Return, April, 1851.

3 Horsburgh, India Director[y], i. 493. Pott. Belooch.

4 Carless, Offic[ial] Report on the Indus, 3. Wood, Oxus,

5 Oxus, 10.

6 Burnes, iii. 1

7 Pott. 343. Leech, Rep. on Sind. Army, 78.

8 Horsburgh, i. 493.

9 Oxus, 10.

should be observed, however, that though sea-going ships of 400 or 500 tons can at no time safely enter the river,[1] yet smaller vessels, if their draught do not exceed six or seven feet, may do so. An inland navigation, or even a ship canal, could probably be easily made from Kurrachee to the deepest and most navigable part of the Indus below Hyderabad, as the Garrah, a small stream[2] communicating with the Indus, falls into the sea at that port, and is navigable from it for boats as far as Garrah Kot, a distance of forty miles.

[1] Wood, in App. ii. to Burnes, Pers. Narr. 356.

[2] Outram, Rough Notes, 6.

Kurrachee, the only port in Sinde for sea-going ships of burthen amounting to 400 or 500 tons, has, at high water, a depth of two fathoms and a half,[3] and at spring tides of three fathoms; but, during the south-west monsoon, the swell is so great on the bar, that it is highly dangerous to cross.[4] The Kookewarree,[5] called the Gora by Burnes,[6] was formerly the principal mouth of the Indus, having a width of 1,100 yards, but it is now blocked up by a sandbank;[7] the Kedewarree has a well-defined channel, with seven or eight feet water at low spring tides; the Hoojamree and Jooa, during the low-water season, are safe roads for ingress and egress for vessels drawing not more than six feet water; the Pittee is the largest, deepest, and best-defined mouth. The Koree mouth is the most eastern, forming the boundary of Sinde towards Cutch: it has long been deserted by the stream, except in very great inundations, when sometimes the Poorana[8] and Fulailee branches pour their waters into it. Burnes states its breadth at Cotasir, twenty miles from the sea, to be seven miles, and that it increases, proceeding downward, until neither shore can be seen. He, however, adds, very justly, that it is nothing more than an arm of the sea.

[3] Pott. 332. Horsburgh, i. 492.

[4] Pott. 341.

[5] Carless, 5, 9.

[6] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 236.

[7] Fenner, Survey of the Indus, 1849.

[8] Id. iii. 238.

The base or seaward line of the delta of the Indus measures, from the Garrah mouth, in lat. 24° 43′, long. 67° 12′, to the Koree mouth, in lat. 23° 38′, long. 68° 25′, about 125 miles.[9] If it be regarded as having the shape of a triangle, to which it in some degree approximates, the perpendicular, measured from the seashore to the vertex, near Tatta, where the great branches of the Indus—the Sata or eastern, the Buggaur or western—divaricate, is about fifty miles, and its surface is about 3,000 square miles; but as the river has in some degree deserted a considerable portion of the south-eastern part, the present

[9] Id. iii. 230-231.

delta proper does not probably contain more than 2,500 square miles. Unlike the densely-wooded delta of the Ganges, it is nearly destitute of timber, resembling in this respect that of the Nile. It is almost level, of alluvial soil, apparently brought down by the Indus, and consisting of vegetable mould, clay, and sand, which becomes hard soon after being deposited,[1] even in the channels of the river. There are, however, even within the limits of the delta proper, and eastward of the Buggaur, or western branch of the Indus, some rocky hills,[2] known by the name of the Mukali Hills. Near the Pittee,[3] or western mouth of the river, is a dangerous rock, the only point in the delta south of the range just described which is not alluvial.

In some degree similar to the delta, but superior to it in scenery, soil, cultivation, and climate, is the alluvial tract extending on each side of the Indus for a distance varying from two to twelve miles. One of the finest parts is a long, narrow island, extending from north to south a distance of about 100 miles, with an average breadth of about eight, inclosed by the Indus on the east, and on the west by the Narra. The greatest extent of this alluvial land in the upper part of Sinde appears to be about Khyerpoor, Shikarpoor, and Larkhana,[4] where canals and watercourses, communicating with the Indus, during inundation cover the surface to a wide range with water, which both irrigates the ground and deposits on it a fertilizing slime. According to Postans,[5] the soil is so rich, that no manure of any kind is used, though it regularly produces two crops every year, and sometimes three; and Macmurdo[6] states, that "the fertility of this province in those parts which are exposed to the floods of the Indus is exceeded by that of no tract of country on the earth." Throughout the alluvial tracts of Sinde, the soil contains saltpetre in great abundance, and it is largely extracted both for home consumption and for exportation.

An extensive alluvial region stretches eastward of the fertile tract along the Indus, but having been generally deserted by the water of the river, it became a desert,[7] yielding a scanty pasture to camels or horned cattle, and in the less-frequented parts occupied only by the fleet goorkhur,[8] or wild ass. Through it, however, flows the Eastern Narra during the height of the inundations of the Indus, for a distance of 300

[1] Carless, 6.

[2] Wood, Oxus, 16. Outram, 16. Kennedy, i. 76, 96. Burnes, Pers. Narr. 10, 21.

[3] Burnes, iii. 16. Wood, Oxus, 12.

[4] Postans, 21.

[5] Memorandum on Shikarpoor, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 17.

[6] Jour. Roy. As. Soc. 1834, p. 228.

[7] Macmurdo, on the Indus, Jour. Roy. As. Soc. 1834, p. 41.

[8] Elph. 7. Burnes, iii. 321.

miles, and a project has just been sanctioned for securing to its channel a permanent supply of water by means of a cutting near Roree.[9] The great doab contained between this branch and the Indus is on an average about seventy or eighty miles wide, the soil consisting generally of a hard sun-baked clay,[1] like the rest of the alluvial soil of Sinde where devoid of water. In this doab are two low ranges of recent limestone; the more southern, that of Hyderabad, about 100 feet high, and on one part of which that city is situate; the more northern running north-westward from the vicinity of Jessulmere, and towards the Indus attaining an elevation of 150 feet, and abounding in flint, which forms, almost exclusively, the rocks on which Roree and Bukkur stand. These ranges are not, however, completely continuous, being cut by valleys, through one of which the Narra, already mentioned, holds its course; through another, the Fulailee branch, insulating Hyderabad.

[9] India Rev. Disp. 15 March, 1854.

[1] Lord, Med. Mem. on the Plain of the Indus, 58, 59.

The stiff nature of the deposit of the river is probably owing to its course in the upper part generally lying through a very mountainous region, principally of primitive formation. In the more southern part of Sinde, the soil has a very large admixture of sand, and is sometimes so impregnated with common salt, that, as Lord observes, "it is not uncommon to see the same soil which, during the season of irrigation, had yielded crops of grain, transferred afterwards to the salt-pan, and furnishing, by the simple process of pouring water over it, which is subsequently evaporated, an abundant supply of salt." The moisture, so indispensable to the productiveness of the soil, is altogether supplied by the water of the Indus,[2] rain in Sinde being very scanty and uncertain. In consequence, the country, where destitute of the means of irrigation, becomes a desert. Of this nature, on the north-east, is the *Pat*,[3] or desert of Shikarpoor, lying between that town and the Bolan Pass, and apparently consisting of the clay deposited by the Bolan, the Nari, and other torrents which flow down from the Hala Mountains, and which are all lost in this dreary tract. It is about ninety miles across, and, according to Kennedy, in some places resembles "the dry bed of a salt lagoon in an interval between spring tides;" in others, it is a level plain of indurated clay, of a dull earthy colour, and having the appearance of being occasionally under water; but during the dry season

[2] Lord, 61.

[3] Masson, 350. Outram, 57. Kennedy, i. 189. Havelock, i. 184. Hough, 47.

exhibiting, at long intervals, a few wretched, parched, and stunted shrubs, but without a single blade of grass or other herbage. In the eastern part, and in general reaching to within twenty miles, or even a less distance of the river, is a region called the *Thur*, or desert, having considerable resemblance to that just described, except that it is much more sandy, extensive tracts being covered with sand-hills,[4] varying and shifting under the influence of the tempests of the wilderness; yet,[5] in many places, there is a considerable growth of low shrubs, coarse herbage, and prickly, saline, or aromatic plants, affording pasturage for camels, buffaloes, kine, sheep, and goats, all in continual motion in search of water, or its concomitant, vegetation. Numerous beds of rivers long dried up intersect this arid tract, appearing to indicate that the waters of the Indus, or of some of the Punjab rivers, once found their way through it. Vestiges of ancient towns also may be observed, in great quantities of fragments of bricks and pottery in some places strewed over the suface. That the Indus, which now finds its way through the limestone rocks at Roree, might at one time have poured its waters in many branches over this waste, at present parched, is by no means improbable, as there are unequivocal indications that it formerly flowed fifty feet[6] above its present level, in the channel between Sukkur and Roree, and that the country on both sides of the river along the base of the limestone range was at that time under water. The old course of the river[7] may also be traced along the northern base of that rocky range, which, stretching nearly 100 miles to the south-eastward, must have sent the water of the Indus over the surface of the country now become the Eastern Desert, since it has been deserted by the stream.

The climate of Sinde is remarkably sultry and dry. As Lord[8] observes,—"Situated on the verge of two monsoons, it is unrefreshed by the waters of either. The south-west monsoon," he proceeds, "terminates at Lucput Bunder (on the western coast of Cutch), as accurately as though it covenanted not to violate the Sindh frontier." At Kurrachee, the annual fall of rain does not exceed six or eight inches: at Hydrabad, the rain of an entire twelvemonth amounted only to 2·55 inches; and farther north, at Larkhana, three years had elapsed continuously without rain,[9] at the time of Hamilton's visit in 1699.

[4] Elph. 8, 9.

[5] Macmurdo, on Sinde, in Jour. Roy. As. Soc. 1834, p. 231. Masson, i. 19.

[6] Westmacott, Account of Roree, Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 393.

[7] Kennedy, ii. 169. Lord, Med. Mem. 59.

[8] Med. Mem of the Plain of the Indus, 58.

[9] Lord, Med. Mem. 61.

The consequence was a pestilence, which cut off one-half of the population. But Burnes, in travelling through the delta on the 10th of April, experienced very heavy showers and a severe fall of hail; and in June, 1809, during the visit of the British mission, the rain[1] fell so heavily there, that the streets frequently resembled rivulets, and none could stir abroad. In the following August, the rains were again excessively heavy during the stay of the mission at Hydrabad. But, notwithstanding the discrepancy in our information on the subject, there can be little doubt that, throughout Sinde, the climate is generally too dry for the purposes of agriculture, except in the parts irrigated by means of the river. On this subject, the ameer of Khyerpoor remarked to Burnes,[2] that rain always brought disease, and that they were better without it. The temperature is very high in summer. Lord[3] states the mean maximum of the temperature of the atmosphere at Hydrabad, during the six hottest months, to be 98·5° in the shade, and considers it the greatest hitherto registered in an authenticated form. The water of the Indus at that time attains the temperature of 92° or 93° when highest, and consequently very nearly blood-heat. There appears reason for concluding that the temperature is still higher in Northern Sinde, where the cooling influence of the ocean cannot extend. Burnes[4] states it at 96° at Khyerpoor in the beginning of April. In Northern Sinde, however, frost is not unknown, and ice has been observed in February.[5] In January, the difference of the temperature at night, and during the day, has been found as much as 40°, the thermometer ranging to 84° and upwards. So high, however, in general, is the temperature in Lower Sinde, that there is, in fact, no winter.[6]

The natural history of Sinde is only now receiving the attention due to so important a subject. An extravagant addiction to field-sports characterized the ameers of Sinde, who sacrificed to it the welfare and even the existence of their subjects, laying waste and inclosing extensive cultivated tracts to form their *shikargahs*, or hunting-jungles. One of the ameers, some years ago, depopulated, near the capital, an extensive tract of fertile ground, and converted it into a shikargah, though this foolish and monstrous act of tyranny caused a loss of revenue equal to 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* a year.[7] Another

1 Pott. 354, 385.

2 Pers. Narr. 37.

3 p. 02.

4 Pers. Narr. 57.

5 Hough, 60.

6 Macmurdo, on the Country of Sinde, Jour. Roy. As. Soc. 1834, p. 227.

7 Burnes (James), Mission to Sinde, 79.

razed a village to the ground, because the noise of the population and domestic animals was considered to disturb the game of a neighbouring preserve.

There are generally two harvests[8] in Sinde; the rubbee, or spring harvest, reaped from seed sown in autumn, and the kureef, or autumn harvest, which is sown in spring. The rubbee crops in general consist of wheat, barley, oil-seeds, millet (Holcus sorghum), the durra of the Arabians, and called here bajra, opium, hemp, tobacco;[9] the kureef crop consists of those productions which require considerable heat to bring them to maturity; such as rice, sugarcane, cotton, indigo,[9] maize. The results of the experiments made for the cultivation of the American cotton and Mauritius cane were not encouraging.[1] Pulse and pumpkins, cucumbers, melons, and esculent vegetables, are sown for both crops, and some products are sown indifferently for either. Rice appears to be the staple crop, and, with maize and wheat, forms the principal article of diet, besides being exported in great quantities. Much importance is attached to the culture of flax.[2] The fruits are dates, mangoes, plantains, pomegranates, limes, citrons, figs, apricots, apples, plums, tamarinds, mulberries, pistachio and some other kinds of nuts, and melons. They, in general, are of inferior quality; the grapes especially are small and sour. The plantations of date-palms are very general and extensive, and the fruit is used largely for food and for distillation; by which process a strong spirit is drawn from it. As food, it is found to be of a very heating nature.

Camels[3] are bred in great numbers in the salt-marshes of the Indus; and though such tracts might seem very uncongenial to the nature of that animal, those reared there are considered very hardy, strong, and enduring, especially of thirst, in consequence of the scanty supply of fresh water in their original soil. The value of the camel is not confined to its virtues as a beast of burden: its milk is a favourite article of diet (though it spoils if not used very fresh), and its hair is woven into coarse cloths. Buffaloes are kept in great numbers in the swampy tracts, where they may be seen wallowing in the mud with their heads[4] only above water. Their flesh is excellent, and their milk is preferred to that of cows, yielding better butter, which, when clarified, forms, under the name of *ghee*, a

[8] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 1102—Westmacott, Account of Khyrpoor.

[9] Bombay Rev. Disp. 24 May, 1854.

[1] Id. 22 May, 1850.

[2] Id. 24 May, 1854.

[3] Burnes, iii. 253.

[4] Wood, Oxus, 61. Westmacott, 1191.

great article of commerce. A considerable trade is also driven in the hides of these animals. Sheep and goats abound in Upper Sinde, especially on the borders of the *Pat* of Shikarpoor, and of the *Thur*, or Eastern Desert. The former district, called Boordgah, produces the best wool in Sinde, both of goats and sheep; and both animals are kept throughout Upper Sinde,[4] as well for their fleeces as for their milk and flesh. The wool is taken from the carcase of the animal only when slain for food, as the heat would cause its death after losing its fleece. The coarser wool is manufactured into bags, ropes, and strong cloths; the finer might be obtained in such quantities as to be an important branch of commerce, for which, however, there has been hitherto but little encouragement. The horses of Sinde are small and of mean appearance, but hardy,[5] active, and enduring. They are mostly used for the saddle, the beasts of burden being the camel, the mule, and the ass. The camel is the dromedary or one-humped variety, and the finer descriptions are used for the saddle, carrying generally the rider and his attendant.[6] The breed of asses is small, but they are neatly made, strong, active, capable of enduring great fatigue, and of living and thriving on the coarest fare. The mules are large, strong, handsome, and quick in pace.

The Sindians of the present day are a mixed race, consisting partly of the Juts, probably aboriginal Sindians,[7] of Hindoo extraction (many of whom have been converted to Mahometanism), and the Belooches, who have settled here in recent times. Those Hindoos who have adhered to their original religion and manners are divided into Bhattias[8] and Lohannas, with their respective gurus or pastors, and the Pokarna and Sarsat Brahmans. They deviate much in their mode of life from the Hindoos of Hindostan proper, and this laxity is more particularly observable in the Lohannas, who are the most numerous. These last decline no means of subsistence, and readily entered into the service of the ameers, in which case they were obliged to wear their beards[9] like the Mahometans. Compulsory conversions to Mahometanism were not unfrequent, the helpless Hindoo being forcibly subjected to circumcision on slight or misconstrued profession, or the false testimony of abandoned Mahometans.[1] It is still more remarkable, that this forcible conversion was sometimes inflicted

4 Burnes, Rep. on the Commerce of Shikarpoor, 29. Mohun Lal, on the Commerce of Khyrpoor, 37.

5 Westmacott, 1191. Havelock, i. 125.

6 Macmurdo, on Sinde, in Jour. Roy. As. Soc. 1834, p. 230.

7 Pott. 375.

8 Macmurdo, on Sinde, in Jour. Roy. As. Soc. 1834, p. 247.

9 Postans, Memorandum on Shikarpore, Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 20.

1 Macmurdo, 252. Burnes, Pers. Narr. 15.

as a punishment, and in all instances operated as an irreparable loss of caste. The Mahometan population sprung from the converted Hindoos are a peaceable race, generally engaged in agriculture, and are despised by the Belooches, who affect a bold and martial character. In this, the latter have been encouraged by the ameers, of the same descent as themselves. Besides these distinctive races, there is a large part of the population the offspring of their intermarriages. The Hindoos, however, in many places, form a very large proportion of the population; at Shikarpoor,[2] for instance, they are estimated at two-thirds. There are likewise a few Afghans, especially in the north-western part of the country. The Sindians,[3] collectively, are described as handsome, though of dark complexions, well limbed, but inclined to corpulency, and above the middle size. The beauty of their women is proverbial, and Pottinger[4] remarks, that among the numerous sets of dancing-girls whom he saw, there was not one who did not display loveliness of face or symmetry of figure. The Belooches, and the mixed race between them and the Hindoos, are considered the finest part of the population. Sinde is supposed by Sir William Jones to have been the original country of the gipsies,[5]* who, according to Adelung,[6] fled from India to escape the massacres of the ruthless Tamerlane. The Sindian language is a branch of the Sanscrit or Indo-Germanic stock, merely a little differing in spelling and inflexion from the pure Hindi[7] of Upper India, and is by some considered the elder of the two, being more elaborate and regular in the inflexions of its nouns and verbs. Macmurdo[8] states, on the authority of native scholars, that "it has fewer modern innovations, and a greater number of Sanscrit words, than the Gujarati, which is a pure Hindoo dialect." It has a character peculiar to itself, which is written from left to right. Belochee,[9] another of the Indo-Germanic tongues, is of course largely spoken, especially in the hilly country; and Persian may be regarded as the language of the court[1] and of the higher order of the people.

From the period when Sinde was visited by the Greeks

[2] Postans, 18.

[3] Pott. 377. Macmurdo, 243.

[4] p. 377.

[5] As. Res. iii. 7.

[6] Mithridates, i. 198; iv. 488.

[7] Notice of Wathen's Grammar of the Sindhi Language, in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, pp. 348, 349.

[8] In Jour. Roy. As. Soc. 1834, p. 240.

[9] Leech, Grammar of Belochee, 101.

[1] Havelock, i. 151.

* Besides the older work of Grellman on this subject, see "Harriot on the Oriental Origin of the Gipsies," in Transacts. of Royal As. Soc. vol. ii. 518—558; also Richardson on the Bazeegurs, vol. vii. 457, of As. Res.; and Klaproth (Asia Polyglotha) on the branches of Sanscrit.

under Alexander, its history is in a great degree a blank. Native annalists appear to be magniloquent in regard to the grandeur, power, and resources of some of its princes; and, on the event of a revolution, brought about through the criminal passion of a queen for a young Brahmin, who was enabled by her favour to ascend, first to the office of chief minister, and subsequently to the throne, the historian who records the facts indulges in the following burst of mingled grief and admira-
. 387. tion:[2]—"Such was the close of the race of Rajah Sazee, which had governed the kingdom of Sinde for upwards of 2,000 years; whose princes at one period received tribute from eleven dependent kingdoms, and who had set the threats of the greatest monarchs of the world at defiance." In the sixth century of the Christian era, the country was invaded by the Persians, and to this invasion probably refers the allusion of the enthusiastic chronicler above quoted to the defiance offered by the royal house of Sinde to "the greatest monarchs of the world." The result, however, was disastrous to the reigning prince, though unproductive of any permanent change in the relation of the two countries. The Persians defeated the rajah in a pitched battle, in which the prince fell. But the object of the invaders appears to have been not so much conquest as plunder, and, having secured as much booty as they had the means of carrying away, they departed. Among the spoils which they bore from Sinde were some thousands of its most beautiful women.

At an early period of the Khalifate, the reputed wealth of Sinde seems to have excited the cupidity of the representatives of the Prophet; but their attempts, for a time, were unsuccessful. A subsequent invasion was attended by a different result. The Khalifs were in the habit of importing slave-girls from Sinde, and a party of the followers of the Khalif Abool Mulik, in charge of a selection of Hindoo beauties, destined for the harem of their master, were attacked by the rajah's troops, some of them killed, and the remainder made prisoners. This occurrence provoked a hostile visit from a Mahometan army. The rajah was permitted to remain quiet in his capital while the enemy were ravaging his dominions with fire and sword; and when, at last, he left the city with his army, it was but to

encounter disaster, defeat, and death. The events of the battle transferred the kingdom to Mahometan rule.*

Some centuries later, Sinde became a tributary to the empire of Ghuznee. On the dissolution of that empire, the Sindian chiefs asserted their independence against the Ghorian during many years, and with various success. Ultimately they were compelled to yield, and Sinde became a constituent part of the imperial dominions. In the time of Baber, it was invaded and conquered by the prince dispossessed by that emperor at Kandahar. The invader was subsequently compelled to yield the larger portion of his conquest. His son made an effort to regain what his father had lost, but found new enemies, to whom he was compelled to make large sacrifices. Sinde then, for a time, maintained a claim to independence, but was the scene of great disorders, two successive princes being afflicted with insanity in its most outrageous form. Late in the sixteenth century it yielded to the emperor Akbar, and for about 150 years it remained in the usual condition of Oriental dependencies; its chiefs usually professing unqualified submission to the emperor, paying tribute when they could no longer

* The victory gained by the Mahometans was followed by a remarkable instance of Oriental revenge. Among the captives were two daughters of the rajah, esteemed, it is said, the most beautiful women in Asia, and who, in conformity with Eastern custom, were reserved to grace the harem of the khalif. The princesses meditated vengeance on the general whose success deprived their father of his throne and life, and reduced them to captivity in a foreign land; and, on their arrival at Bagdad, effected their object, by accusing him of conduct which involved a breach of duty to his master, as well as an outrage on the feelings of his illustrious prisoners. The khalif, enraged at the alleged insult, ordered the supposed offender to be sewn up in the raw hide of a cow, and in this manner brought into his presence. The sentence was inflicted, and the unfortunate general, thus ungratefully recompensed for his success, died on the third day after being subjected to the punishment. The tale was subsequently discovered to have been fabricated, and the vengeance of the khalif, then directed towards the beautiful, but vindictive princesses, was manifested in a mode not less characteristic of Eastern cruelty, than was the punishment inflicted on their victim. He ordered them, after being totally divested of clothing, to be tied by the hair of their heads to the tails of horses, and in this manner dragged through the streets of Bagdad till they were dead. The horrible sentence was executed, and the mangled remains of the sufferers then ignominiously cast into the river.[1]

[1] Pott. 380, note.

postpone it, but scrupulously evading that acknowledgment of supremacy whenever their fears were not sufficiently active to prompt to a different course. In 1739, Sinde fell to the Persian conqueror Nadir Shah. On his death, and the consequent dismemberment of his empire, it seems to have reverted to its nominal subjection to the imperial throne of Delhi. In 1756, Sinde was included in certain territories forming part of a dowry bestowed by the reigning emperor upon Tymur, son of Ahmed Shah Durani. It is thenceforward to be regarded as an appendage of Kabool, the new relation being maintained precisely in the same mode as that previously existing with the sovereign of Delhi. In 1779, a rebellion was raised by the Talpoor tribe of Belooches against the reigning nawaub, of the Kuloora tribe, who was defeated and forced to fly. He was reinstated in his dominions by the aid of the ruler of Kabool, and the insurgents retired. They soon, however, returned, deposed the Kuloora prince once more, and took possession of his throne and power. The ruler of Kabool again advanced to maintain the rights of his dependent, but the usurpers had collected an army superior to that of the Afghans, which they totally defeated. This was in 1786. Fortune being against the Afghan prince, it only remained for him to make the best terms he could. The battle was followed by negotiation; in virtue of which, the Talpoor chief engaged to discharge all arrears of tribute, and to meet the accruing payments in future with punctuality. Within little more than three years, presuming on the inability of the nominal emperor to coerce them, the rulers of Sinde signified their indisposition to paying tribute at all, and the weakness of the Duranic government insured to them for a time impunity. Zeman Shah approached their frontier in 1794, to enforce the demand of his house, but was prevailed on to return with a small portion only of the arrears due. A similar result attended the advance of Shoojah-ool-Moolk in 1809: he received a sum equal to something more than one-third of the amount which had accumulated, and returned, perhaps not altogether indisposed to congratulate himself on his good fortune in obtaining anything. The disturbances which subsequently prevailed in Afghanistan were admirably calculated to gratify the dislike of the ameers to dispensing any part of their treasures in the shape of tribute.

SINDE.

The government of Sinde, under the Talpoor dynasty, has been quaintly described by Kennedy,[3] as "a tailor-like personification of royalty, requiring precisely nine ameers or princes to make up one sovereign." In 1786, when Meer Futteh Ali, the Belooche chief of the Talpoor tribe, succeeded in expelling the Kulora dynasty, and was recognised by the Durani monarch,[4] he assigned large tracts of country to those of his relatives who had aided his enterprise; to Sohrab, Khyrpoor and Northern Sinde, to Thara, Meerpoor in the south-east, with the adjoining country, at the same time investing them with independent powers. He reserved Hyderabad and the greater part of the country for himself and his three brothers, residing with them in the same palace, and publicly administering the government with them in the same common durbar (hall of audience). Thus the country became divided into three states—Hyderabad, Khyrpoor, and Meerpoor—each having their little knot of ameers or rulers. In 1839 there were four ameers of Hyderabad, the sons of the first who enjoyed the dignity. There were, at the same time, three ameers at Khyrpoor, and one, or according to Kennedy two,[5] at Meerpoor.

[3] i. 140.

[4] Pott. 400. Burnes (James). Outram, 20.

[5] i. 140.

The government under the Talpoor ameers appears to have been a military despotism, unchecked, except by a regard to the dogmas of Islam. The ameers[6] held courts of justice every Friday, and reserved to themselves the right of deciding in cases of life and death. Those potentates,[7] in time of peace, had no more standing army than was sufficient to guard their persons and treasury, to collect the revenue, and retain the forts. Their avarice made them keep the regular military force so low in point of number, that it probably did not exceed 1,500 men. For great and important occasions of national warfare, the army consisted of a feudal soldiery,[8] maintained by the respective chieftains, to whom had been allotted jaghires or grants, on condition of bringing into the field a proportionate number of men, for whom they were responsible, incurring forfeitures in cases of serious misconduct.

[6] Macmurdo, 243.

[7] Leech, on Sind. Army, 67.

[8] Westmacott, Acc. of Khyrpoor, in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 1195. Leech, ut supra, 67.

The relation of the British government with Sinde was at no time very close or very friendly. It was always characterized by coldness and suspicion on the part of the Scindian authorities, and sometimes by stronger marks of dislike. The agents

of the East-India Company resorted thither for the purposes of trade; but early in the present century the commercial resident of the Company was violently expelled, and a large amount of property in his custody seized. According to Pottinger,[9] an attempt was made to murder the Resident. That author deems it matter for regret that on that occasion the ameers were not "made to feel the force of our arms within their dominions: had that been the case," he continues, "their conduct would doubtless have been of a very different nature towards the late missions to their court." Those missions were treated in various instances with great indecorum, and attempts were made to cast indignity on them in matters of etiquette and ceremony. In 1809, however, a treaty was concluded,[1] the most important article of which was the following:—"The government of Sinde will not allow the establishment of the tribe of the French in Sinde;" it being then an important point to exclude from the vicinity of our Indian possessions an enemy who had long been desirous of attacking them. In 1820, another treaty was concluded, the chief object of which seems to have been the exclusion of European and American adventurers from the dominions of the ameers. A new treaty was formed in 1832, the most important provisions of which are those relating to the opening of the roads and the river of Sinde to the merchants of India. This privilege is stipulated for by the third article; and by the fifth, fixed and moderate duties are to be levied; but the concession was shackled by three conditions: First, that no military stores should pass; second, that no armed vessel or boat should come by the river; and third, that no English merchants should settle in Sinde, but should come as occasion might require, transact their business, and return to India. The third restriction was a step in retrogression, it having been stipulated in the treaty of 1820, that "if any of the subjects of either of the two states [the British and the Sindian] should establish their residence in the dominions of the other, and should conduct themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner in the territory to which they may emigrate, they will be allowed to remain in that situation." The change sufficiently marks the jealous feeling of the ameers towards the British government; while the first and second of the restrictions operated materially to diminish the value of the

[9] Belooch. 402.

[1] Corresp. relating to Sinde.

opening of the Indus. A commercial treaty was concluded in the same year, and thus rested the relations of the Anglo-Indian government and Sinde till 1836, when Runjeet Singh prepared to carry into effect a design which he had long meditated, of reducing Sinde to subjection to himself. By the interposition of the government, however, he was prevailed upon to suspend his progress, and the opportunity being thought favourable for establishing a closer connection with Sinde, Colonel Pottinger was despatched to negotiate for the purpose. After a measure of delay proportioned to the practice of Eastern courts, a treaty was concluded in April, 1838, which possessed at least the merit of brevity. It contained only five articles; by the first of which the British government engaged its good offices to adjust the differences between the ameers and Runjeet Singh; by the second, it was stipulated that an accredited British minister should reside at the court of Hyderabad, and that the ameers should be at liberty to depute a vakeel to reside at the court of the British government.

The British government was now engaged in a series of measures designed to erect a barrier to the Anglo-Indian empire, by settling Afghanistan under a prince believed to be friendly to British interests, and an invasion of that country was meditated, for the purpose of restoring Shoojah-ool-Moolk to the possession of the dominions then held by Dost Mahomed Khan and his relations. With a view to this, a tripartite treaty was concluded in July, 1838, the parties thereto being the British government of India, the exiled Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, and the Sikh chieftain Runjeet Singh. Preparatory to carrying out its object, it became necessary to establish some more satisfactory relation with Sinde, and measures were taken accordingly, on which the treaty above mentioned was signed. A copy of it, with other papers illustrative of the existing policy of the British government, was transmitted to Colonel Pottinger,[2] who was instructed to the following effect:—He was to apprize the ameers of the conviction of the Governor-General, that a crisis had arrived at which it was essentially requisite to the security of British India that the real friends of that power should unequivocally manifest their attachment: he was to inform them of the intentions of the British government with regard to the westward, and to point out articles in

[2] Corresp. i. 42.

the tripartite treaty, by which that government engaged to arbitrate on the claim of Shoojah-ool-Moolk, as sovereign of Afghanistan, upon the ameers of Sinde; and proposed to bring also to a final settlement the claims of Runjeet Singh, as connected with the Shah and with the territories along the course of the Indus, formerly included within the dominions of the Afghan kingdom. Colonel Pottinger was also to intimate the approach of Shah Shoojah, supported by a British force, to express a hope, on the part of the Governor-General, in the friendly dispositions of the ameers, and to warn them that the disappointment of that hope would render necessary the temporary occupation of Shikarpoor, and of as much of the adjacent country as might be required to afford a secure basis to the contemplated military operations, while, by neglecting to avail themselves of the proffered mediation in regard to the claim of Shoojah, they would become exposed to the full effect of any measures which he might deem proper for the enforcement of his claim, which, under such a supposition, the Governor-General could not interfere to control. The instructions advert to some other points, but the above are the chief.

Colonel Pottinger, in the discharge of his duty, had to encounter a full share of the impediments usual in oriental diplomacy, and the general conduct of the ameers of Hyderabad was such as to lead to an unqualified suspicion of their hostile feelings; the British army, however, passed without molestation, and the members of the British mission were compelled to take their departure. Alexander Burnes's was somewhat less difficult, though here a great obstacle to the conclusion of terms existed in the demand of the British government for the surrender of the fortress of Bukkur. The ameers at length gave way, and signed a general treaty of alliance, together with the most unpalatable article, conveying to his ally the right of occupying the strongest hold in his dominions. The Hyderabad ameers also finally gave way, and after various unsuccessful attempts at agreement, ratified a treaty originally consisting of twenty-one articles, but which had been cut down by the Governor-General, Lord Auckland, to fourteen. Among the articles expunged were several prescribing the manner in which intercourse should be carried on with the port of Kurrachee. Hostile possession of that place had previously been taken by

a British force, and the Governor-General regarded this fact as placing in the hands of the captors the power of dictating the terms on which intercourse with the port should be carried on. The general effect of the treaty was to place the territory of the ameers of Hyderabad in a state of subsidiary dependency on the British government. A treaty, nearly corresponding with that entered into with the Hyderabad chiefs, was subsequently concluded with Mere Shere Mohamed Khan, ameer of Meerpoor.

These arrangements did not prevent the recurrence of disputes. The disasters encountered by the English in Afghanistan were calculated to call forth the latent particles of enmity to that power wherever that might lurk, and some of the ameers at last were confidently believed to have passed beyond hostile wishes, and to have committed themselves to acts inconsistent with their relations of perfect amity and alliance with the British government. These circumstances were thought to call for some considerable changes in the existing treaties, and Sir Charles Napier was intrusted to negotiate new treaties, his diplomatic functions being sustained by a considerable military force, to act against the ameers in case of necessity. The ameers hesitated, but ultimately the treaty was signed by those of Lower Sinde, amidst the clamours of a host of infuriated Belooches, who openly insulted the officers of the British residency, and their servants. On the following day the residency was attacked, and its inmates were obliged to seek safety elsewhere. Sir Charles Napier immediately advanced, gave battle to the enemy on the 17th February, 1843, and though the Belooches fought bravely, succeeded in achieving the signal victory of Meeanee—a result greatly aided by the superiority of the arms of the British forces over those of their opponents. Triumph continued to attend the career of the victorious general. He was again successful in defeating the army of the ameer of Meerpoor, and the result was the complete subjugation of Sinde. Of the conquered territory, a small portion was added to Bahawulpore; a tract far more considerable was conferred upon Ali Moorad, of Khyrpoor; but of this the ameer has been recently dispossessed, under circumstances which will be found narrated in the article KHYRPOOR; and he now retains only the territory which he had inherited.[3] With these

[3] India Pol. [...] 12 April, 1854.

exceptions, the province has been annexed to the British dominions; stipends have been granted to the ameers, amounting in the aggregate to 46,614*l.*,[3] of which the sum of 18,264*l.* is allotted to the Khyrpoor branch; 25,290*l.* to the Hydrabad branch; and 3,060*l.* to the Meerpoor branch.

[3] India Pol. Disp. 12 April, 1854.

Since its annexation to the British dominions, Sinde has been distributed into three collectorates; those of Shikarpore, Hydrabad, and Kurrachee. The last census gives a population of 1,087,762. A new system[4] of revenue administration has been introduced; annual fairs have been established at Kurrachee[5] and Sukkur, and customs duties, previously levied on the land frontier and on the river Indus, have been altogether abolished.[6] The country is represented as rapidly improving; according to official report, lands which have lain waste for half a century are now under cultivation; old canals, long choked up, are reopened, and fresh ones are constructed; new villages are springing up; and people go about everywhere unarmed and in perfect safety.[7]

[4] Bombay Rev. Disp. 6 Dec. 1848.

[5] Id. 14 Jan. 1852.

[6] India Sep. Rev. Disp. 22 Sept. 1852.

[7] Bombay Pol. Disp. 28 Nov. 1849.

SINDE CANAL, flowing from the Indus, at lat. 27° 59′, long. 69°, through the British district of Shikarpoor.

SINDE SAGUR DOOAB.—A division of the Punjab, situated between the river Indus to the west, and the Chenaub and Jhelum rivers to the east. Its limits are from lat. 28° 27′ to 34° 39′, and from long. 70° 31′ to 73° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINDKHAID.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 54 miles E. from Aurungabad, and 111 miles N.E. by E. from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 55′, long. 76° 11′.

SINDOODROOG.—See MALWAN.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINDOORNEE.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 72 miles E. of Malligaum. Lat. 20° 38′, long. 75° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINDOUSI,[1] in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a fort* and village

* The existence of a fort is alleged on the authority of Hamilton, who describes[1] "Sindouse, a fort and pergunnah in the province of Agra, district of Etaweh, bounded on the north by the Jumna river, and inhabited by a singularly turbulent race of people. The pergunnah of Sindouse is so much intersected by ravines, as wholly to preclude cavalry from acting with effect, and to render it a dangerous and difficult service even for

[1] Description of Hindostan, i. 376.

in the pergunnah or subdivision of Burpoora. The river Chumbul forms[2] the north-eastern boundary of the pergunnah [2] Gubbins, Settlement of Etawah, 32. to the confluence with the Jumna. The eastern and south-eastern boundary is formed by the Jumna as far as the confluence of the Sindh, and the latter river forms about one-half of the southern boundary, the remaining half abutting on the Mahratta frontier. It is a wild and barren tract, traversed by the river Kohari, and intersected in every direction by deep and steep ravines, very intricate and difficult to be explored. The uplands are sterile, and only at all cultivable by being arranged into terraces, overlaid with earth; the very limited extent of lowland along the courses of the rivers is of poor quality. It was until lately a fearful den of thieves, the inhabitants, who are Rajpoots, intermixed with a few Brahmins, being a wild race, and until roughly handled by the British authorities, the principal harbourers of thugs in that part of India; and "it was[3] at Murna, adjoining Sindouse [Sindousi], [3] As. Res. xiii. 376—Sherwood, on Phansigars. Gubbins, 34. that Lieutenant Maunsell was killed, on duty with Mr. Halhed, then in pursuit of the thugs." This enforced honesty has been more beneficial to the neighbouring districts than to the lawless occupants of the wilds of Sindousi, since "the resources[4] [4] Id. ibid. of the zumeendars have been greatly straitened by the expulsion of the thugs, and they have since much declined in prosperity." It contains nineteen mouzahs or hamlets. Sindousi, the principal place, is eight miles W. of the right or west bank of the Jumna, 22 miles S. of the cantonment of Etawa. Lat. 26° 29′, long. 79° 10′.

SINDRAPA.—A town in the native state of Pallera, on E.I.C. Ms. Doc. the south-west frontier of Bengal, 53 miles S.E. by E. from Sumbulpoor, and 90 miles N. from Goomsoor. Lat. 21° 9′, long. 84° 44′.

SINDREE, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a town on Boileau, Rajwara, 112. the left bank of the river Sonee, and 90 miles S.W. of the town of Jodhpoor. Boileau, who passed near Sindree, states merely that it is "a place of some consequence;" and nothing

infantry, which can act only in small parties, liable to be cut off by the superior knowledge of the country possessed by their opponents. The zemindary being almost wholly surrounded by the Mahratta territories south of the Chumbul, offenders have a facility of escape not common in other districts."

more appears to be known about it. Lat. 25° 32′, long. 71° 59′.

SINDUNOOR.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, 28 miles S.E. by E. from Moodgul, and 43 miles W. from Bellary. Lat. 15° 46′, long. 76° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Transacts. Geol. Soc. 2nd series, i. 158—Fraser, Journ. from Delhi to Bombay.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 242.

SINDWA,[1] in the presidency of Bombay, a village with a fort on the route from Mow to Bombay, 90[2] miles S.W. of former, 274 N.E. of latter. It is situate nine miles outside and north of the Sindwa Ghat, or pass across the Satpoora range of mountains. The ghat is a descent moderately steep from the highlands, amidst the Satpoora range, to the valley of the Taptee, in Candeish; and being traversed by the Bombay and Agra road, it has become a much-frequented channel of communication and trade. The fort, which is of masonry, about a mile in circumference, was, with a glacis of 2,000 yards, ceded in 1818 to the British government by Holkar, by the treaty of Mundeesor.[3] Lat. 21° 40′, long. 75° 20′.

[3] Treaties with Native Princes, 621.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. vi. 27—Hunter, Narrat. of a Journey from Agra to Oujein.

SINDWAH,[1] in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a small town on the route from Tehree to Oojein, 20[2] miles S.W. of former, 246 N.E. of latter. It has a fine tank, embanked with masonry, and is situate in a remarkably fine country. Lat. 24° 30′, long. 78° 40′.

SINDWARA.—See Chindwara.

Gerard, Koonawur, 45.

SINGA, in Bussahir, a pass crossing the range of Himalaya, bounding Kunawur on the south. This pass, and three others, traverse the crest of the ridge within a space of little more than a mile. It is open during May, June, July, and the first half of August, but nearly impracticable at other times, on account of the snow, which either sinks under the traveller, or parts into deep fissures. Its elevation above the sea is between 16,000 and 17,000 feet. Lat. 31° 15′, long. 78° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINGAPORE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, situate on the left bank of the Lalglah river, and 71 miles E.N.E. from Jeypoor. Lat. 19° 30′, long. 83° 23′.

SINGAPORE.—An island situated in the Straits of Malacca, at the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, which, though not exceeding half a mile in breadth at some points, was formerly the channel

of navigation between India and China,[1] now carried on by a more southward course. According to a statistical report,[2] prepared by order of the government, the island appears to be twenty-six miles in length, and thirteen in its greatest breadth, and to contain an area of 275 square miles. The physical aspect of the island is characterized by a low and undulating surface, rising in parts into rounded hills. "From a view taken from one of the most elevated spots about the town, the whole island appears to be pleasingly diversified with hill and dale, and covered with luxuriant foliage to the water's edge, presenting to the eye a scene that has repeatedly excited admiration. There appears to be only one hill of any considerable elevation in the island, namely, Buket Temah, which is situated near the old straits, and which seems to be about 500 feet in height."[3] The climate of Singapore, though hotter than that of Malacca, is noted for its salubrity; the thermometer ranges from 71° to 89°; frequent tropical showers tend to keep vegetation in a state of perpetual verdure, and the island continues to attract invalids seeking the removal of the prejudicial effects of the sultry climate of Hindostan. The soil, except on the hills, is generally alluvial, producing fine crops of sugar, cotton, coffee, nutmegs, and pepper. Attempts have been made to cultivate the clove, but these have proved unsuccessful.[4] For rice the island is dependent upon external commerce. The population of Singapore has rapidly increased from the date of its occupation by the British in 1819. At that period it consisted only of about 150 fishermen and pirates, living in a few miserable huts. In 1824, when the first regular census was taken, the number of inhabitants amounted to 10,683. Twelve years later they numbered 29,984, and according to the latest return (1848), the total population of the island, inclusive of military and convicts, had then increased to 57,421.[5]

Singapore owes its prosperity to the freedom of its port, which has rendered it the great entrepôt for the goods of Europe and Asia. The number of European or American vessels arriving or departing from its port amounted in one year (1852-53) to 1,058, of which 733 were British: the aggregate tonnage was 273,955 tons. The arrivals and departures of native vessels in the same period numbered 2,107, with

[1] Newbold, British Settlements in Malacca, i. 266.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 286.

[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra.

[4] Newbold, ut supra, 270.

[5] Bengal Revenue Disp. 15 Nov. 1848.

a tonnage of 70,194 tons. The value of the trade for the same year was as under:—

Imports	£3,487,695
Exports	3,026,986
Total	£6,514,681[6]

[6] Friend of India, 1853, p. 664.

Singapore is one of the penal settlements for India. Setting aside the cost of its convict establishment, the revenues of the island are represented as nearly equalling the expenditure; and thus, at a trifling cost, this great commercial depôt is maintained, with an annual commerce valued at from six to seven millions sterling. Singapore has no fortress, and its defenceless state has recently occupied the attention of the government. It has been well observed, however, that in the event of a European war, the only defence upon which reliance could be placed would be a British fleet,[7] and that any other should be calculated only for the repulse of privateering attacks, or for resistance against assault, in the event of the temporary absence of men-of-war. In accordance with this view, it has been determined to limit the fortifications of Singapore to one or two batteries, to be erected on commanding positions within the island.[8] The harbour affords a safe anchorage to vessels at all seasons; its position is also favourable for commanding the straits; and from the great and growing importance of the settlement, the eligibility of the locality as a naval rendezvous has been strongly urged.

[7] Bengal Military Disp. 15 Jan. 1851.

[8] Id. 13 July, 1853. Friend of India, 1854, p. 14.

In regard to the promotion of commercial interests, the British government in 1818 were desirous of establishing a settlement in the Eastern Archipelago. Its accomplishment was confided to Sir Stamford Raffles, and the result was an arrangement, made in 1819, with the tumongong* or governor of Johore, for the transfer of Singapore to the British, in consideration of a pecuniary equivalent. Subsequently, the absolute cession of the island in full sovereignty was effected by a formal treaty with the sultan of Johore, dated August, 1824,[9] and the territory was recognised as part of the British empire, under the twelfth article of the treaty concluded with the king

[9] Treaties with Native Powers, 310.

* The government of Johore is vested in the tumongong,[1] who, though residing usually at Singapore, administers the country and appropriates the revenue. His sanction is necessary to the succession of a sultan.

[1] India, Pol. Disp. 17 Aug. 1853.

of the Netherlands in the same year.[1] It now forms one of the British possessions termed the Eastern Settlements, which embrace this island, Malacca, Province Wellesley, and Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, the last named being the seat of the government, which is directly responsible to the government of India.

[1] Id. 338.

The town of Singapore "is built on both sides of the embouchure of a small river, that empties itself into the sea at the western head of a deep bay, and which is navigable for small craft."[2] Lat. 1° 16′, long. 103° 53′.

[2] Newbold, ut supra, i. 266.

SINGARENY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 120 miles E. from Hyderabad, and 86 miles N. by W. from Guntoor. Lat. 17° 31′, long. 80° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINGARPOOR.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 23 miles N. of Bettiah. Lat. 27° 6′, long. 84° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINGARUPATTI.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 52 miles N.E. by N. of Salem. Lat. 12° 15′, long. 78° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINGAWALA,[1] in Sirhind, a small town, twenty miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. It was comprised in the possessions which the maharaja of the Punjab held to the left of the Sutlej, under British protection and control, but has since been incorporated with the British district of Ferozepore. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,146 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 46′, long. 75° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173.

SINGGAH,[1] in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapur to Katmandoo, 29 miles[2] N.E. of former, 176 S. of latter. At Salganj, closely contiguous to it, is the thana or police-station[3] of the police division of the same name. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 85° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 153.

[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 239.

SINGHA, in the British district of Shahjehanpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Futtehgurh to Shahjehanpoor, and 18 miles N. of the former. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 79° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINGHANA,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Shekawutee, a town near the eastern frontier, towards Jhujur. Elphinstone[2] describes it as a handsome town, built of stone, on the skirts of a hill of purplish rock about 600 feet high. In a rocky hill[3] two miles S.W. of the town is abundance of copper-ore, which

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Account of Caubul, i. 3.

[3] Calcutta Gleanings in Science, iii. 380—Boileau,

on Copper-works at Singhana; and Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 581.

is worked to considerable extent, the subterraneous galleries being in the aggregate nearly two miles in length. The miner's occupation, in every case painful, here is peculiarly so, from deficient skill and capital; and most sink under their labours before they have attained forty years of age. The ore is of very poor quality, yielding from two to seven per cent.; and the miners pay to the Ketri raja, the proprietor, a sixth of the produce, besides a fixed rent of 14,000 rupees annually. There are two kinds of ore,—a sulphate and a sulphuret. The scoriæ or khangar, that have been accumulating for ages, form a line of small hills several hundred feet in length, and from thirty to sixty feet high. There are four isolated stone bastions, built on those artificial hills. Distance of Singhana from Agra, N.W., 148 miles; S.W. from Delhi 95, N. from Jeypoor 80. Lat. 28° 6′, long. 75° 55′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

SINGHAPOOR, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Seetapoor, and 41 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, cultivated in some places, in others overrun with jungle. Lat. 28° 9′, long. 80° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.

SINGHARPOOR,[1] in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and 17 miles[2] W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country fertile and highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 77° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINGHBHOOM.[1]—A district of British India, under the superintendence of the political agent for the south-west frontier, comprehending within its limits Colehan, Surakella, Khursawa, and another petty native state bearing the name of the district. It lies between lat. 22°—22° 58′, long. 85° 7′—86° 12′; is sixty miles in length from east to west, and fifty in breadth from north to south. The area of the portion strictly British is stated to be 2,944 square miles.[2] The population of the British part is returned[3] at 200,000. The only place probably to which the name of town can justly be applied is Chaibassa, where the civil establishment is located. There also a detachment of the Ramgurh[4] light infantry, and some local horse, are stationed, and there is a jail for criminals. The rajah of the petty state called Singhbhoom pays a tribute of

[2] Parliamentary Return, 1851.
[3] Id. ut supra.
[4] Distribution Returns of Bengal Army, April, 1849.

107 rupees, the computed annual value of the estate being only 4,000. The other small states comprehended within this district will be found noticed under their respective names in the proper places in the alphabetical arrangement.

SINGHEASUR.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpoor, presidency of Bengal, 51 miles N. by W. of Bhagulpoor. Lat. 25° 55′, long. 86° 51′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINGHLA,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Loodiana, and 34 miles S. of the latter town. It is situate in a country with a slightly undulating surface, moderately fertile, and partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is generally good, but in some places miry during rain. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,055 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 27′, long. 75° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 173, 196.

SINGHPOOR.—In the British district of Sohagpoor, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Sohagpoor to Ruttunpoor, 10 miles S.S.E. of the former. Lat. 23° 11′, long. 81° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINGIMAREE.—A town of North-Eastern India, in the British district of Goalpara, presidency of Bengal, 56 miles S.W. by W. of Goalpara. Lat. 25° 41′, long. 89° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINGOLA, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh to Moradabad, and 36 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country low, level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 27′, long. 78° 26′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

SINGON.—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar, 52 miles S.S.W. from Indoor, and 122 miles N.E. from Malligaum. Lat. 21° 59′, long. 75° 34′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINGORA.—A town in the native state of Phooljer, on the south-western frontier of Bengal, 50 miles W.S.W. from Sumbulpoor, and 96 miles S. from Odeipoor. Lat. 21° 18′, long. 83° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINGOWLEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 100 miles E.N.E. from Oodeypoor, and 46 miles N.E. by N. from Neemuch. Lat. 25°, long. 75° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINGPOOR, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

the route from Mirzapoor to Sirgoojah, 73 miles S. by E. of the former. Lat. 24° 7′, long. 82° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINGPOOR, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Saugor to Seuni, 68 miles S.S.E. of the former. Lat. 22° 58′, long. 79° 13′.

[1] India Pol. Disp. 18 June, 1851.

[2] Id. 28 March, 1849.

SINGPOOREAH, in Sirhind, or the Cis-Sutlej territory, an estate formerly held by one of the protected Seik chiefs. Upon the decease of Umur Singh, in 1848,[1] a collateral branch of the family was admitted to the inheritance; but the chief no longer exercises independent powers within his possessions.[2] Lat. 31° 2′, long. 76° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 209.

SINGRAMOW,[1] in the British district of Jounpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Jounpoor cantonment to that of Sooltanpoor, in Oude, 25 miles[2] N.W. of the former, 33 S.E. of the latter. Supplies are scarce, and must be collected from the surrounding country; water is also of indifferent quality. The road in this part of the route is tolerable. Lat. 25° 57′, long. 82° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

SINGROUR,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, 27 miles[2] above the city of Allahabad by the river, and 835 miles from Calcutta by the same way. Lat. 25° 35′, long. 81° 42′.

SINGROWLEE.—A tract of country, of which a portion (termed the Saipore or Shahpore division) now belongs to the rajah of Rewah, and the remainder (styled Singrowlee Proper) to the British government, forming a pergunnah of the district of Mirzapore. The boundaries of the entire tract are as follow:—North, the Mirzapore pergunnah of Agoree; east, the British district Palamow; south-east and south, Sirgooja, in Gundwana, subject to the British; west, Rewah; and north-west, Burdee. It lies between lat. 23° 44′—24° 24′, long. 82° 18′—83° 17′: its length from east to west is seventy miles, and its breadth from north to south thirty-five. The British portion consists of the tract lying eastward of long. 82° 49′, and comprises about one-half of the whole territory. The rajah of Singrowlee was dependent upon the British government for one part of his zemindary, termed Singrowlee Proper, and upon the Rewah rajah for the remaining portion,

named Shahpoor. Of this last, however, he was, in 1840, dispossessed by the rajah of Rewah;[1] and the rest has been since incorporated with the district of Mirzapore, of which, as above stated, it forms one of the pergunnahs.[2]*

[1] India Pol. Disp. 12 March, 1840.
[2] India Rev. Disp. 2 Oct. 1850. Statistics of N.W. Prov. 147.

SINGUR, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route, *viâ* Nagor, from Jessulmeer to Nusserabad, and 101 miles N.W. of latter. The only water obtainable is from a very brackish well, and from a tank, which becomes dry in hot weather, when the inhabitants have recourse to a well four miles distant. The road is good, passing over a large plain. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 73° 40′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 300.

SINGURH,[1] in the British collectorate of Poona, presidency of Bombay, a fort among the mountains south of Poona. It was originally called Konaneh,[2] and received its present name from Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta sway, who, in 1647, obtained[3] it by bribing the commandant. In A.D. 1665, Sevajee, hoping to make his peace with Aurungzebe, surrendered[4] this place to his general Jai Singh, but subsequently revolting, recovered[5] it by surprise in the year 1670. After a lapse of more than thirty years, Singurh again appears as an object of contention between the Mahrattas and the Mahomedans. Between 1701 and 1705, Aurungzebe laboured incessantly to annihilate the Mahratta power, and in that period was successful in reducing many of their forts, of which Singurh was one. The emperor did not long retain his prize, it being retaken by one of the Mahratta leaders, to the great annoyance of Aurungzebe, who forthwith despatched one of his generals to recover possession of the place; a mission in

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 62.
[3] Id. i. 134.
[4] Id. i. 209.
[5] Id. i. 241, 242.

* In the paucity of official information on this tract, it may be observed that Hamilton,[1] writing before it was embodied in the district of Mirzapur, states, from "MS. of J. Blunt, &c.:"—"The Singhrowla rajah's territories commence on the north-west, at a narrow defile in the Bickery hills, called Bulghaut. In this tract, between the hills, are extensive valleys, but wild and uncultivated, and frequently covered with forests. A few small villages are scattered over the face of the country, in the vicinity of which some cultivation is seen, but the territory in general is very desolate. Iron is found in abundance, the price being from 1½ to 2½ rupees per 80 lbs. In this miserable region several Hindoo mythological excavations and images have been discovered, but of very inferior description to those in the Deccan. Singhrowla is still possessed by various petty and independent native chiefs, the principal of whom is the rajah of Shawpoor."

[1] Description of Hindostan, ii. 15.

which he succeeded, from the failure of supplies in Singurh. From the same cause[6] it was almost immediately retaken by the Mahrattas, who continued to hold it during the remaining period of their ascendancy. In 1817 it was surrendered by the Peishwa to the British troops, and restored[7] to him at the close of the same year. After the expulsion of that chieftain from Poona, in 1818, it was invested[8] by a considerable British army, and having suffered much from shells and shot, the garrison, at the end of ten days, capitulated. This took place on the 1st of March. The natural strength of Singurh is very great, from its situation among the Western Ghauts. With[9] these hills it only communicates on the east and west, by very high, narrow ridges, while on the south and north it presents a huge rugged mountain, with an ascent of half a mile, in many parts nearly perpendicular. After arriving at this height, there is an immense craggy precipice of black rock, upwards of forty feet high, and surmounting the whole there is a strong stone wall, with towers. The fort is of a triangular shape, its interior upwards of two miles in circumference, and the exterior presents on all sides the stupendous barrier already mentioned, so that, except by the gates, entrance seems impossible. Elevation[1] above the sea 4,162 feet. Distant from Poona, S.W., 11 miles; from Bombay, by Poona, S.E., 70 miles. Lat. 18° 24′, long. 73° 50′.

[6] Id. i. 409.

[7] Prinsep, Trans. in India, ii. 2. Duff, iii. 408.

[8] Blacker, Mem. of Operations in India, 240, 241.

[9] Duff, i. 241, 242.

[1] Sykes, Deccan, 412.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINGWARUH, in the British district of Sohagpoor, territory of Saugor and Nerbuddah, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Sohagpoor to Dumoh, 28 miles W. by N. of the former. Lat. 23° 26′, long. 81° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINGY.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate on the left bank of the Ghogra river, and 101 miles N. from Lucknow. Lat. 28° 19′, long. 80° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SINNUR.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 73 miles N.W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 51′, long. 74°.

SION.—A village in the island of Bombay, situate at its northern extremity, and near the point where the island of Salsette is united with that of Bombay by a causeway, and also by the railway bridge. Lat. 19° 2′, long. 72° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIPOON,[1] a river of Bussahir, rises at an elevation of

15,000 feet, in lat. 31° 24′, long. 78° 6′, on the southern declivity of the Yusu Pass, whence it is sometimes called the Yusu River. In the upper part of its course, it is a violent torrent, making its way, with difficulty, under snowbeds, and amidst huge masses of rock. "The further we went," observes Gerard,[2] "the glen became more contracted, till at last it was bounded by mural rocks of granite, with the Seepon forcing its passage between them in impenetrable obscurity, under immense solid heaps of indestructible ice, running in ridges, and studded with tumuli of snow, shaped like inverted bottles. The fall of the torrent here appears to be above 20°." After a precipitate course of about five miles in a south-west direction, it receives a considerable* torrent, flowing from the north-east, and about two miles below falls into the Pabur, the confluence having an elevation of 8,300† feet, and being in lat. 31° 18′, long. 78° 4′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 27, 30.

SIPPREE,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town on the route from Calpee to Kotah, 162[2] miles S.W. of former, 159 E. of latter. It is now much decayed, but eighty years ago, according to Tieffenthaler,[3] it was, after Narwar, the principal town in the district of that name. East of Sippree, and between it and the town of Narwar, the Sindh was traversed by a good bridge of squared stone,‡ now ruined by the monsoon floods. Distant 65 miles S. of Gwalior fort. Lat. 25° 24′, long. 77° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 117, 118.

[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 128.

SIRA, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* In the surveyor-general's map this torrent is erroneously styled the Sipun, and that corresponding in locality with the stream called by Gerard the Sipun, is denominated the Durban.

† Lloyd's[1] account of this confluence deserves notice as a striking description of Himalaya scenery :—"We came to the confluence of the Seepun and the Pubbur. Here the enormous gneiss rocks rise sheer several hundred feet into mural precipices, over which many cascades, formed from the melting of the snows, tumble into the gulf below, which has been riven asunder by the uncontrollable cataracts. The ravines through which they dash are deep; that of the Pubbur, skirted by quivering crags, splintered into sharp pinnacles, and both darkened into abysses of gloom, filled with the whirlwinds of the whitest mists, and re-echoing the hollow thunders of the eternally-vexed torrents, which seem like the revelling laughters of desolation."

[1] i. 230.

‡ In Franklin's great MS. map of Bundelkhand, this structure, however, is noted as "brick bridge broken down."

situated on the left bank of the Ravee river, 49 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 7', long. 73° 41'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIRAKOT, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a fort with a Hindoo temple, nine miles N.W. of the confluence of the Goree and Eastern Kalee. It is situate on a rocky ridge, projecting from the northern slope of a mountain, and having two of its sides craggy scarps to the depth of about 2,000 feet, and the part most remote from the mountain terminated by a chasm 700 feet deep. The point where it joins the mountain is traversed by five trenches of considerable depth, cut in the body of the ridge, and formerly crossed by draw-bridges, but now in some degree obliterated. The path from Almora to Nepal winds round one of the steep sides, and is so narrow and broken, that it might be rendered impassable in an hour. The temple is situate on a conical rock, which rises nearly perpendicularly from the crest of the ridge, along which the decayed fortifications extend. Water can be obtained only from a small spring and reservoir, three-quarters of a mile distant from the fort, the garrison of which could readily be reduced by cutting off the supply; and accordingly, on its investment by the Gorkha invaders, it at once surrendered, since which time it has remained unoccupied, and has gradually fallen to ruin. Elevation above the sea 6,924 feet. Lat. 29° 49', long. 80° 17'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIRAWUH, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Boolundshuhur, 16 miles S. of the former. Lat. 28° 47', long. 77° 49'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Canara and Malabar, iii. 217.

SIRCI,[1] in the subdivision of Soonda, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town with a small mud[2] fort, situate on the declivity of a ridge, one of the undulations of the rugged plateau into which the Ghats expand in this latitude. It is the station of the teshsildar or collector for the district. Though not centrically situated, Sirci, according to Buchanan, appears to have been selected for that purpose in consequence of its great thoroughfare and large custom-house. Distance from Mangalore, W., 120 miles; from Bombay, S.E., 320; from Madras, W., 385. Lat. 14° 36', long. 74° 54'.

SIRDARNUGGUR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Etawa, and 52[2] miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 79° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

SIRDHANA,[1] in the subdivision of the same name, district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Kurnal to the town of Meerut, and 11 miles N.W. of the latter. It is surrounded[2] with a weak mud wall, and has within it a citadel, built of the same material, but latterly allowed to fall to decay. The principal building is the palace of the late Zeb ul Nissa,* more generally known by the name of the Begum Sumroo, a spacious[2] and handsome structure, profusely ornamented with paintings. At no great distance is the church, built by the same personage, who professed herself a proselyte to the Roman Catholic faith. It is, on a small scale, an imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, and has an altar[3] ornamented with a beautiful piece of mosaic, enriched with precious stones. The population amounts to 12,481,[4] about 1,200 of whom are professed Christians, having become proselytes, to recommend themselves to the favour of the Begum, and notoriously an idle, profligate race. The remarkable woman of whose petty dominion this small town was the capital, is generally reported to have been a native of Cashmere, originally a dancing-girl, subsequently concubine of Walter Summers, a desperate adventurer, of German origin, and ultimately, by a course of unscrupulous intrigue and fearless sanguinary measures, possessor of three considerable jaghires[5] or principalities, one immediately around Sirdhana, another fifty miles south of it, and a third a few miles south-west of Delhi. In 1803, when Doulut Rao Scindia ceded[6] to the East-India Company the Doab, and some adjacent tracts, the claims of the female adventurer to the jaghires above mentioned were recognised by the supreme government, and confirmed by convention in 1805; and on her death, in 1836, all her territory having lapsed, was embodied into the adjacent British districts, Sirdhana and the contiguous country being made a pergunnah of Meerut. Sirdhana is situate in an open level country, and has water and supplies for troops in abun-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 34.
[3] Id. ib. Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 107.
[4] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 55.
[5] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[6] Treaties and Engagements with Native Princes, 527.

* "Ornament of the Sex."

dance. The road in this part of the route is good; the encamping-ground is on the east side of the town, near the church.[7] Elevation above the sea 882[8] feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 897 miles. Lat. 29° 9′, long. 77° 40′.

[7] Garden, Tables of Routes, 219.
[8] Cautley, on Ganges Canal, Appendix, ii. 6.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIRDHURPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate on the left bank of the Ganges river, and 49 miles W. from Lucknow. Lat. 26° 56′, long. 80° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIRDILLA.—A town in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, 41 miles S. by W. of Behar. Lat. 24° 39′, long. 85° 29′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Batten, Settlement of Gurhwal, 46.

SIREENNUGGUR,[1] in British Gurwhal, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town now much decayed, though once the capital of Gurwhal. It is situate on the south or left bank of the Aluknunda, a great feeder of the Ganges, and in the midst of a valley[2] about four miles long in the direction from east to west, and two miles broad. Viewed from above, the hollow in which the town is situate has the appearance of a double valley,[3] one on a level with the river, the other on its banks, elevated above the water about forty or fifty feet, and extending along the base of the inclosing mountain. The lower valley, in which the town is situate, has apparently been excavated by the river, and left dry by the stream flowing further to the northward, and leaving between its present margin and the original bank a space of land stretching three or four furlongs south of the town, and now laid out in small fields and inclosures, among which mango-trees are thinly scattered. The aspect of the surrounding mountains is very barren, and in the dry season their scanty vegetation is soon parched up, with the exception of a few trees. On an island in the Aluknunda, close to the town, are ruins of buildings formerly connected with it; and on the opposite side are several hamlets, situate along the base of the mountain. The city has somewhat the shape of the segment of a circle, of which the river's bank is the chord. The principal street, which contains the bazar, is about half a mile long,[4] and tolerably broad, but the others are so narrow that two persons can scarcely pass abreast. The houses are built of large rough stones, laid generally in mud[5] instead of mortar, and are usually two stories high, with shelving roofs, covered with slates or shingles. The lower stories are allotted for

[2] As. Res. xi. 494—Raper, Survey of Ganges.
[3] Id. xi. 503—Raper, Survey of the Ganges.
[4] Id. xi. 494—Raper, Survey of the Ganges.
[5] Id. vi. 336—Hardwicke, Journ. to Sirinagur.

stores or shops, the families occupying the upper. The houses of the higher orders are little distinguished from those of others, except by a narrow balcony. A gloomy air is given to the town from this uniformity, which probably resulted in former times from the desire of the wealthier inhabitants to avoid attracting the notice of extortionate rulers. The palace of the rajah must have once displayed architectural pretensions and extent, wonderful in a community so rude and poor. It was built of large blocks of black stone laid in mortar, and had three grand fronts,[6] each four stories high, with projecting porticos, and profusely ornamented in the lower part with elaborate sculptures. The porticos still remain, but the rest of the building has been laid in ruins by earthquakes. There are many Hindoo temples, none, however, meriting much notice. At one time the town was in a very flourishing condition, being the residence of the rajah of Gurwhal, and the channel of a brisk trade between the highlands and Tartary on the one side, and the plains[7] on the other. The larger portion of this trade is now conducted through the eastern part of Kumaon, and the place has ceased to be the residence of the rajah since 1803, when he was expelled, and subsequently slain[8] by the Goorkha invaders. In the same year an earthquake nearly destroyed the town, so that when Raper[9] visited it in 1808, not above one house in five was inhabited, the rest being heaps of ruins. At the time of Moorcroft's visit in 1820, it had a few manufactures of coarse linens and woollens. The number of the houses in 1821 was 562,[1] of which 438 were inhabited by Hindoos, ninety-six by Doms or outcasts, and twenty eight by Mussulmans. The number of inhabitants is probably about 3,000. The native establishments[2] for the revenue and police of the western part of the province have been stationed at this place, and caused some improvement. The Aluknunda has here a channel 250[3] yards wide, but the breadth of the stream in the dry season does not exceed 100 yards. At the western extremity of the valley in which the town is situated, the current strikes with violence against the rocky base of the mountain. Near that part it is crossed by a jhula, or rude suspension-bridge of ropes, and in the immediate vicinity of the town is a ferry.[4] The river, according to Hardwicke, is navigable for rafts or canoes. On the right bank of the

6 As. Res. xvi. 148 —Traill, Statistical Survey of Kamaon.

7 Raper, ut supra, 498.

8 Id. ib. 500.

9 Ut supra, 496.

1 Traill, ut supra, 148.

2 Traill, ut supra, 148. Batten, Settlement of Gurhwal, 46.

3 Hardwicke, ut supra, 335.

4 Traill, ut supra, 148.

river, and opposite to the town, is the village of Ranihath, containing a temple sacred to Rajah Iswara, at which the dancing-girls, who form the majority of the population, devote themselves to prostitution, by abjuring their kindred and anointing their heads with oil from a lamp placed before the altar. At a short distance beyond it is the fane of an idol, styled by Raper[5] Rassee Devi, or "the god of love." In the hot season the temperature at Sireennuggur is high, as the elevation is not considerable, being probably little more than 2,000* feet above the sea. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by Lucknow, Bareilly, and Almora, 1,007 miles. Lat. 30° 13', long. 78° 49'.

[5] Ut supra, 504.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIREENUGUR, in the British district of Ajmeer, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ajmeer to Tonk, 10 miles E. by S. of the former. Lat. 26° 27', long. 74° 52'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 33.

[3] Id. 162.

SIREY,[1] or SIRSA, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route, by the Kutra Pass, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Rewah, and 25[2] miles S.E. of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, close to the confluence of the Tons, and on the right bank of the latter, which has here a bed 400 yards wide, and in the dry season a stream 150 yards wide, running under the left bank. The road in this part of the route is a good deal cut up by ravines, the country cultivated. Distant N.W. from Calcutta by land 490 miles, by the river 785.[3] Lat. 25° 16', long. 82° 10'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 224.

SIRGOOJAH.[1]—A raj of British India, named from its principal place, and under the control of the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. It lies between lat. 22° 34'—23° 54', long. 82° 40'—84° 6'; is 90 miles in length from north to south, and 85 in breadth: the area is 5,441 square miles. The surface is rugged[2] and mountainous, rising[2] from 500 to 600 feet above the table-land of the adjoining district of Chota Nagpore. It is drained by the rivers Kunher and

* The bed of the Aluknunda, at its confluence with the Bhageerettee, fifteen miles lower down, has an elevation of 1,953[1] feet above the sea. As the Aluknunda is, according to Hardwicke, navigable, its fall is not probably more at the utmost than twenty feet in the mile; so that Sireennuggur is perhaps not more than 300 feet above the confluence, or 2,253 above the sea.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 38, 50, 52. As. Res. xiv. 327 — Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

Rhern, with its feeder the Mohan, flowing in a direction generally northerly. These rivers are mostly shallow, except during the rains, when they become rapid torrents.

Besides the ruined town of Sirgoojah, giving name to the district, the only place of the least importance is Sarnuda, and this is little more than a village. The population of the district is stated at 316,252.[3]

[3] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

The forests contain elephants, leopards, tigers, deer, and hogs: buffaloes come down in large numbers from Benares and Mirzapore to graze here. The timber is of the same species which abounds in Chota Nagpore.

The tract called Sirgoojah was nominally part of the possessions of the Bhoosla sovereign of Berar or Nagpore, but in 1802, in consequence of the frequent predatory inroads made by its insubordinate population into the British territory, Major Jones proceeded at the head of a detachment to the residence of the petty rajah or local chief; and the awe produced by this measure appears to have in a great degree checked further attempts at annoyance. By treaty[4] with the rajah of Nagpore in 1818, the supreme control of this district was ceded to the East-India Company, with some other territorial rights. The[5] country, a few years since, was reported by the Governor-General's agent to be worth annually four or five lacs, and to be in an improving state.[6] The tribute was paid with regularity: it amounted originally to 3,200 rupees per annum; but upon the lapse to the British of the small raj of Odeipoor, a deduction was made of the amount which had previously been annually credited to Sirgoojah from the revenues of that petty state.[7] On the death of the rajah in 1851, the elder son and successor being of infirm intellect, an arrangement was made, by which the administration was placed in the hands of his younger brother, Bindaseree Pershaud.[8] For the relation of the state to the British government, see SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER OF BENGAL.

[4] Treaties with Native Powers, Calcutta, 1845, p. 603, art. 2. Prinsep, Political Transacts. ii. 98.
[5] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[6] India Pol. Disp. 14 Nov. 1849.
[7] Id. 7 Dec. 1853.
[8] Id. 12 May, 1852.

SIRGOOJAH,[1]* the place giving name to the district so called, is a ruined town 140 miles S. of Mirzapore, and 340 W. of Calcutta. Hamilton states[2] that in 1822 scarcely a vestige existed of it. Lat. 23° 8′, long. 83° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Gazetteer, ii. 568.

* Sarguja of Tassin; Sirgooja of Prinsep;[1] Surgoojah of Rennell;[2] Sirgoojah of British official documents. This place is also styled Joona Nuggur.[3]

[1] Pol. Trans. ii. 98.
[2] Index to Mem. of Map of Hindostan.
[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 223.

SIRHIND.[1] *—An extensive territorial division of Hindostan, bounded on the north by the Punjab; on the east by Sirmoor and other hill states, and by the British districts of Saharunpoor, Paniput, and Rohtuck; on the south by Rohtuck and Hurreeana; and on the west by the state of Bahawulpore. It is about 220 miles in length from east to west, and 160 in breadth; and lies between lat. 29° 3′—31° 24′, and long. 73° 50′—77° 39′: the superficial extent is probably about 17,000 square miles. Sirhind in nearly its whole extent is a level plain, except where the surface, at the north-east, rises into the lower ranges of the Himalaya. This small extent of elevated surface terminates at the north-east frontier in a low range, which stretches seventy-five miles in a south-east direction, from near the left bank of the Sutlej, a little above Ropur, to the right bank of the Jumna, close to its efflux from the Dehra Doon.[2] This range consequently extends from about lat. 30° 22′, long. 77° 38′, to lat. 31° 2′, long 76° 40′. It is the lowest step† of that hill tract‡ described by Dr. Royle[3] in the following passage: "The low range of hills, frequently separated from the true Himalaya by diluvial valleys or doons, such as that of Deyra, seldom attains an elevation of more than 3,500 feet, or 2,500 above the plains of Northern India. The principal passes across this range were 2,339 and 2,935 feet before they were cut down."

The plain which forms the rest of Sirhind, slopes very gradually from north-east to south-west, and is unbroken except by depressions swept by watercourses, or sandhills, especially in the more barren tract which extends over the west and adjoins the territory of Bahawulpoor, and of that of Bhutteeana. A few years ago, a survey[4] was made by order of government, and a line of levels taken for ascertaining the practicability of connecting the Sutlej and Jumna by canal, at the points on those great rivers where the downward naviga-

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Rennell, Mem. of a Map of Hindostan.

[2] E.I.C. Trigon. Survey.

[3] Botany of the Himalaya, xii.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 688—Baker, Rep. on a Line of Levels taken between the Sutlej and Jumna.

* Wilford[1] asserts that the word "Sirhind" is neither Sanscrit nor Hindoo, but is an Indo-Scythian compound, and signifies the limits or borders of Hind. Jacquemont[2] (whatever his opinion on the subject may be worth) considers it of Persian origin, and translates it "Head of India."

[1] As. Res. ix. 51.

[2] Voyage, v. 30.

† The Sewalik Mountains.

‡ The Sub-Himalaya, as it is well styled by Baker.[1]

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 688.

tion commences for vessels of any considerable burthen. The south-eastern extremity of the line contemplated is on the right bank of the Jumna, six miles east of Kurnaul, and at an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the sea; and it held a course in a right line nearly due north-west to Loodiana, on the left bank of a navigable[5] channel of the Sutlej. This line, 112 miles long, crosses all the watercourses flowing from the Himalaya, and probably traverses the roughest part of the country. The inequalities result either from ridges rising to small elevation above the average level of the country, or from shallow valleys, apparently formed by the numerous streams. The country, however, in proceeding westward, has a general and gradual rise, which attains its maximum elevation of sixty-seven feet at Kuddoo,[6] ninety miles from the Jumna, whence, in twenty-two miles, it falls to the Sutlej, the level of which is two feet lower than that of the Jumna. Thus the whole of Sirhind may be regarded as a low ridge, rising between the Jumna and the Sutlej, as the bed of every watercourse between these two rivers is invariably several feet higher than that of either. In the course of the survey, the depth of 156 wells was taken. By this, the surveyor wished[7] "to ascertain whether, as some supposed, measurements of the level of springs would give data for an approximate calculation of the profile of the country." "In this respect," the author remarks, "my present observations, as well as those made with the same view in other localities, show that the level of springs is too much affected by the vicinity of streams, the degree of permeability of soils, and other local circumstances, to admit of any accurate conclusion being drawn from them regarding the profile of the surface."[8] The water drawn off from the projected canal by the expenditure for lockage, or by evaporation or absorption, could be replaced on the eastern slope at the highest level, by means of a feeder from the Delhi Canal, communicating with the Jumna, and on the western, by one from the Sutlej, above Ropur. Such a canal would connect the extensive and highly important navigation of the Ganges and its tributaries with that of the Indus.

The Jumna, where it issues from the mountains, touches on this territory, in lat. 30° 25′, long. 77° 39′, and forms its south-eastern boundary for about seventy miles. The Sutlej, from the

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 169 —Mackeson, Journ. of Wade's Voyage from Loodiana to Mithankote.

[6] Baker, ut supra, 691.

[7] Id. ib.

[8] Id. 692.

point of its egress from the mountains, about thirty-five miles above Ropur, forms the northern and north-western boundary of Sirhind; the course of the river being for the upper part, first from north to south, then from east to west; for the lower, from north-east to south-west. The country between the Jumna and the Sutlej is traversed by above a dozen considerable torrents. Of these the principal are the Sursooty, the Markanda, the Gagur or Cuggur, the Putteeala Nullah, and the Khan-poorkee-Nuddee. These torrents generally communicate with each other during the season of inundation. On this subject a recent accurate observer says: "From[9] near Thanesur to Konaheree the whole tract of country (with the exception of village sites) is liable to inundation from the Sub-Himalayan torrents, diffused over its surface by means of a network of natural and artificial watercourses, of which some are supplied from more than one of the rivers above named; others again flow from one river into another, and during great floods (as I was given to understand) all three are frequently united. The inhabitants avail themselves largely of the inundation for rice-cultivation, though, during the present season at least, little advantage appeared to have been taken of the facilities afforded for irrigating rubbee (spring) crops, which, where they existed, were generally watered from wells. I had not leisure to ascertain by personal examination whether the first diffusion of these rivers (which I have myself seen nearer the hills in single and separate streams) were caused by natural or artificial means, but it is probably attributable to both. The slope and evenness of the country are calculated to favour even the rudest attempts to divert the streams from their original beds; and the same circumstances would also render it easy, were it desirable, to confine them again to one or two principal channels." Far more important than those streams is a system of artificial watercourses, which, in the eastern extremity of Sirhind run in some measure parallel to the Jumna, but to the west of it, and conveying a volume of water nearly equal to that of this river. This great work originated with Firoz Toghluk, Tartar king of Delhi, who ascended the throne 1351, and died 1388.[1] He commenced it at the right bank of the Jumna,* in lat. 30° 19′, and turning into

[9] Baker, ut supra, 689.

[1] Ferishta, i. 445, 461.

* Ferishta's account of this work is a remarkable proof of his accuracy,

it several of the torrents which traverse Sirhind, conducted it 100 miles in a south-westerly direction to Dhatrat, where, according to the opinion of Colvin, he took advantage of the natural bed of the Chittung torrent, flowing in the same direction thirty-five miles farther to Hansi; beyond which the watercourse is continued about eighteen miles, in a direction a little north of west, to Hissar. The total length, consequently, of the canal of Firoz to this place is 150 miles. A few miles beyond Hissar all traces of excavation cease, but a natural channel in time of inundation conveys the redundant water westward, until lost in the sands of Bikanir, or probably, in case of very great floods, discharged into the Gagur, and ultimately into the Sutlej. The canal of Firoz having, after the death of its constructor, been allowed through neglect to become choked up, was, early in the seventeenth century, cleared out by Ali Murdan Khan,[2] who, at Mudloda, about eighty miles from its commencement, formed a channel proceeding due south, and consequently diverging there from the original watercourse. This new channel has a south-easterly direction for about

[2] As. Ann. Reg. 1800—Miscellaneous Tracts, 37.

as it is completely corroborated by the minute and skilful survey of Colvin.[1] "In the year 757 [A.D. 1356], he [Firoz] constructed another canal between the hills of Mundvy and Surmore, from the Jumna, into which he led seven other minor streams, which, all uniting, ran in one channel through Hansi, and from thence to Raiseen, where he built a strong fort, which he called Hissar Firoza."[2] Firoz also made a canal a hundred miles long, from the Jumna to that just described; another from the Gagur, conveyed by aqueduct across the Sursooty, to a town, called by him Firozabad, which does not appear at present to exist, but was probably situate somewhere near Jheend. He also made a canal from the Sutlej to Gagur, a distance of about seventy miles. This[3] statement of Ferishta has been questioned because no trace of the work described can now be found on the bank of the Sutlej; but much greater changes than the obliteration of such a channel continually take place under the powerful agency of inundations in this alluvial soil. The second of the canals just described is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery.[4] "Hissar was founded by Sultan Ferooz; he dug a canal, which brings the water of the Jumna near the city. A derveish predicted his accession to the throne; and at the instance of the derveish he dug the canal. This canal passes near the town of Sirsa, and loses itself in the lake Bhedar in a wonderful manner, and of which many strange stories are related." The lake of Bhader, according to Ferishta,[5] was formed by Firoz near Hissar. It does not seem at present to exist; it at least is not laid down in the reduced map of Colvin, in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 105—Colvin, on the Restoration of the Ancient Canals in the Delhi Territory.

[2] Ferishta, i. 450.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 181—Journ. of Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej.

[4] ii. 107.

[5] i. 450.

seventy miles, to Delhi,[3] whence it is generally known by the name of the Delhi Canal, sometimes by that of Ali Murdan Khan, and sometimes is styled Shah Nahr (King's River), probably in honour of the royal master of the projector, or perhaps of Ahmed Shah Dooranee,[4] who, during his brief possession of Delhi, expended a lac of rupees in repairing the work. Both those canals were by command of the supreme government put into adequate repair, in the years intervening between 1817 and 1826. The extent of the Firoz Canal, with its various branches, is 240 miles.[5]

[3] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Colvin, ut supra, 110.

[4] As. Ann. Reg. 1800, p. 37[2].

[5] Colvin, ut supra, 114.

The territory is held by native chieftains, with the exception of such portions of it as have escheated to the East-India Company, in virtue of its paramount authority over the country.[6] The descent of the three principal chieftainships, of Putteeala, Jheend, and Nabha, has been formally determined to be to heirs male only; and on failure of such in a direct line, the estate passes to the next of kin.[7] In the minor possessions, the right of inheritance, as established by the custom of each family, so far as it can be ascertained, is invariably respected by the superior government. The customs are not only widely different, but appear to be in their origin and character exceedingly capricious. Captain Murray, formerly superintendent of the hill territories, thus speaks of them:—"The rules of succession to landed property in the Sikh states are arbitrary, and are variously modified, in accordance to the usages, the interests, and prejudices of different families; nor is it practicable to reduce the anomalous system to a fixed and leading principle." Among some tribes female succession is recognised; by others it is disallowed. Succession by adoption has never been practised; and in one or two instances in which attempts were made to obtain the sanction of the British government to the adoption of an heir, it was, with reference to the utter want of precedent, refused.

[6] D'Cruz, 129.

[7] Id. 127.

The Sikhs in general, in obedience to an injunction of their religion, eschew smoking tobacco;* but considering the use of fermented drinks not forbidden, they exercise the liberty sup-

* The Khalasa Sikhs, however, who follow Nanac, smoke tobacco.[1] As Nanac was considerably anterior to Guru Govind, who prohibited its use, the "tawny weed" had not reached India in the time of the former, who was born in 1469, before the discovery of America.

[1] As. Res. xi. 263 —Malcolm, Sketch of the Sikhs.

posed to be allowed them, by indulging in the copious use of ardent spirits; insomuch that sobriety[8] is rare among these people, and numbers shorten their days by excess in this indulgence. They also use opium freely, as well as bang, the intoxicating drug extracted from hemp. Every sort of food is allowed by their religion, except the flesh of the cow, the slaying of which is punished with cruel death.[9] The Sikhs, however, may, on the whole, be considered tolerant, though they treat both Hindoos and Mussulmans with contempt, and prohibit the latter from delivering from their mosques the azan,[1] or solemn call to prayers.

[8] As. Res. xi. 263 — Malcolm, Sketch of the Sikhs.

[9] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 91.

[1] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 439.

The establishment of the Sikh modification of Brahminism, in many respects a highly important event, is especially so as being perhaps a step to the abrogation of a vast system of superstition, probably the most influential, as well as the most tyrannical and mischievous, that has ever enthralled and depraved human nature. Nanac, the founder of this faith, was born 1469,[2] at Talwandi, a village on the river Beas. Being of a contemplative disposition, and it is said devout and benevolent, he became an ascetic, remarkable for his austerities, even among the Hindoos. Subsequently he is said to have preached the unity and omnipresence of God, the necessity of good works, of peace and of good-will towards men. His successors, however, have greatly departed from the first principles of their faith, if the above statement of the tenets of their founder be correct. He was a very moderate innovator, according to the following account, in which, however, the original purity of the Hindoo creed seems rather needlessly and groundlessly assumed. He "made," it is said, "no material invasion of either the civil or religious usages of the Hindoos; and as his only desire was to restore a nation who had degenerated from their original pure worship into idolatry, he may be considered more in the light of a reformer than of a subverter of the Hindoo religion; and those Sikhs who adhere to his tenets, without admitting those of Guru Govind, are hardly to be distinguished from the great mass of Hindoo population, among whom there are many sects who differ much more than that of Nanac from the general and orthodox worship at present established in India."[3] His followers were called Sikhs, or "disciples;" himself, Guru, or "spiritual guide." He died at

[2] Forster, Journ. Beng. Eng. i. 292. As. Res. xi. 200 — Malcolm, Sketch of the Sikhs.

[3] Malcolm, ut supra, 268.

seventy years of age, having bequeathed his spiritual supremacy to a favourite disciple. Ram Das, the third guru in exclusive succession from Nanac, formed a celebrated tank, which he called Amritsur, or "lake of ambrosia;" and the great city which has grown up about it bears the same name. Arjunmal, the fourth guru, compiled the Adi Granth, one of the sacred books of the Sikhs, from the various effusions of his predecessors. This last guru having fallen a victim to the persecution of the Mahomedans, his successor, Har Govind, ordered his followers to arm and take vengeance on their persecutors; he also permitted his adherents to eat the flesh of all animals except kine, whereas Nanac had prohibited that of hogs.[4] Guru Govind, the ninth in exclusive succession from Nanac, was a bold innovator, and a brave but ferocious soldier, who, furiously exasperated at the fate of Tegh Bahadur, his father and predecessor, executed by order of the Mogul emperor Aurungzebe in 1675, took up arms, and, mustering his followers, gave them institutions calculated to inspire fierce nationality and unconquerable military ardour. They were to bear the name of Singh, or lion, which had hitherto been exclusively arrogated by the Rajpoots; were always to have steel in some form about their persons, as an emblem of their devotion to war and its duties; while, as external marks of distinction, they were to allow their beards and the hair of their heads to grow in undiminished luxuriance, and to wear blue clothes. At the same time all distinctions of caste were abolished, and every one was invited to receive the initiatory rite, and, becoming a member of the Singh Khalsa or commonwealth, to participate in its advantages. These institutions of Guru Govind caused the division of the Sikhs into two great sects,[5]—the Khalasa,* or those who rejected these innovations, and the

[4] Malcolm, ut supra, 214.

[5] Ward, Hist., Lit., and Religion of the Hindoos, ii. 277.

* Called by Ward "Nanuku-shaktrees." Of this division of Sikhs, according to Wilson,[1] the principal subdivision is the "sect of the Udasi. These may be regarded as the genuine disciples of Nanak, professing, as the name denotes, indifference to worldly vicissitudes. They are purely religious characters, devoting themselves to prayer and meditation, and usually collected in sangats, colleges, or convents. They also travel about to places of pilgrimage, generally in parties of some strength." The Udasi sect was founded by Dharmachana, the grandson of Nanak. According to Malcolm,[2] Khalasa is said by some to come from Khalis, "pure," or "select," and to mean the purest or the select; by others, from Khalas,

[1] As. Res. xvii. 232.

[2] Ut supra, 241.

Singhs, who adopted them, and are actually the great influential body of the nation. Initiation into the community of the Singhs is celebrated by five of their number, who administer to the candidate five draughts of sugar and water, making him at the same time repeat a rhyming liturgy. According to Prinsep,[6] the sacred beverage is made with the water in which the initiators and the neophyte or candidate have washed their feet. Forster,[7] however, states that it is merely touched with the toe. Wilson says, "The Sikhs are still to a certain extent Hindoos. They worship the same deities as the Hindoos, and celebrate all their festivals; they derive their legends and literature from the same sources, and pay great veneration to the Brahmins. The impress of their origin is still, therefore, strongly retained, notwithstanding their rejection of caste, and their substituting the Das Padshah ki Granth, the compilation of Guru Govind, for the Vedas and Puranas." This view of the doctrines and practices of the Sikhs is obviously inconsistent with that which assigns to them the belief in a creed of pure theism, and the practice of a spiritual and benevolent devotion. Probably this palmy state never existed; if it ever did, it is certain that it did not continue long.

[6] Life of Runjeet Singh, 217.

[7] Journ. Beng. As. Soc. i. 307.

Guru Govind, at the head of his followers, whom he had succeeded in transmuting into a host of sanguinary and desperate fanatics, gained repeated victories over the armies of the Mogul emperors; but being at length overpowered, he was obliged to flee, leaving his mother and his two children in the hands of the Mahomedans, who cruelly put them to death at the town of Sirhind.[8] He sank under the weight of his misfortunes, and died in obscurity. He was the last of the gurus, and thus was luckily fulfilled a prophecy which limited their number to ten. Such prophecies are easily manufactured.

[8] Malcolm, ut supra, 228.

"free," and to "mean the freed or exempt, alluding to the tribe being exempt from the usages imposed on the other Sikhs." It is obvious, however, that between the names of the Khalsa, or public body of the Singhs, and of the Khoolasas, or primitive votaries of Nanak, there is a confusion which requires to be cleared up, especially as both words are from the same etymological root, Khalsa, which is by Malcolm[3] "explained to mean the state or commonwealth, is by the Sikhs supposed to have a mystical meaning, and to imply that superior government, under the protection of which they live, and to the established laws and rules of which, as fixed by Guru Govind, it is their civil and religious duty to conform."

[3] Ut supra, 252.

Sometimes they follow the event; and when they precede it, they conduce to their own fulfilment. After the death of Govind, the military force of the nation was successfully wielded by Banda, a brave but ferocious leader, who, in revenge for the slaughter of the wife and children of Guru Govind, stormed[9] the town of Sirhind, demolished the mosques, exterminated the inhabitants, tore the bodies of the dead from their graves, and cast them forth to birds and beasts of prey. He then overran the whole of the district of Sirhind, and threatened to conquer all Hindostan, until, being defeated in a decisive engagement, he was made prisoner, and about the year 1710 put to death with studied cruelty at Delhi. The Sikhs continued prostrate and obscure until the power of the Mogul empire was broken up by the invasion of Nadir Shah, whose army they harassed and plundered in his return homewards. Subsequently, in their predatory expeditions they overran the Punjab, and on the flight of Timur, the son of Ahmed Shah, in 1758, made themselves masters of Lahore.[1] In 1762, Ahmed Sháh Dooranee, after the battle of Paniput, razed Amritsir to the ground, filling up the sacred tank with the ruins, and moreover polluting it with the blood of kine; erected pyramids of the heads of the slain Sikhs, and washed the walls of the mosques with their blood, in revenge for their previous desecration of those edifices.[2] In the following year, when Ahmed Shah had marched home to Cabul, the Sikhs made themselves masters of both Lahore and Amritsir, and retaliated on the Mussulmans the disgrace and cruelties which they had endured. "During the year 1764 they had overrun and seized on an extent of territory reaching from the borders of the Indus to the districts of Delhi;"[3] and throughout this extensive region firmly established their power and religion.

The British power first came into collision with the Sikhs in 1805, when Lord Lake marched into the Punjab in pursuit of Jeswunt Ráo Holkar, the Mahratta potentate, who, discountenanced by the wily Runjeet Singh, then in an early stage of his career, was constrained to make peace with his conquerors.[4] In 1809, the aggression of Runjeet Singh on the Sikh chiefs on the left bank of the Sutlej exciting the apprehension of the Anglo-Indian government, a British force was marched across the Jumna, whereupon the ambitious but

[9] Malcolm, ut supra, 234.

[1] Elphinstone, Acc. of Caubul, ii. 290.

[2] Malcolm, ut supra, 244. Forster, i. 320. Prinsep, Life of Runjeet Singh, 25.

[3] Forster, i. 323.

[4] Prinsep, ut supra, 58.

politic adventurer speedily, and with a good grace, concluded a treaty, by which he restricted himself from all hostile operations in the country lying left of the Sutlej; the number of his troops there being limited to so many as should be required for government purposes in the districts over which his supremacy extended. The British government then issued and circulated, among the remaining sirdars or chiefs, a general declaration that they were under its protection.

Several portions of this territory have at different periods lapsed to the Company's government, from failure of heirs; and when that government was forced into war with Lahore, further alienations took place, from a different cause. The penal measures[5] which it became just and expedient to inflict on several of the Sikh chiefs, for acts of hostility or non-performance of their feudatory obligations during the Lahore war, led to considerable changes in the state of territorial possessions in the Cis-Sutlej territories. In addition to the territory of Ladwa, that of Roopur was wholly confiscated; and the chief having been pensioned, resides at Saharunpore. The Cis-Sutlej possessions of the Allowalleea chiefs were also confiscated, and Nabah, one of the principal of the protected states, has been mulcted of one-fourth of its territory. The British government availed itself of these acquisitions to reward the fidelity of the rajahs of Putteeala, Jheend, and Furreedkote, to each of whom an addition of territory was granted. New sunnuds were granted to the rajahs of Putteeala and Jheend, in which clauses have been inserted, binding them to renounce all transit-duties, to make and keep in repair a military road, and to abolish suttee, infanticide, and slave-dealing. The British police jurisdiction has been introduced into most of the protected Sikh states,* and the levy of customs has been abolished in the whole, compensation being granted to the chiefs.

[5] India Pol. Disp. 28 March, 1849.

The British possessions in the Cis-Sutlej Sikh territory have been divided into four districts,—Ferozepore, Loodianah, Umballah, and Kythul: the aggregate revenue is between eighteen and nineteen lacs of rupees (180,000*l*. to 190,000*l*.).

* The excepted chiefs, who still conduct the internal administration[1] of their territories, are those of Putteeala, Furreedkote, Jheend, Nabha, Mulair Kotela, Raekote, Booreah, Mundote, Chickrowlee.

[1] India Pol. Disp 28 March, 1849.

A civil and sessions judge for the Cis-Sutlej territory has been appointed, and also a commissioner.

Sirhind, situate between the Himalaya on the north and the desert of Bikaneer on the south, has repeatedly been traversed by armies advancing to the invasion of India,[6] and hence has been the scene of many conflicts and other memorable events. As it was saved from the threatened invasion of Alexander by the mutiny of his troops, probably the first great military operation recorded to have taken place on its soil was the capture of Thanesur,[7] in 1011, by Mahmoud of Ghuznee, who plundered the city, broke the idols, and carried the fragments of that called Jugsomk to Ghuznee, to be trodden under the feet of Mussulmans. After the death of Mahmud, the Hindoos, in 1043,[8] recovered possession of this place and the rest of Sirhind. In 1191, Mahomed, the Affghan prince of Ghor, attempting to recover the Mussulman conquests in Sirhind, received a severe defeat near Thanesur, and fled to Ghuznee, but returned in the following year, and having on the same field routed a great Hindoo army,[9] made himself master of the whole country, which continued subject to the Mussulmans until the Sikh outbreak. It escaped the horrors of the invasion of Tamerlane in 1397, as the route of that prince in marching from Batnir, which he had laid in ruins, to Delhi, only touched the southern frontier;[1] and having proceeded to Cupeli[2] or Koupelah, to exterminate the Hindoos assembled there, he returned to Khorasan, through the Sewalik Mountains,[3] by Jamoo and the southern boundary of Cashmere, probably crossing the Indus above Attok. In 1525, Baber, in his advance against Ibrahim, the Patan king of Delhi, overran and seized the greater part of Sirhind.[4] In 1554, the vicinity of the town of Sirhind was the scene of an action, in which Humayon, the son of Baber, gained a decisive victory over the far more numerous army of his Patan rival, and gave peace to the Mogul empire. Sirhind appears from that time to have tranquilly enjoyed the imperial favour, until the outbreak of the Sikh insurrection, of the progress and result of which a sketch has been given under the article PUNJAB.

SIRHIND.—A town in the native state of Patiala, 23 miles N. from Patialah, and 27 miles N.W. from Ambala. Lat. 30° 38′, long. 76° 29′.

[6] Rennell, 68.

[7] Ferishta, i. 52.

[8] Id. i. 118.

[9] Id. i. 177.

[1] Ferishta, i. 490. Shereffedin, by Petis de la Croix, iii. 75. Price, Mahomedan History, iii. 247.
[2] Id. iii. 273.
[3] Id. iii. 275-287. Sherefeddin, by Petis de la Croix, iii. 131, 165.
[4] Baber, Memoirs, 301. Ferishta, ii. 43. Id. 175.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIRHOORPOOR,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Azimgurh to Sultanpoor cantonment, 46[2] miles W. of the former, 32 S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 15′, long. 82° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 60.

SIRINAGUR, "the town of Surya or the Sun," the capital of Cashmere, and at present more generally known by the same name as that of the valley at large.* The town extends[1] about four miles along both banks of the Jhelum or Behut, which here, deep and sluggish, winds in a very picturesque manner through the town, and adds much to the prospect, by the enlivening effect of the numerous and variously constructed vessels by which it is navigated. The north-west part of the town is the principal, and is situate on the right bank of the river; on the south-east and south is the suburb of Sher-Gerh, which has fortifications of no great strength, and contains the usual residence of the governor. This seat of government has two stories overtopping the ramparts, and a principal entrance communicating with the river by broad wooden stairs.[2] On the north of the city rises a hill, called the Kohi Maran, Hari Parbat, or Hirney Parvat, of trap formation, and having an elevation of about 250 feet above the Jhelum: on the summit is an ill-constructed fort of slight strength, though, according to Hügel,[3] it might easily be made impregnable. According to the statement of Vigne, the Mogul emperor Akbar caused a wall to be built round the base of the hill, a circuit of about 4,000 paces. Of the five gates in this wall, one bears an inscription, stating that the tower Naginagur, thus inclosed, was built A.H. 1006, cost 11,000,000 of rupees,[4] and that 200 master-builders were employed on it. Of this great undertaking nothing remains but a handsome mosque; the rest has been reduced to a vast extent of shapeless ruins, at present totally uninhabited. Moorcroft[5] draws a very repulsive picture of the city of Sirinagur. "The general character of the city of Cashmere is that of a confused mass of ill-favoured buildings, forming a complicated labyrinth of narrow and dirty lanes, scarcely broad enough for a single cart to pass, badly paved, and having a small gutter in the centre, full of filth, banked upon each side by a border of mire. The houses are in general

[1] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 114.
[2] F. Von Hugel, i. 210.
[3] Kaschmir, i. 11
[4] Vigne, ii. 85.
[5] ii. 118.

* According to Hügel,[1] the Hindoos call it Sirinagur; the Mahometans, Kashmir.

[1] Kaschmir, i. 2

two or three stories high; they are built of unburnt bricks and timber, the former serving for little else than to fill up the interstices of the latter. They are not plastered, are badly constructed, and are mostly in a neglected and ruinous condition, with broken doors or no doors at all, with shattered lattices, windows stopped up with boards, paper, or rags, walls out of the perpendicular, and pitched roofs threatening to fall. The roofs are formed of layers of birch-bark covered by a coating of earth, in which seeds, dropped by birds or wafted by the wind, have vegetated, and they are constantly overrun with grass, flowers, and seeds. The houses of the better class are commonly detached and surrounded by a wall and gardens, the latter of which often communicate with a canal. The condition of the gardens is no better than that of the buildings, and the whole presents a striking picture of wretchedness and decay."

The public buildings of this city are not in much better style than the private dwellings. The oldest structure is the tomb of the mother of a Cashmirian king, who reigned in the middle of the fifteenth century. It is built, in an octagonal form, of brick, the walls being seven or eight feet thick, and surmounted by a dome constructed with great strength and solidity, but altogether devoid of architectural beauty. The Jama Musjid, or "great mosque," is the most celebrated building of the city; and native estimate, which is probably exaggerated, represents it capable of containing 60,000 persons. The foundation and lower part of the walls are built of stone, the upper of brick. The whole is surmounted by a dome and spire rudely constructed of timber, and partly supported on pillars of the same materials; and of these there are 384.[6]* Every pillar is a pile of square deodar logs, each about a foot thick, and laid one over another, as beams are usually stored in a timber-yard, so that each face presents a succession of butts

[6] Moorcr. ii. 120.

* There is a most extraordinary and unaccountable variance between this account and that of Vigne.[1] "The foundations are of stone, but the roof of the surrounding cloister, or interior, is supported by two rows of pillars, three hundred and ninety-two in all, on plain stone bases, each pillar being formed of a single deodar-tree, about thirty feet in height." In attempting to decide between such discordant statements, it should be borne in mind that Vigne was an eye-witness, and that the work styled Moorcroft's Travels is a compilation from materials which the learned *rédacteur* was "compelled to compress unmercifully."[2]

[1] ii. 81.

[2] Wilson, in Pref. to Moorcr. liii.

and sides. These pillars are about ten feet high, and seem to have been devised with a precautionary view against earthquakes, which are here of frequent occurrence, and have damaged the rest of the structure without shaking them, or causing them to deviate from the perpendicular. The deodar is a timber so durable, that though these pillars have stood nearly two centuries, they exhibit no symptoms of decay. The ground-plan of this spacious building is a square of about 400 feet.[7] The mosque of Shah Hamedan is built of deodar, in a singular style of architecture, resembling the Chinese, but less fantastic and meretricious. The Jhelum is crossed by seven bridges. The piers of these are formed of deodar logs, arranged as in the pillars of the great mosque, the road being formed by beams of the same timber stretching from one pier to another. There are no parapets, nor side-rails of any kind, and as the beams are in most places some distance asunder, the passage of these singular bridges is not altogether free from danger. So durable is the material, so gentle the current of the Jhelum, and so exempt the climate of Cashmere from storms, that some of these apparently frail structures have lasted for several centuries. Houses are built on some of them, and in many places trees have spontaneously grown up. Close to the east of Sirinagur is the city Dal or lake, described by Vigne[8] as five miles in length from north to south, and two and a half miles in breadth from east to west. The water is very clear and not deep, in few places exceeding eight or ten feet. The lake is divided into two nearly equal parts by an artificial causeway, made across it in the direction from south-west to north-east. This is covered with rushes, and has the appearance of a green lane traversing the water. A single opening, bridged over, admits the passage of boats from one part of the lake to the other.[9] Various tongues of land divide the Dal into inlets or basins, which have distinctive names. It is supplied with water by a stream called the Tybul, but which descends from the mountains bounding the valley on the north-east. This beautiful lake communicates with the Jhelum by a canal having floodgates, which remain open when the current sets from the lake towards the river. During inundations of the Jhelum, the floodgates are closed by the first rush of water towards the lake, which is thus prevented from over-

[7] F. Von Hugel, i. 249.

[8] ii. 62.

[9] F. Von Hugel, i. 231.

flowing the lower part of the city. That part of the city situate between the Jhelum and the lake is in several places intersected by canals, which, with proper care, would serve important commercial purposes, and contribute to salubrity and cleanliness, but in their present neglected state they must rather be classed amongst the deformities and disadvantages of this fallen city.

[1] ii. 89. The Mar Canal is described by Vigne[1] as a singular monument of the ancient prosperity of the city. "Boats pass along as at Venice. Its narrowness, for it does not exceed thirty feet in width; its walls of massive stone; its heavy single-arch bridges and landing-places of the same material; the gloomy passages leading down upon it, betoken the greatest antiquity, whilst the lofty and many-storied houses that rise directly from the water, supported only by thin trunks of deodar, seem ready to fall down upon the boats with every gust of wind. It could not but remind me of one of the old canals in Venice, and although far inferior in architectural beauty, is perhaps not without pretensions to equal singularity." The verdant and level margin of this beautiful piece of water was the favourite resort of the Mogul emperors and their courtiers, and is still in many places overspread with the relics of their pleasure-grounds and palaces. Of these, the most celebrated is the Shahlimar, where Moore's imagination has pictured the closing scene of Lalla Rookh. This pleasure-ground, laid down by the emperor Jehan Gir, is shaded by noble chunars or plane-trees,
[2] ii. 100. now, from age, verging to decay. It is, according to Vigne,[2] 700 or 800 yards in length by 280 in breadth.* The principal building is placed at the upper end of this inclosure, and is thus described by Vigne in rather singular terms:—"It is of polished black marble, and consisting of two rooms on either side of a passage, which runs through the centre of the building. On the east and west sides of it there is a corridor, six and a half yards wide, formed by a range of six polygonal pillars, about thirteen feet in height, and of the same material. They are said to have been taken from the ruins of a Hindoo temple, but the capitals and bases appear to have been the work of a Mahomedan architect, and the latter in particular are most beautifully scalloped and polished. The building

[1] i. 232. * According to Hügel,[1] 376 paces long, and 220 broad.

itself is twenty-four yards square, the north and south sides being ornamented with Saracenic reliefs. It stands in the centre of a square reservoir, which is also lined with black marble, whose sides are about fifty-four yards long, and in its whole circumference contains 147 fountains, which are made to play on holidays, the reservoir being filled by the stream, which enters it in the shape of a cascade. The height from the stone floor to the roof is about twenty feet. The latter may originally have been pointed like the Tuscan roof, but as it is now covered with thatch, its original shape cannot be determined. The stream thence descends from the reservoir by a shallow canal cut through the centre of the gardens, and lined with marble, and it falls over an artificial cascade at each of the three lodges through which it passes in its way to the lake. A broad causeway or walk runs on each side of it, overshadowed by large chunar-trees, and here and there a few turfed walks branch off at right angles into the shrubberies, in which are little else than wild plum-trees, planted for the sake of their white blossoms. At the end of one of these is a decayed bath, built of brick, and the walls around are covered with ivy." The view of the lake from the vicinity of the city is very beautiful, the entrance lying between two striking eminences—Huri Parbut on the west, and on the east the Tukhti Suliman, of greater elevation and more imposing aspect. Between these, a magnificent crescent of mountains rises on the north, the east, and south-east, and on the north-west the huge summit of Haramuk towers in the distance with great grandeur. The foreground is formed by the expanse of the clear water of the lake, in many places mantled with the rich green leaves and brilliant blossoms of the water-lily (Nelumbium speciosum), and studded with green islets, in many instances tufted with trees. The beauty of this delightful scene is heightened by the appearance of the shore, teeming with the richest verdure, and ornamented with groves of noble plane-trees and poplars. The floating gardens, formed of matted reeds, weeds, and sedge, overlaid with earth, and bearing abundant crops of melons and cucumbers, though on account of their singularity attracting the notice of the traveller, form no feature in the landscape, being at a short distance nearly undistinguishable from the contiguous bank. The scene is, however, enlivened by the numerous boats

employed in taking the fish with which the lake abounds. Formerly many persons lived by taking the countless water-fowl which frequent the lake, but these are now unmolested, in consequence of the strictly enforced orders of the Sikh rulers. The appearance of the antique city falling piecemeal into ruin, when viewed at some distance, is no unpleasing feature in the prospect. "The aspect of the city itself is curious, but not particularly striking.[3] It presents an innumerable assemblage of gable-ended houses, interspersed with the pointed and metallic tops of musjis or mosques, melon-grounds, sedgy inlets from the lake, and narrow canals, fringed with rows of willows and poplars. The surface of the lake itself is perfectly tranquil, and the very vivid reflections which cover its surface are only disturbed by the dabbling of wild-fowl, or the rippling that follows the track of the distant boat." In the more prosperous ages of Cashmere, this lake was the scene of the frequent pleasure-parties of the volatile and voluptuous Cashmirians. According to Forster,[4] "when a Kashmirian, even of the lowest order, finds himself in the possession of a few shillings, he loses no time in assembling his party, and, launching into the lake, solaces himself until the last farthing is spent." This fondness for festive pleasures is especially displayed at the "Feast of Roses," which flowers are produced in Cashmere of unrivalled beauty and fragrance. "The season when the rose first opens into blossom is celebrated with much festivity by the Kashmirians, who resort in crowds to the adjacent gardens, and enter into scenes of gaiety and pleasure rarely known among other Asiatic nations."[5] As oppression and consequent misery have "frozen the genial current of the soul" in the Cashmirians, that romantic festival has degenerated into the feast of Singaras or water-nuts, celebrated on the 1st of May, by ascending to the summit of the Tukhti Suliman, and feasting there, "eating more particularly of singaras."[6] Sirinagur was formerly much celebrated for its manufacture of shawls, paper, leather, firearms, and attar of rose; but these have nearly disappeared under the oppression which has long crushed the energies of a people naturally ingenious, industrious, and persevering. Moorcroft,[7] who visited the city in 1823, estimated the population at 240,000; the judicious and cautious Elphinstone,[8] in the early part of

[3] Vigne, ii. 61.

[4] Jour. Beng. Eng. ii. 26.

[5] Forster, ii. 18.

[6] Vigne, ii. 93.

[7] Punj. Bokh. . 123.

[8] Acc. of Caubul, 7.

the present century, at "from 150,000 to 200,000." By another authority[9] the population of Sirinagur was subsequently computed not to exceed 40,000. Vigne,[1] as well as Cunningham, estimates the population at 80,000. This appalling reduction of the population in so brief a period has been the combined effect of oppression, pestilence, and famine. Sirinagur is generally considered to have been founded by Pravarasena, who reigned in Cashmere from A.D. 128 to 176.[2] It is supposed to have succeeded to a more ancient city of the same name, the ruins of which are conjectured by some to be observable at Wentipur,[3] by others at Matan.[4] The elevation of Sirinagur above the sea has been the subject of much controversy, though stated by several intelligent Europeans who have resided at the city for a considerable time, and made this point the specific object of their notice. There can be little doubt that it exceeds 5,000 feet, and falls below 6,000, and 5,500 may be taken as the mean and probable amount. Lat. 34° 5′, long. 74° 57′.

[9] Von Hugel, ii. 258.
[1] ii. 118.
[2] As. Res. xv. 40 —Wilson, Hist. of Cashmir.
[3] Vigne, ii. 25.
[4] F. Von Hugel, i. 288.

SIRKUN FORT, in the district of British Gurhwal, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to the native state of Gurhwal, 43 miles N.W. by N. of the former. Lat. 30° 10′, long. 79° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIRMOUR,[1] a hill state under British protection, is bounded on the north by the hill states of Bulsun and Joobul; on the east by the Jhaunsar Bawur pergunnah of the Deyra Dhoon, from which it is separated by the rivers Tons and Jumna; on the south and west by Sirhind, the territories of the rajah of Putteeala and Keonthul. It lies between lat. 30° 25′—31° 2′, long. 77° 5′—77° 53′, and has an area of 1,075 square miles. Except a very small tract about Nahun, on the south-western extremity, where a few streams rise, and flow south-westward to the Soorsutti and the Gagur rivers, the whole of Sirmour lies in the drainage or basin of the Jumna, which receives from this tract the Giree, and its feeders the Jalal and the Paloor. The river Tons, the great western arm of the stream, called lower down the Jumna, flows along the eastern boundary of Sirmour, and on the right side receives from it two small streams, the Minus and the Naeraee. The surface generally, though irregularly, declines in elevation from the north

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

to the south; the elevation of the Chur Peak and station, on the northern frontier, being respectively 12,150[2] and 11,689 feet above the sea, and that of the confluence of the Giree and Jumna, on the southern, being 1,516.[3] From that confluence the Kyarda Doon stretches westward, forming the southern part of Sirmour, and extending about twenty-five miles in length from east to west, and six in breadth, terminating to the west at the eastern base of the Nahun ridge. Its surface rises gradually to the westward from the Jumna to the Ghatusun Pass, a distance of fourteen miles. From Ghatusun, having an elevation of 2,500[4] feet above the sea, the country falls both eastward, as already stated, and westward, the streams in the former direction flowing to the Jumna,* in the latter to the Markunda and other streams holding their course to the Soorsutti and Gagur. The Kyarda Doon is bounded on the south by the Sewalik range. These are of recent[5] formation, and abound in fossil remains[6] of animals, marine and terrestrial. They have probably an average elevation of about 2,500 feet† above the sea, and are crossed by the river Markunda at the pass of Maginund. On the north, the Doon is bounded by the Sub-Himalaya, the formation of which is thus described by Fraser:[7]—"Apparently of a hard stone, very apt to crack and break in sharp irregular ridges, which, on exposure to the air, easily bursts in small fragments, and then falls into dust. It consists, I think, of clay and sand, and is generally of a dusky brown colour, or of a brownish grey." The formation is probably the same as that in the vicinity of Bahr, a short distance farther north, and described with more precision by Jameson,[8] as consisting of "sandstone, slate, clay, and trap." Govan[9] describes this portion of the Sub-Himalaya as from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and consisting principally of a very compact and hard sandstone of light bluish-gray colour, and spotted with dark purple. In some places the formation becomes slaty, or rests on clayslate; in others, limestone of an

[2] As. Res. xiv. 322—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.
[3] Id. op. 328*.
[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxiv.—Rep. on Mineralogical Survey of the Himalaya.
[5] Jacquemont, iv. 13 Fraser, ut supra, 62.
[6] As. Res. xix. 33—Cautley, Notes on Fossil Remains of Sivalik Hills.
[7] Ut supra, 61.
[8] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 1045—Geology between Bhar and Simla.
[9] Edinb. Journ. of Science, 1825. p. 36—Nat. Hist. of Himalaya Mountains.

* Herbert[1] states the Kyarda Doon to be "the debouche of the Jumna and Ganges." The latter river is forty-five miles from any part of that valley. Probably the error is a clerical one, and the Giri should have supplied the place of the Ganges.

† Herbert[1] states the height of the ridge, a short distance to the north-west, at 2,402 feet.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxiv.—Rep. on Mineralogical Survey of the Himalaya.
[1] Ut supra, xxxvi.

earthy fracture, graywacke, and graywacke slate. The Sain ridge rises to the north-west of the range bounding the Kyarda Doon; on the north, it stretches along the right bank of the river Giri, and has a massive contour, rising at its south-eastern extremity into the summit of Thundu Bhawanee, having an elevation of 5,700[1] feet above the sea; at its north-western, into that of Sursu Debi, of 6,299.[2] Its formation is of limestone,[3] which extends generally to the bed of the Giri, where the slate rock commences. Beyond the Giri, and at the northern extremity of Sirmour, is the remarkable peak of Chur,[4] 12,150 feet above the sea, connected by a transverse ridge with the outer Himalaya, and itself a central point, from which subordinate ranges ramify in every direction. Of the subordinate ridges, some summits attain a considerable height: Rajgarh and Chitirown Debi, west of the Chur, have respectively elevations of 7,115[5] and 7,048[5] feet above the sea; the elevation of Jamu Peak, to the south-east of these, is 6,852[5] feet; that of Chundpore, near the right bank of the Tons, 8,561;[5] and that of Kangra, a little farther south, 6,660.[5] The summit is composed of vast tabular masses of granite,[6] which, though compact, is readily decomposed by the weather. Sirmour, though its rocks consist of formations usually metalliferous, at present yields little mineral wealth. At Kalsi a copper-mine[7] was formerly worked, but has been for some years abandoned. A lead-mine is worked profitably, and gives employment to above 100 men. Iron-ore is abundant, and smelted with charcoal on the spot, where it is sold at the rate of about a penny a pound. The extensive slate strata are in some places worked to supply roofing,[8] and in situations admitting of easy transport to the plains, might be found a source of great wealth. The climate varies, from that of Chur, where the surface is under snow the greater part of the year, to the stifling malaria of the Kyarda Doon, of which the greater part is a mere desert, untrodden by human beings, except by woodcutters[9] and collectors of gum catechu, yielded in great abundance by the mimosa, which flourishes there. The shape of the Kyarda Doon, resembling a deep narrow trench, shut in on every side except to the east, where it opens to the Jumna, and having a deep alluvial swampy soil, teeming with rank vegetation, confers on it an aspect and climate

[1] As. Res. xiv. 331*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.
[2] Id. 334.
[3] Edinb. Journ. of Science, 1825, p. 36—Govan, Nat. Hist. of Himalayas. Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 108.
[4] Id. 322.
[5] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[6] Govan, ut supra, 282. Hodgson and Herbert, ut supra, 322. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxix. — Herbert, Mineralogical Report on Himalaya.
[7] Transactions of Royal As. Soc. i. 61—Blane, Mem. on Sirmor.
[8] Blane, ut supra, 61.
[9] Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. i. 27. Govan, 33.

similar to those in most intertropical tracts. The air is from these causes fatal to the human constitution, so that in 1815 there were only 600[1] inhabitants in a tract which, if fully cultivated, would probably maintain thirty times that number. Prior to the Ghoorka invasion, however, the Kyarda Doon is said to have contained eighty-four populous villages. At present, extensive thickets of bamboos[2] indicate the character of the climate. So dense are the forests, that the sportsman finds difficulty in making his way through them in search of wild elephants,* tigers, leopards, bears, and hyænas, with which they abound.† Wild peafowl[3] are in many places very numerous, being unmolested, in consequence of the superstitious regard of the natives. Rice, cotton, tobacco, opium, capsicum, turmeric, ginger, and all the pulse and esculent vegetables of the plains, are cultivated in the Kyarda Doon, and in the lower valleys along the banks of the rivers, where the heat[4] is sometimes as great as in the lowlands of Hindoostan, and to which the periodical rains[5] of the monsoons extend. In the northern part, according to Blane,[6] "it is said that rain never falls;" but as the rainy monsoon is in some degree felt in Koonawur,[7] so much farther north, and behind the lofty barrier of the outer Himalaya, such a statement seems extraordinary. Wheat and barley are successfully cultivated, but the principal crop is marwa, a small black seed produced by the Eleusine corocana (Cynosurus corocanus of Linnæus, or "thick-spiked dog-grass"), a most prolific vegetable, as, according to Dr. Royle,[8] the ordinary produce is 120 fold, and in one variety 500. Bang or hemp, for narcotic intoxication, is also cultivated.

1 Moorcroft, ut supra.
2 Id. ib.
3 Fraser, 109.
4 Blane, ut supra, 60.
5 Govan, ut supra, 31.
6 Ut supra, 60.
7 Gerard, Kunawur, 62.
8 Bot. of Himalaya, 420.

* Jacquemont[1] states that neither elephants nor rhinoceroses are found so far west as the Doons; but Mundy,[2] a high authority on such points, relates that he heard the wild elephants trumpeting and crashing in the distant forests (of the Kyarda Doon), as they commenced their descent to the valley to drink at the nullahs, and that they attacked the tame elephants which carried his baggage. Jacquemont is on this subject chargeable with another inaccuracy, in stating that Forster mentions elephants above the thirty-first degree of lat. (au dela du 31e degré); but the traces of those animals were observed by Forster[3] close to Hurdwar, in lat. 29° 57′.

† For the vegetable productions of the Doons, see, in the alphabetical arrangement, the notice on the Dehra Doon; and for those of the mountains, that on Bussahir.

1 iv. 21.
2 Sketches in India, i. 205, 207.
3 Journ. Beng. Eng. i. 225.

In many places there are two crops in succession annually; the first of wheat, barley, poppy, oil-seeds, or marwa; the second of rice, cotton, and tobacco. The rice is very fine, and cultivated in situations suited for irrigation, the ground being arranged in terraces.[8] The natives are indefatigable, repeatedly turning up with the plough their naturally sterile soil, and aiding its productive powers by manuring or fallowing. The grain is trodden out by kine in inclosures floored with slate slabs: the straw is used for fodder, and, being insufficient in quantity, is eked out with dried grass gathered from the jungles, and the leaves of trees, especially pines, oaks, and mulberries. Men and women share the labours of agriculture with equal industry and perseverance. The kine are humped, generally black, and for the most part well tended, fat, handsome, and larger than those of the plains. They are kept for their milk, most of which is used to yield butter or ghee: the Hindoo superstition of the natives preserves them from slaughter. The houses are frequently three stories high, built of stone, bonded with timber, of which there is great abundance, as forests of fine firs, oaks, rhododendrons, horse-chestnuts, and some other trees, overspread the mountains. The roofs are generally of slate, but sometimes of shingles. The family inhabits the upper story, which is surrounded with an inclosed balcony six or eight feet beyond the wall, and the villages, usually situate on the slopes or tops of hills, have a picturesque and pleasing effect in the landscape. Sometimes the houses are slender and lofty, so as to have the form of towers fifty or sixty feet high. These, like the others, are formed of uncemented stone, bonded with wood, on the decay of which, the whole fabric becomes ruinous and untenantable; and as the natives find it less costly to build new houses than[9] repair the old ones, the country abounds with the relics of former habitations in every stage of decadence.

The manufactures of this poor territory are limited to the smelting of a trifling quantity of iron,[1] and the working up of wool and other raw native produce for home consumption. There is no commerce, unless a very trifling carrying-business be considered as such. The state of the roads, or rather paths, as described by Blane,[2] is incompatible with any considerable transit. "The communications through the country are im-

[8] Fraser, ut supra, 113, 117.

[9] Fraser, 125.

[1] Blane, ut supra, 61.

[2] Id. 62.

perfect, and totally unfit for the marching of troops exceeding a few companies. A path of a foot and a half in width, with the mountain rising precipitously on one side, and a deep glen on the other, if not very rugged, is esteemed by the natives a good road. Beasts of burthen are never used beyond Nahun, or Kalsi; and it is with difficulty that a led horse, even of the indigenous breed, accompanies the traveller." The natives of Sirmour are of the physical type called Caucasian by physiologists, and obviously of a race allied to the Hindoos[3] of the plains: on the north-east there is an admixture of the Mongolian race. Goitre is very prevalent amongst all classes, and is sometimes extirpated by the knife. The stature of these mountaineers is low; but they are active and strong, carrying over their rugged roads loads of sixty or seventy[4] pounds weight twelve or fifteen miles in the course of the day. The dress of the middling classes consists of a simple tunic or frock, reaching down to the knees, trousers, and a scarf usually worn across the shoulders, but when the sun is hot thrown over the head: the lower orders content themselves with a blanket girt round the waist: the higher classes dress after the fashion of Hindoostan, and wear the Sikh turban. The women enjoy an unfortunate notoriety for indelicacy and total want of chastity. Polyandry[5] is universal, several brothers cohabiting by a sort of legalized union with the same woman. As this hateful practice leads to what political economists would term a "surplus female population," the occurrence of an inconvenient excess is staved off by the provident arrangement of selling[6] the superfluous stock to the inhabitants of the plains, where they are held in esteem. The price of the "help-meet" of man varies from five to twenty pounds, the rate rising or falling according to the degree of beauty or other attraction possessed by the object of sale. The British government has prohibited this traffic, which is, however, still covertly practised. The general character of these mountaineers has been variously delineated. Fraser's[7] picture is a dark one. He says, "All are bad. They are revengeful and treacherous, deficient in all good qualities, abandoned in morals, and vicious in their habits. Female chastity is here quite unknown; and murder, robbery, and outrage of every kind, are here regarded with indifference." It is to be remarked, that the juncture at which Fraser visited

[3] Fraser, 68, 106, 107.

[4] Id. 67.

[5] Id. 70. Blane, 58.

[6] Fraser, 219, 360.

[7] Ut supra, 267.

the country was likely to give scope to the worst passions of a people long subject to the cruel oppression of the Goorkhas, and then at once given up to anarchy, in consequence of the expulsion of that people by the success of the British arms. Gerard,[8] writing fifteen years later, describes the people as liberal and obliging. "Private stealing," he says, "is almost unknown; and of all the many Europeans who have visited the part of the hills of which I am treating, none of them ever lost a single article. I have often travelled over this tract without a guard, and had I occasion to go through it again, I would never take a single sepoy." Possibly the statements of all travellers as to the moral characteristics of a strange people should be received with caution, as their stay is rarely of sufficient length to enable them to perceive and appreciate either all the good or all the evil which longer and closer acquaintance might detect. The religion prevailing in Sirmour is mainly Brahminism, to which is added the superstitious adoration and dread of innumerable local divinities, with which the imagination of the natives has peopled every hill, dell, or grove. The lives of kine are sacred. The people are divided into two castes, as in the plains, and Brahmins abound. The suttee, or practice of burning women alive with the dead bodies of their husbands, was formerly frequent; and in the instances of the death of men of rank, not only the favoured wife, but a whole host of females,[9] were doomed to blaze on the pyre of their deceased lord. The strong disapprobation of the British government has caused the diabolical rite to disappear throughout the hill states.[1] The language[2] of the natives is a dialect of Hindostanee.

Sirmour is governed by a rajah, who claims a Rajpoot[3] descent: indeed, nearly all classes make the claim, except the lowest, who style themselves either coolies[4] or labourers, or chumars, persons who flay cattle and work in leather. The rajah holds his possessions by a grant made on the expulsion of the Goorkhas by the British government, and dated 21st September, 1815. The Kyarda Doon[5] was granted by the same power on the 5th September, 1833: the rajah, however, ill repaid this liberality by fomenting in Kuhloor an insurrection against the East-India Company, who, in consequence, punished him by fine. The annual revenue is estimated at 10,000*l.*;[6] by Moorcroft

[8] Koonawur, 180.

[9] Murray, in App. to Prinsep, Life of Runjeet Singh, 214, 215.

[1] Id. 71.

[2] Id. 72.

[3] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 140.

[4] Fraser, 71.

[5] De Cruz, ut supra, 141.

[6] Id. 140.

7 Punj. Bokhara, i. 30.

at 4,000*l.*;[7] but this was before the annexation of Kyarda Doon. Nahun, at the western extremity of the Kyarda Doon, is the residence of the rajah, and the only town in his dominion, as Kyarda is a mere village, and Kalsi has latterly so dwindled as to be no better. The whole territory is divided into twenty-seven pergunnahs or districts: the aggregate population is estimated at upwards of 62,000. According to Francis Hamilton,[8] the ruling family has held Sirmour fifteen generations since its acquisition by the first rajah, a scion of the house of Jessulmeer. In 1379 it was made tributary by Firoz Shah,[9] of Delhi, and that prince and several of his successors frequently visited it in their hunting excursions. In 1809 the Goorkhas conquered the country,[1] and in 1815 were conquered by the British, who restored the rajah, as has been already mentioned. His military force is not great: it appears to consist of about 400[2] infantry and two guns.

8 Account of Nepaul, 302.

9 Ferishta, i. 457.

1 Hamilton, ut supra.

2 Statistics of Native States.

SIRONJ,[1]* in Malwa, a town lying within the territory[2] possessed by the noted Patan freebooter Ameer Khan, is situate on the route from Nusseerabad to Saugor, 272 miles[3] S.E. of the former, 78 N.W. of the latter. It is built at the base of a ghat or descent from the elevated table-land farther north. The country[4] towards the east, south, and west, is open, fertile, and well cultivated. Sironj, though still a large town, is much decayed from the prosperity in which Tavernier[5] found it in the seventeenth century, when it was crowded with merchants and artisans, and famous for its fine muslins and chintzes, the highly-prized objects of an extensive traffic. The walls which surrounded the town in the time of Tieffenthaler[6] have disappeared, but the fine bazar which he describes remains. There are two caravanserais and many mosques, but no Hindoo temples; though outside the town is the huge black head of an idol, which the Hindoos anoint with oil and butter. West of the town is a rectangular fort, with a square tower at each angle, and to the south a tank of good water. Water of good quality is also supplied in abundance by a small stream flowing from an eminence west of the town: that obtained from wells is brackish. Sironj, with the appertaining pergunnah, was, in

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 206. Prinsep, in Pref. to Busawun Lal's Mem. of Ameer Khan, p. iii.
3 Garden, Tables of Routes, 305.
4 As. Ann. Reg. 1810-1811, p. 418.
5 Voyages, iii. 46.

6 Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 246.

* Sironj of Tassin; Seronj of the Urdu and Persian writers.[1] The name is said[2] to have been corrupted from Sherganj, the market of Sher Shah.

1 Busawun Lal, 42.
2 Malcolm, Central India, i. ii. 12.

1798, granted[7] to Ameer Khan, by Jeswunt Rao Holkar; in 1809, the threatening attitude assumed towards Nagpore by Ameer Khan led to the advance upon Sironj of a British force under Colonel Close: subsequently, in 1817, this town and district, with other territories, were guaranteed by the British government to the ameer. The territory is estimated to yield an annual revenue[8] of 2,00,000 rupees, or 20,000*l*: its area is 344 square miles. The estimate of its population is included in that of the entire possessions of Ameer Khan, for which see the article on Tonk. Distance of the town from Oojein, N.E., 140 miles; S.W. from Allahabad 280, S. from Agra 213, S. from Delhi 310. Lat. 24° 6′, long. 77° 42′.

[7] Mem. by Busawun Lal, 103.

[8] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

SIROTE,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Mow, 62 miles[2] S.W. of former, 350 N.E. of latter. It is inclosed by a mud rampart, and has within a square mud fort with double wall and ditch. There is a bazar here, and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 26° 49′, long. 77° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 8. As. Res. vi. 73—Hunter, Narrat. of a Journey from Agra to Oujein.

SIRPOOR.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 64 miles N.N.E. of Malligaum. Lat. 21° 20′, long. 75°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIRPOORUH.[1]—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Mynpoorie, a small town or village on the route from Allygurh to Futtehghur, and 57 miles[2] S.E. of the former. It has a small bazar, and is supplied with water from wells and tanks. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country is level, partly cultivated and partly overrun with bush-jungle. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 78° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

SIRRINUGGUR, in the British territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Dumoh to Seuni, 63 miles N. of the latter. Lat. 22° 57′, long. 79° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIRRUD, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a group of villages on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jessulmeer, and 70 miles S.W. of the former. It is situate in a woody plain, and has an abundant supply of good water from a tank, and from wells about ninety feet deep. The road in this part of the route is in some places hard and good, in others sandy and deep. Lat. 27° 25′, long. 72° 33′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 30, 196.

SIRSA, in the British district of Bareilly, division of

Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

Pillibheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoragurh, and 36 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country level, fertile, and well cultivated. Lat. 28° 40′, long. 79° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Francklin, Mem. of Thomas, 164.

SIRSAH, in the British district of Bhutteeana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Hansee to Bhutnair, and 60 miles N.W. of the former. The surrounding country is arid and unproductive; the road in this part of the route is firm and good. Lat. 29° 31′, long. 75° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIRSALLA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 179 miles N.W. by W. from Hyderabad, and 111 miles E. from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18° 59′, long. 76° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIRSAWA, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Ambala, 10 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 30° 2′, long. 77° 29′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

SIRSEE, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with a bazar, on the route from Allygurh to the town of Moradabad, and 16 miles S. of the latter. It is situate near the small river Sote, in a level, open, cultivated country. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 38′, long. 78° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIRSEEAH, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Nepal, 46 miles N. by E. of the former. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 83° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIRSEEGHURREE, a small fortified place in the jaghire of Dadree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 49′, long. 76° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SIRSOO, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Jounpoor, 22 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 29′, long. 83° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 122.

SIRSOUL,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Futtehpoor, and 15[2] miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route

is indifferent; the country level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 18′, long. 80° 33′.

SIRSOUL, in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Delhi, and three[1] miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is in many places very heavy, and confined between hillocks of drifted sand; the country open, with a sandy soil partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 55′, long. 78° 6′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

SIRZA, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town situate in lat. 27° 21′, long. 77° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SISAHEE.—A village in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 10′, long. 76° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SISSANDY.—A town in the native state of Oude, 18 miles S. from Lucknow, and 49 miles N. by E. from Futtehpoor. Lat. 26° 37′, long. 80° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SISSERY,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town 15 miles S. of Lucknow. It was lately purchased by the chukledar, or governor of the district, who expended considerable sums on the repairs of the defences. The chukledar pays to the government of Oude an annual quit-rent of 1,32,000[2] rupees, which sum is only six-tenths of what he himself collects from his ryots or tenants. Lat. 26° 38′, long. 80° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 140.

SISSORAH,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow, 59[2] miles S.E. of the former, 96 N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, but not much frequented; the country open, and highly cultivated. Lat. 28° 2′, long. 80° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

SISWAL, a village in the British district Hurriana, division of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, presidency of Bengal. Lat. 29° 12′, long. 75° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SITAKUND,[1]* in the British district of Bhagulpore, presidency of Bengal, a celebrated hot well, four miles S.E. of the city of Mongheer. It is much revered by the Brahminists, in consequence of a legend concerning Sita, the wife of Rama, the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Sitakund, or well of Sita; from Sita, the wife of Rama, and Kund, "a well."

renowned legendary king of Ayodha. Sita had been abducted by Ravan, tyrant of Lanka or Ceylon; but when restored to her husband, she asserted that her conjugal purity had remained inviolate. The gods, however, insisted on her undergoing the fiery ordeal; whereupon, at the spot where the spring now is, she threw herself "into[2] a pit filled with fire, and when she came pure from its flames, warm water flowed from the rock, as it continues to do at this day." The water rises in the bottom of a basin inclosed with masonry, and is too hot[3] to admit the immersion of the person uninjured. It is perfectly tasteless, and when cold is esteemed remarkably fine,[4] and conveyed to very great distances for the use of wealthy and fastidious water-drinkers. The temperature[5]* varies from 92° to 138°. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 86° 31′.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 43.
[3] Valentia, Travels, i. 219.
[4] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. i. 219.
[5] Buchanan, ii. 197.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SITLAH.—A town in the British district of Bancoora, presidency of Bengal, 14 miles N.E. of Bancoora. Lat. 23° 22′, long. 87° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SITOONDA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 48 miles N. by E. from Aurungabad, and 62 miles E. from Malligaum. Lat. 20° 32′, long. 75° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SITTANG.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Sittang river, and 72 miles N.N.E. from Rangoon. Lat. 17° 42′, long. 96° 49′.

[1] Friend of India, 1854, p. 71.

SITTANG, a navigable river,[1] rises in lat. 21° 40′, long. 96° 50′, and, flowing south for 230 miles through Burmah, and for about 190 miles forming the boundary between the Tenasserim provinces and Pegu, falls into the sea, in lat. 16° 50′, long. 97° 15′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 137.

SITURWALA, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 40 miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes over an open and cultivated country. Lat. 29° 30′, long. 78° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 60. Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 253. Moor, Narrative of Operations, 97.

SIVAGANGA,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a town[2] inclosed with a rampart, situate at the east base of a lofty mountain. Distance from Bangalore, N.W., 28 miles; Seringapatam, N.E., 65. Lat. 13° 11′, long. 77° 18′.

[1] First Impressions, i. 292.

* Bacon states[1] that the temperature varies from 90° to 135° of Fahrenheit.

SIWANEE, in the British district of Hissar, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hissar to Jhoonjhnoo, 19 miles S.S.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 53′, long. 75° 44′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SLICKEEALEE, in the Jetch Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 12 miles from the right bank of the Chenaub, 51 miles N.N.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 33′, long. 73° 52′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOAMWARPETT.—A town in the British district of Coorg, presidency of Madras, 70 miles E.S.E. of Mangalore. Lat. 12° 34′, long. 75° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOANG, in Bussahir, a village of Koonawar, situate near the left bank of the Buspa. The vicinity is pleasant, abounding in apricot and walnut-trees, and producing pines of great size; one of them, measured by Gerard, was thirty feet in girth. The crops are poor, and consist of wheat, barley, buckwheat, amaranthus or cockscomb, pease, and some other pulse. The climate has little to recommend it: snow lies for five months, and, during summer, the periodical rains prevail, though not so heavy as in Hindoostan. Elevation above the sea 9,100[1] feet. Lat. 31° 26′, long. 78° 15′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 40.

SOANGIER.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 40 miles N.N.E. of Malligaum. Lat. 21° 3′, long. 74° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOAUTH, or SAUNTE,[1] a small district[2] of the Rewa Caunta, in the province of Guzerat, presidency of Bombay, bounded on the west by Loonawarra; on the north by the Myhee Caunta; on the east by Jhallode, belonging to Scindia, and by Banswarra; and on the south by Barrea. It is situate between lat. 22° 55′ and 23° 33′, long. 73° 45′ and 74° 10′. It is sometimes called Soauth Rampoor, from a village of the latter name on the Sookee, which unites with the Cheboota, a tributary to the Myhee. The fort and town of Soauth stand three or four miles from the open country to the westward, from which it is separated by a continuance of jungly hills of moderate elevation. The fort is built on the western face of a high rocky hill, which it crowns, but the lower walls commence from the base, where there are some tolerably well-built small houses, forming a village, in which the rajah's palace is situated. The country of Soauth is strong, difficult to penetrate, trouble-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 414, 516.
Id. Index to Map of Malwa, 466.

some to subdue, and but indifferently productive, yielding only a revenue of about 70,000 rupees.

In the year 1803 the chief entered into an alliance with the British government, and agreed, in lieu of the tribute paid to Dowlut Row Scindia, to maintain at its own expense, devoid of every claim to remuneration, a military force for the defence of his territories, and to oppose any attempt of a hostile power to effect a passage of troops through it. This treaty was similar to that made with the neighbouring state of Loonawarra, and it continued in force only for a similar period, viz. till the year 1806. In 1819 Soauth was included in the arrangement made with Scindia, and it is now one of the protected states. It is subject to a tribute of 7,000 rupees to Scindia, the payment of which is guaranteed by the British government.

Soauth was formed, like its neighbour Loonawarra, into a raj by usurpation or grants from other states. The present rajah, named Bhowan Sing, was born in the year 1833. During his minority, the affairs were conducted by his mother, the Baee, whom it was found necessary to assist in the administration of affairs by stationing a thannadar to report all matters of importance, and carry into effect the orders of the Rewa Caunta agency, under whose political superintendence this state has been placed. Under this arrangement, tranquillity has been preserved, the audacity of the Bheels checked, and the feudatory chiefs reduced to obedience.

The father of Bhowan Sing was Kullian Sing, the uncle of his predecessor Kesree Sing. The rana derives descent from the ancient Powars of Dhar, who, beyond all others, are celebrated in the ancient history of Central India. They were subdued by the Mahometans in the general conquest of the country, when this family took refuge in the wilds of Soauth, and are now represented by the petty rajahs of that district. Soauth, the principal place, is in lat. 23° 10′, long. 73° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOBADAH.—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Northern Cachar, presidency of Bengal, 73 miles S. by E. of Nowgong. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 92° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOBORAH.—A town in Scinde, situate in the territory belonging to Ali Moorad, 61 miles E.S.E. from Bukkur, and 74 miles W.N.W. from Jessulmeer. Lat. 27° 21′, long. 69° 51′.

SOBRAON.*—The name of a small village on the left bank of the Sutlej, and within the country under the management of the commissioner and superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej territories, near which, on the 10th of February, 1846, an obstinate battle was fought between the British army, under Sir Hugh Gough, and a Sikh force of great strength, formidably intrenched. By the exercise of extraordinary courage and perseverance on the part of the assailants, the intrenchments were in succession forced, and the enemy ultimately driven across the river with immense slaughter. The Sikh army was estimated at 30,000 strong; the British force did not exceed half that number. The event of the battle entirely cleared the left bank of the Sutlej of the Sikh force, and the victors immediately afterwards crossed the river and entered the Punjab. Lat. 31° 8′, long. 74° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SODAKHOR, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a village on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jessulmeer, and 34 miles N.E. of the latter. It has a small fort, fifty houses, four shops, and a well yielding a good supply of water. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 71° 31′. Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 33, 196.

SOEGAUM.—See SOORGAUM.

SOFAHUN, in Cashmere, a small town at the south-eastern extremity of the valley. Here are the only iron-mines in the province; and the works have greatly fallen away. The iron is considered inferior to that obtained from Bajour and Chinese Tartary. Sofahun is in lat. 33° 32′, long. 75° 12′. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 338.

SOGAM.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the left bank of the Jhelum river, and 37 miles N.W. from Sirinagur. Lat. 34° 30′, long. 74° 35′.

SOHAGI GHAT,[1] in the tract of Boghelcund, in the territory of Rewa, a pass on the route from Allahabad to the town of Rewa, and 36 miles[2] S.W. of the former. The village of Sohagi is situate five miles from the right bank of the Tons. "At[2] five furlongs from the village of Sohagi, the ascent com-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 35, 36.

* The villages[1] are said to have been inhabited by a subdivision of a tribe called Subrah, or, in the plural, Subrahan, which became applied to their place of residence.

[1] Cunningham, History of the Sikhs, 328.

mences,* and continues for about a quarter of a mile very steep and rugged, path winding, and practicable for laden cattle with difficulty; remainder of the road rugged and rocky, but comparatively level, passing through jungle. Two easy ascents of about 100 yards each, near the end of the stage; no village; water from tank in the jungle." This pass is an indenture in the brow of the Kutra range,[3] forming the north-eastern buttress of the second plateau, by which the elevated region of Bundelcund rises above the valley of the Ganges, lying to the north-east. The village of Şohagi, situate at the base or northern extremity of the pass, has about 130 houses, including twelve shops, and is supplied with water from a never-drying tank and a pucka or brick-lined well. Four miles north-west of the village, the river Tons falls over a rock the depth of 200 feet;[4] and as the elevation above the sea of the waterway at that point is 890 feet,[5] that of the crest of the pass probably exceeds 900. Lat. 24° 58′, long. 81° 45′.

3 As. Res. xviii. part i. 25—Franklin, Geology of Bundelkhand. Jacquemont, Voyages, i. 376.

4 Franklin, ut supra, 27.

5 Id. 42.

SOHAGPOOR.[1]—A town in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Little more than the name and locality have been made public respecting it, though it is the principal place of a large district, and the station of a small civil establishment.[2] Sohagpoor, originally possessed by a Gond chief tributary to the rajah of Garha Mandla, was, after a long period of anarchy and devastating warfare, subjugated,[3] A.D. 1798, by Ragojee Bhonsla, rajah of Nagpore, and subsequently ceded by that state to the British government, in 1818, by the eleventh article of the treaty[4] of Nagpore. Sohagpoor is distant E. from Saugor 170 miles, E. from Jubulpoor 90, S. from Allahabad 150. Lat. 23° 20′, long. 81° 28′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part iii. Append. xxvi.

3 Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 118.

4 Treaties with Native Powers, p. lxxxviii.

The territory of which this town is the chief place, forms a subdivision under the jurisdiction of the political agent for the Saugor and Nerbudda provinces: it has an area of 2,896 miles, and a population of 78,225.[5]

5 District Survey Map of Ramghur and Sohagpoor.

SOHAGPOOR,[1] in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hoshungabad to Goona, 32 miles[2] E. of former, 75 W. of latter. It has a bazar, and supplies and

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 63.

* On the road to Rewa.

water are abundant. Elevation above the sea 1,515 feet.[3] Lat. 22° 40′, long. 78° 15′.

[3] As. Res. xviii. 43 —Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkhand.

SOHAWUL,[1] in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, with bazar, in the jaghire of the same name. It is situate on the route, by Rewah, from Allahabad to Saugor, 168 miles[2] S.W. of Allahabad, and on the river Sutni, here crossed by ford fifty yards wide. It was formerly defended by a fort,[3] of massive proportions but rude construction, and now in ruins. Elevation above the sea 1,059 feet.[4] The jaghire of which this town is the chief place, contains an area of 179 square miles, with a population of 80,000. With the view of relieving its chief from pecuniary embarrassment, the British government has consented to undertake the management[5] of the raj. Lat. of town 24° 35′, long. 80° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 39.
[3] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 393.
[4] As. Res. xviii. 42 —Franklin, Mem. on Geology of Bundelkhand.
[5] India Pol. Disp. 31 July, 1850.

SOHERPUR,[1] in British district Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on route, by Chila Tara Ghat, from Cawnpore to town of Banda, 18[2] miles N. of the latter. Lat. 25° 44′, long. 80° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 73.

SOHNPOOR.—See SONEPOOR.

SOHOLA.—A town in the British district of Sumbulpoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, presidency of Bengal, 40 miles W. by S. of Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 18′, long. 83° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOHROH.—A town in the British district of Balasore, one of the divisions of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, 22 miles S.W. of Balasore. Lat. 21° 16′, long. 86° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOHUREEA.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 53 miles N.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 84°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOKINDA, one of the Cuttack mehals, situate on the western border of the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal. Sokindagur, the chief town, is in lat. 20° 54′, long. 85° 50′.

SOLAGEERY.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 71 miles N. of Salem. Lat. 12° 40′, long. 78° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOLANI.[1]—A river rising at the south-western base of the Sewalik range, in about lat. 30° 13′, long. 77° 55′. It is crossed by the route[2] from Dehra to Suharunpore, in lat. 30° 4′, long. 77° 51′. It holds a course of about fifty-five miles, generally

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 138. Report on the Ganges Canal, 7.

south-westerly, and falls into the Ganges on the right side, in lat. 29° 3′, long. 78° 1′.

This river is crossed by the Ganges Canal, and to effect the passage, works of extraordinary character became necessary. Across the valley through which the river flows, the canal is conducted generally by means of an earthen embankment, protected by walls of masonry. But this could not be continued throughout, as no provision would have existed for passing the waters of the Solani. To provide this, the river has been bridged by an aqueduct of stone, the bed of which affords transit to the canal. This magnificent work rests upon fifteen arches, each having a span of fifty feet; thus giving a clear waterway of 750 feet for the passage of the river. The strength of this work is enormous, and its duration almost appears destined to be co-existent with that of the earth on which it rests. It is supported by a series of blocks of masonry, sunk twenty feet below the bed of the stream, most of them measuring twenty feet also in length and breadth, the full depth (twenty feet) being never departed from. Vast masses of piles and stones protect every part from being injured by the force of the current; and a full description of all the contrivances, multiform and ingenious almost beyond conception, by which it has been sought to secure the fabric from every accident which the imagination could anticipate, would fill a moderate volume. The expense of the aqueduct has been great,—not less than thirty lacs of rupees (300,000*l.*); but the work is not only the greatest on the line of the canal, but probably the greatest of its kind in the world. A section of the canal of which this noble aqueduct forms part, was recently opened, and is now diffusing fertility throughout its course.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOLEGONG.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 16 miles S.W. from Aurungabad, and 52 miles N.E. by N. from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 44′, long. 75° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 33.

SOMADGANJ,[1] in the British district of Jounpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad cantonment to that of Jounpore, 49 miles[2] N.E. of the former, 17 S.W. of the latter. It has a bazar, and supplies may be obtained from the surrounding

country, which is partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is heavy. Lat. 25° 42′, long. 82° 32′.

SOMANHULLY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, presidency of Madras, situate on the left bank of the Chittravutty river, and 114 miles N.E. from Seringapatam. Lat. 13° 39′, long. 77° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOMAWARRUM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 124 miles E. by S. from Hyderabad, and 61 miles N. from Guntoor. Lat. 17° 10′, long. 80° 25′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOMEESIR.—A town in the Rajpoot native state of Jodhpoor, 63 miles W. by N. from Jodhpoor, and 78 miles E.S.E. from Jessulmeer. Lat. 26° 31′, long. 72° 10′.

SOMEREA PASS.—See Komulmair.

SOMIEEGOOL.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Muneepoor, 63 miles W.S.W. from Muneepoor, and 35 miles S.E. by S. from Silchar. Lat. 24° 23′, long. 93° 9′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOMNAGANJ,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Delhi, and 16 miles[2] N.W. of the former. It is supplied with water from wells, and has a bazar and market. The road in this part of the route is in many parts heavy, and confined between hillocks of heavy sand. The country is in general open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Elevation above the sea 752 feet.[3] Lat. 28° 3′, long. 78°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.
[3] Cautley, on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, sec. ii. App. ii. 6.

SOMNATH PATTAN,[1]* in the peninsula of Kattywar,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Somanath Pattan; from Soma,[1] "the moon," Nath, "lord," and Pattan, "town." According to Professor Wilson,[2] "Somnath was a Linga, or columnar emblem of Siva or Mahadeva, such as may still be seen in every part of India." Nath, as is familiarly known, is not an uncommon member of a compound name of a Hindoo divinity; as in Juggernath, the lord of the world, a name of Krishna or Vishnu. When applied to a Siva-linga, however, the word that precedes it implies the person by whom it was originally set up, and consequently, Somanath is "the divinity set up by Soma: he is the regent of the moon, or the moon personified, and he is fabled to have come down upon earth, and engaged in a course of austerities to propitiate the favour of Siva, who having appeared, and granted the lunar lord his wishes, the latter, in gratitude, set up, on the spot where he had performed penance, the usual emblem of Mahadeva, which thenceforward went by his name, Soma-nath, the lord or Siva of

[1] Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. in v. 945.
[2] Asiatic Journal, 3rd series, May to October, 1843, p. 48.

province of Guzerat, a town situate on the south-west coast, washed by the Arabian Sea. The ground-plan of the town[2] is an irregular quadrangle, inclosed by a wall nine feet thick, one mile and six furlongs in circuit, with two gateways, thirty-six square towers, and two round towers. The defences are on three sides strengthened by a ditch: on the west, the base of the wall is washed by the sea. The walls and towers are constructed of uncemented square stones, and are throughout massive and of great solidity and strength. They are everywhere adorned with Brahminical sculptures on mythological subjects, though much decayed by time and the defacing hands of zealous Mussulmans. The site of the place[3] is fine, commanding the view of the Arabian Sea, of a beautiful bay, and of the headland and seaport of Billawul, fortified as a defence against pirates. The population of the town is at present chiefly Mussulman, and there are many mosques, among which the most remarkable is the Jooma Musjid, described by Burnes[4] as "in the Jain style of architecture, of an oblong square figure, with pillars on the great sides, and four domes, resting on pillars at the end which faces the entrance; the shafts of all these pillars are low." The great temple of Somnath is finely situate on an eminence at the north-west of the town, so advantageously, that it can be seen at the distance of twenty-five miles. The accounts of this celebrated temple are numerous, but very confused, and in many instances discrepant. According to Postans,[5] it "consists of one large hall, in an oblong form, from one end of which proceeds a small square chamber or sanctum. The centre of the hall is occupied by a noble dome over an octagon of eight arches, the remainder of the roof terraced and supported by numerous pillars. There are three entrances; the sides of the buildings face the cardinal points, and the principal entrance is on the eastern side. These doorways are unusually high and wide, in the Egyptian style, decreasing towards the top: they add much to the effect of the building. Internally, the whole presents a scene of complete destruction; the pavement is everywhere

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 866 —Postans, Notes of a Journey to Girnar.

[3] Tod, Travels in Western India, 343.

[4] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. No. ix. 106 —Burnes, Account of Pattan Somnath.

[5] Ut supra, 867.

Soma. The legend is told in the Kasi Khanda of the Skanda Purana, a book of standard authority among the Saivas." "Soma-nath was in fact one of the twelve celebrated emblems of Siva, which in various parts of India were held in especial veneration by the Hindoos."

covered with heaps of stones and rubbish, the facings of the walls, capitals of the pillars, in short every portion possessing anything approaching to ornament, having been removed or defaced." "Externally the whole of the building is most elaborately carved and ornamented, with figures single and in groups of various dimensions. Many of these appear to have been of some size, but so laboriously was the work of mutilation carried on here, that of the larger figures scarcely a trunk has been left, whilst few even of the most minute remain uninjured. The front entrance is ornamented with a portico, and surrounded by two slender minarets." The dimensions are stated[6] to be—extreme length* inside (not including the small chamber or sanctum) ninety-six feet; extreme width sixty-eight feet; extreme height twenty-eight and a half feet. If the subject be cleared from the clouds of grandiloquent verbiage with which it has been so profusely overcast, it must appear that the structure, of which the ruins are still to be seen at Pattan, was a gloomy, massive, and rather rudely-built temple, of diminutive size, overlaid externally with a prodigious quantity of mythological sculptures. Of the linga,[7] of historical celebrity, there does not appear to remain a trace, and scarcely a tradition; but near the temple is a multiform symbol[8] of Siva, called Koteswara, meaning "with a million of lingas." It is a huge cylinder of red freestone, covered with miniature lingas. The splendour of Somnath, when greatest, is described (no doubt with much exaggeration) by Mirkhond.[9] "Somnath was an idol in a temple situate on the seaside; which idol the Hindoos worshipped, especially at times of eclipse. More than a lakh of people used to come to it on nights when the moon was under eclipse; and they believed, too, that the souls of the deceased came to Somnath on first leaving the bodies they had occupied, and were there assigned fresh bodies. They also believed that the sea worshipped Somnath, and the rise and fall of the tides were considered to be proof of this. From the most distant parts of India pilgrims used to come to worship at this shrine; 10,000 villages were assigned for its support, and there were so many jewels

* According to Tod,[1] "the outer circumference is 336 feet, its length 117, and the extreme breadth 74 feet."

[6] Postans, ut supra, 868.

[7] As. Res. xvii. 194—Wilson, Sketch of Religious Sects of the Hindoos.

[8] Tod, ut supra, 333.

[9] Rozut oos-sufa, as translated in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 983.

[1] Travels in Western India, 339.

belonging to it as no king had ever one-tenth part of it in his treasury: 2,000 Brahmins served the idol, and a golden chain of 200 muns supported a bell-plate, which being struck at stated times, called the people to worship; 300 shavers, 500 dancing-girls, and 300 musicians were on the idol's establishment, and received support from the endowment and from the gifts of pilgrims."

This temple was taken by storm by Mahmood of Ghuznee, after repeated attacks, it being desperately defended by its fanatical guardians. It has been said, and the assertion has obtained pretty general belief, that the celebrated "destroyer of idols" carried away as a trophy of his success a pair of gates, which subsequently adorned his own tomb. Ferishta, however, makes no mention of this; and for various reasons, the truth of the story seems open to question. On the retirement of the British army, however, from Affghanistan, in 1842, this reputed trophy was considered of so much importance that its recovery, and consequent restoration to Hindostan, were announced in a proclamation distinguished by remarkable elevation of language, as avenging "the insult of 800 years;" and the chiefs and princes of Sirhind, Rajwarra, Malwa, and Guzerat, were invited to transmit the gates, "with all honour," to the place from which they had been violently removed. That destination, however, they never reached: the home[1] authorities altogether disapproved of the intended re-erection of the gates in their original place, if such it were, regarding such a proceeding as calculated to stimulate religious animosity, to identify the British government with one of the two great parties of religionists into which India is divided, and to give deep offence to the other. The gates were said to be composed of sandal-wood; but less costly materials have been named as more probable; and even an opinion has been expressed that they were nothing better than "rotten old deal."[2]

Ahelia Bhae, a superstitious old lady of the Holkar family, has recently caused a temple[3] to be built for Somnath, in the vicinity of the ancient edifice. The present town contains[4] about 900 houses and 5,000 inhabitants; Billawul, or Vairawull, two miles west[5] of Somnath Pattan, is its seaport, and is a good haven for trading vessels, the traffic being considerable. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 210 miles;

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Journal, 1843, vol. xl. part i. 3.

[3] Tod, ut supra, 343.

[4] Id. 352.

[5] Jacob, Report on Kattewar, 17, 81.

Baroda, S.W., 210; Surat, W., 163; Bombay, N.W., 210. Lat. 20° 55′, long. 70° 23′.

SOMURA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 89 miles N.E. from Jodhpoor, and 70 miles E. by S. from Beekaneer. Lat. 27° 12′, long. 74° 4′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SONADAH.—A town in the British district of Nuddea, presidency of Bengal, 80 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 43′, long. 88° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SONAEE.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 22 miles N. by E. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 24′, long. 74° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SONAHAUT.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, 66 miles E. by S. of Lohadugga. Lat. 23° 13′, long. 85° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SONAKHODA.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 58 miles N.E. of Purneah. Lat. 26° 18′, long. 88° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SONAMGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles W.N.W. of Silhet. Lat. 25° 3′, long. 91° 24′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SONAPUSSEE.—A town in the native state of Mohurbunge, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 100 miles W.S.W. from Midnapoor, and 98 miles N. from Cuttack. Lat. 21° 51′, long. 85° 58′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SONAR.[1]—A river rising in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, about lat. 23° 23′, long. 78° 46′, and at an elevation of 1,950 feet above the sea. It holds a north-easterly course of 110 miles, and receives the Bearma on the right side, and eight miles lower down falls into the river Cane, on the left side, in lat. 24° 22′, long. 79° 59′. The fall of its channel from its source to the confluence is about 950 feet.[2]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Transacts. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 278—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelcund.

[2] As. Res. xviii. 45—Franklin, Geol. of Bundelcund.

SONARA,[1] in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a town on the route from Neemuch to Kota, 70 miles[2] N.E. of former, 52 S.W. of latter: it is of considerable size, and has a good bazar. It was on his march[3] to this place, whither he had despatched his baggage and stores, that the ill-fated Colonel Monson, in July, 1804, received intelligence that the irregular horse under Lieutenant Lucan, who had been left to watch and report the motions of Holkar, had been attacked[4] by that chieftain with his entire cavalry;

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 286.

[3] Series of Gazettes published at Calcutta, relative to the Military Operations against Jeswant Rao Holkar, App. D.P. 180.

[4] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 350.

2 O 2

the communication being almost immediately followed by the still more afflicting news, that the party thus assailed was beyond the reach of succour, having been totally routed, their gallant commander wounded and made prisoner. Colonel Monson, who was preparing to support them, consequently pursued his march to Sonara. Lat. 24° 34′, long. 75° 55′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Malcolm, Central India, i. 511.

SONDWARA,[1] in Malwa, a district lying between lat. 23° 10′—24°, long. 75°—76° 15′, is a fine, fertile, well-watered tract of diversified surface: it has received the denomination from its inhabitants, the Sondis. "They[2] are often called Rajpoots, but are a mixture of all classes, or rather descendants of a mixed race. In their origin they were probably outcasts, and their fabulous history (for they consider themselves as a distinct people) traces them from a prince who, in consequence of being born with the face of a tiger, was expelled to the forests, where he seized upon women of all tribes, and became the progenitor of the Sondees, or, as the term implies, mixed race." At the conclusion of the treaty between the British government and Holkar, at Mundissor, in 1818, the Sondis were estimated in number at 1,249 horse, 9,250 infantry, all subsisting by plunder. They were, however, quickly reduced to obedience by a force formed of the troops of the East-India Company, of Holkar, and of the rajah of Kota; and at present the territory belongs partly to the last-mentioned chief and partly to Scindia.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 235.

SONE,[1]* a river rising in Gondwana, in the territory of Nagpore, and on the elevated table-land of Ummurkuntuk, in lat. 22° 41′, long. 82° 7′, and four or five miles E. of the source of the Nerbudda.† Flowing north for thirty miles, it crosses

1 Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 156.

* Sona of Wilson's Sanscrit Dictionary; the word, as a common adjective, signifying "crimson;" Soane of Briggs's Index, and of Rennell.[1]

1 Ut supra, 235.

2 Index to Map of Malwa, 302.

3 As. Res. vii. 100 —Narr. of Route from Chunargurh to Yertnagoodum.

4 Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 322.

† According to Rennell,[1] these rivers "do literally flow from the same lake;" and the same statement is in the Ayeen Akbery; but Malcolm[2] states that the Nerbudda has its source in the high table-land of Gondwana, "near Omerkuntuc, from a well, at which is built a small Hindoo temple of great sanctity;" and adds, that the Sone "rises also near Omerkuntuc." The account[3] which Blunt obtained from intelligent natives who had visited the place, is essentially the same. In a recent work, Omerkuntuc is stated to be 5,000[4] feet above the sea; but no authority is given for this estimate, which appears to err greatly in excess. Perhaps 3,000 would be nearer the truth.

the frontier into the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, through which it holds a course sinuous, but generally north-west, for fifty miles, after which it constitutes the boundary between that territory and Rewa for thirty miles, passing into the latter at the confluence of the Johila, which joins it on the left side. Thence pursuing its course in a northerly direction for forty miles, it receives the Mahanuddee, which falls into it on the same side, in lat. 24° 5′, long. 81° 6′. From this point it turns north-east, and flowing along the south-eastern base of the Kymore[2] range, through the territory of Rewa, or that of its dependencies, for 125 miles, crosses the eastern frontier of the raj in lat. 24° 37′, long. 82° 51′, into the British district of Mirzapoor. At the town of Burdhee, it on the right side receives the small river Goput. Its course through the district of Mirzapoor is east for thirty-five miles, to the east frontier, in lat. 24° 31′, long. 83° 33′; and in this interval it on the right side, near Agoree, receives the Rehund, and twelve miles lower down, on the same side, the Kunher. From the place where it leaves the district of Mirzapoor, it forms the south-east frontier of the British district of Shahabad, being for 120 miles the boundary between it and the British district of Behar, and for fifteen more the boundary between it and the British district of Patna. Its tributaries of any importance in this part of its course are all on the right or south-east side. Of these, the greatest is the Kiyul,[3] Koel, or Koyl, joining nearly opposite the celebrated fort of Rohtas, and in lat. 24° 31′, long. 83° 54′. The Sone falls into the Ganges on the right or south side, ten miles above Dinapore, and in lat. 25° 37′, long. 84° 55′, after a total length of course of 465 miles. There appears[4] reason to think that it formerly joined the Ganges by some other channels besides the present one. A nearly effaced channel may be still traced opening on that of the Ganges at Bankipoor, below Dinapore, and another still farther down the stream, below Patna. In the time of Abul-fazl,[5] in the commencement of the seventeenth century, and in that of Baber,[6] a century earlier, it flowed near to Munir. Blunt, who viewed the stream in lat. 24° 35′, long. 83°, about 280 miles from its source, found that there[7] "the bed of the river was about half a mile wide and full of quicksands, but the stream was not more than a hundred yards broad, and flowed

[2] As. Res. xviii. 24, 33—Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkhund. Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 276—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkhund.

[3] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, i. 402.

[4] Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindostan. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1845, pp. 137, 138—Ravenshaw, Mem. on Ancient Bed of Soane.

[5] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 29.

[6] Memoirs, 412.

[7] As. Res. vii. 61—Narrat. of a Route from Chunarghur to Yertnagoodum.

rapidly, with about three feet of water in the deepest part." It rapidly increases in size, as, forty or fifty miles lower down, after it has entered the British district Shahabad, the width of the channel is nowhere less than 600[8] yards, and in many parts is 1,000. In the end of December the stream is 300 or 400 yards wide, not rapid, but rather clear, generally deep, and scarcely anywhere having fords, though in spring these are numerous; yet even then, when lowest, though boats of burthen can scarcely pass, vast quantities of bamboos are conveyed down in floats. Below the mouth of the Koel, the width of channel increases variously from 600 to 2,000 yards, which great extent is during the periodical rains filled for several days together, and the stream is at such junctures navigable for craft of ten or twelve tons, though the passage is intricate, precarious, and tedious: altogether, it may be regarded as a vast torrent.[9] In lat. 24° 52′, long. 84° 15′, and seventy miles above its month, it is traversed by the route from Hazareebagh to Benares; and in that part, according to Jacquemont,[1] its bed, two miles wide, is during the periodical rains filled by the stream; but in early spring, or the dry season, there were only two streams, each as large as the Seine at Paris, one near the left bank, the other half a mile nearer the right. The passage was made by ferry, but Garden states[2] that it may also be forded. With the view of testing the feasibility of throwing a bridge over this river, the construction of a causeway[3] has been intrusted to the superintendent of the grand trunk road, and the effect of the stream during the rainy season will be thus ascertained. The navigation[4] of the river is not considered available for purposes of important utility nigher than Daudnagar, sixty miles from the confluence with the Ganges. In the Ayeen Akbery,[5] it is stated that fossilized ammonites or salgrams, regarded sacred by the Brahminists, are found in the upper part of its course, and that its water has a petrifying quality.

[8] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, i. 402.

[9] Buchanan, i. ii.

[1] Voyages, iii. 317, 318.

[2] Tables of Routes, 166.

[3] Bengal Public Disp. 12 Oct. 1853. Friend of India, 1853, p. 423. Id. 1854, p. 214.

[4] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 48.

[5] ii. 29.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SONEGURH, in Guzerat, or the territory of the Guicowar, a town 45 miles E. of Surat. Lat. 21° 8′, long. 73° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of Native States.

SONEPORE.[1]—The name of a native raj subject to the political agent for the south-western frontier of Bengal: its centre is in lat. 21°, long. 84°, and it contains an area of 1,467[2] square miles. The country is generally flat and pretty well

cultivated, but when last visited by the political agent, the people complained greatly of oppression. The heat here is intense. The southern part of the raj is inhabited by Khoonds, and human sacrifices are represented as of frequent occurrence. The country was estimated by the agent to be worth about six lacs, and the annual tribute (6,400 rupees) was regularly paid. The population is believed to be about 66,000.[3]

[3] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

SONEPOOR.[1]—A town in the raj of the same name, subject to the political agent for the south-west frontier. It is situate[2] on the right side of the Mahanuddy river, navigable by large river-craft from the sea to this place, a distance of 200 miles.[3] It is distant 39 miles S. from the town of Sumbhulpore. Lat. 20° 55′, long. 84° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 223.
[3] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 10.

SONEYEE, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muttra to Buddaoon, 13 miles E.N.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 33′, long. 77° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SONEYRA,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of the family of Scindia, a small town in Southern Malwa, on the route from Goona to Mow, 107[2] miles S.W. of former, 78 N.E. of the latter. It has a bazar, and supplies may be obtained. Lat. 23° 27′, long. 76° 23′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 181.

SONG,[1] a river of the British district of Gurhwal, rises on the southern declivity of the Surkanda peak, and in lat. 30° 24′, long. 78° 22′. It first flows in a south-westerly direction for about twenty miles, to Nalapani, and washes its eastern base, from which it takes a southerly course of about twenty miles to the confluence of the Sooswa, where it turns south-east, and after a further course of about eight miles, falls into the Ganges, in lat. 30° 2′, long. 78° 19′, and at an elevation of 1,200[2] feet above the sea. Its volume of water is in winter inconsiderable, as Moorcroft,[3] who saw it in the middle of February, styles it a rivulet.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxv. —Herbert, Mineralogical Report on Himalaya.
[3] Travels in Himalayas, i. 22.

SONGDEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Payne Gunga river, and 166 miles N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 42′, long. 78° 53′.

SONHAT, in the native state of Korea, on the south-western frontier of Bengal, a town among the mountains of Gondwana, 50 miles N.W. of the ruined town of Sirgoojah,

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

120 S. of Mirzapoor, 420 W. of Calcutta by Hazarebagh. Lat. 23° 20′, long. 82° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SONK, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Kombher, in Bhurtpoor, to the cantonment of Muttra, and 15 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 23′, long. 77° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 408.
[3] Further Gwalior Papers, presented to Parliament April, 1844, p. 94.

SONKUTCH,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a large and populous[2] town, the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, is situate on the east or right side of the river Kalee Sindh. This pergunnah, with Ouchod united to it, yielding an annual revenue of 90,000 rupees,[3] was by treaty, 1844, placed under British management, for the maintenance of the augmented Gwalior contingent. Distant 40 miles S.E. of Oojein. Lat. 23°, long. 76° 21′.

[1] Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 493.
[2] Belooch. 9.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 201 —Mem. on Province of Lus.

SONMEANEE,[1] properly SOUMEANEE, in Beloochistan, a small town on the shore of the Arabian Sea. It is situate at the northern extremity of an inlet, called the Bay of Sonmeanee, and described, probably in too favourable terms, by Pottinger,[2] as "a very noble sheet of water, said to be free from rocks or shoals, and is capable of affording anchorage to the largest fleet." This bay is formed by the projection of Cape Monze on the east. According to the competent authority of Carless,[3] "the harbour, which has been formed by the Poorally river, is a large irregular inlet, spreading out, like that of Kurrachee, in extensive swamps, and choked with shoals. The channel leading into it is extremely narrow, and has a depth of sixteen or seventeen feet at high water in the shallowest part; but it shifts its position every year, and vessels of any size could not navigate it without great difficulty until it has been buoyed off inside. There are six or seven, or even ten, fathoms in some places; but towards the town the channels become shallow, and the trading boats cannot approach it nearer than a mile. At the spot where they anchor, they are always aground at low water. During the south-west monsoon the harbour cannot be entered, for the bar at the entrance is exposed to the whole force of the swell, and the breakers on it are heavy." This bar, according to Horsburgh, has two fathoms of water when the tide is out, but the depth is every year diminishing, and will probably be soon too little to admit vessels; at the same time the sea is encroaching on the land,

and threatens soon to sweep away the present site of the town.[4] Sea-going vessels in general anchor outside the bar, at the distance of about two miles from the town, and are much exposed to the sea and the weather. The cargoes are discharged into small boats, and so landed; horses for exportation are made to swim to the vessels. The town is mean and dirty, and has about 500 houses, built of mud, and each surmounted by a *badgeer*, or small turret or flue, open on one side to the sea-breeze, which it sends downwards in the interior of the building, for the purpose of mitigating the excessive heat. It was formerly surrounded by a mud wall, which is now so decayed that scarcely a vestige of it remains. Water can be obtained only by digging in the sand a little above high-water mark, and is so brackish as to be scarcely drinkable, insomuch that the British vessels, when stationed here, were supplied from Kurrachee. The inhabitants live principally by fishing, and are extremely poor, except a few Hindoos, who have the whole trade in their hands. The imports from Bombay are silk, cloths, iron, tin, steel, copper, pepper, sugar, and spices; from the Persian Gulf, dates and slaves; from Sinde, coarse cotton cloths. The exports are horses, butter, wool, hides, oil, grain, dried fruits, and gum. In 1808 this place was burned by Arabian pirates, and the trade has much decayed since that time. Its traffic is at present much injured by the predatory Belooches, who interrupt the communication with the interior. The population is estimated by Carless at about 2,000. Lat. 24° 27′, long. 66° 39′.

[4] Masson, Kalat, 300.

SONNEL,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town on the route from Oojein to Kotah, 85 miles[2] N. of former, 55 S. of latter. It is of considerable size, of square outline, and has a rampart of stone. There are two broad streets, which cross each other at right angles, and at their intersection is a chauk or market-place. Lat. 24° 20′, long. 76° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. vi. 62 —Hunter, Narrat. of Journ. from Agra to Oujein.

SONOREE.—A town of Bundelkund, in the native state of Dutteah, 13 miles N. from the town of that name, and 30 miles S.E. by S. from Gwalior. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 78° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SONUH,[1] in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to Alwar, by Ferozpore, and 39 miles[2] S.W.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 141.

of the former. It is situate in a long valley, stretching from south-west to north-east, the bottom of which is quite level, and inclosed[3] by chains of hills of quartzose or sandstone formation, and from 300 to 400 feet high. Here is a hot sulphureous spring, of the temperature of 108° Fahrenheit.[4] The water is received into a reservoir: it gushes from a shaft cut out of the solid rock, and about thirty feet deep, in the centre of a basin, also cut in the rock, and sixteen feet square, with steps leading down to the water, for the convenience of bathing. The whole is covered by a beautiful dome of ancient architecture, and surrounded by apartments with open verandas, occupied by thirty or forty Brahmins, who levy small contributions on those who have recourse to the reservoir, which is used as a warm bath, the inhabitants, Mussulmans and Hindoos, every morning remaining immersed in it for several minutes. This bath is found very sanative in leprosy and other cutaneous affections, in scrofula, chronic rheumatism, and liver complaints, and is much frequented by the afflicted with such disorders; but Jacquemont considers its habitual use by the inhabitants of Sonuh as highly injurious to their health, as, notwithstanding the purity and salubrity of the air, they have all a thoroughly cachectic look. On a hill above the town is a sort of fortress,[5] large enough to contain the inhabitants and their moveable property, and built by them as a place of refuge from freebooters, who much infested the country previously to its conquest by the British. There is a bazar in the town, which is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is good: the population amounts to 6,103.[6] Lat. 28° 14′, long. 77° 7′.

[3] Jacquemont, vi. 333.

[4] Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. Calcutta, iii. 20—Ludlow, on Mineral Spring of Sonah.

[5] Jacquemont, 338.

[6] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 41.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SONUND.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 81 miles E.S.E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 15′, long. 75° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOA, in the British district Bareilly, division of Pillibheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoragurh, and 76 miles N.E. of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the Gogra or Surju, about five miles below its exit from the mountains. Lat. 29° 4′, long. 80° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOAL, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, presidency of Bengal, a small river

rising close to Shem Deo Temple, at an elevation of 6,760 feet above the sea. Lat. 29° 37′, long. 79° 52′. It takes a south-westerly direction, flowing at the south-eastern base of the mountain on which Almora stands, four miles below which place it falls into the Kosila, on the left side, in lat. 29° 33′, long. 79° 39′, after a course of about twenty miles. Webb, who crossed it in lat. 29° 36′, long. 79° 46′, and about ten miles from its source, found it between fifty and sixty feet wide and two feet deep, with a stony bed.

SOOBATHOO.—See SUBATHOO.

SOOBHAGDESIR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, 87 miles E. by S. from Beekaneer, and 89 miles N. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 44′, long. 74° 44′.

SOOBRAMUNNY.—A town in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, 55 miles E. by S. of Mangalore. Lat. 12° 40′, long. 75° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOBU SHEREE.—A river rising in Thibet, in lat. 28° 47′, long. 92° 57′, and, flowing through Thibet, the territory of the Abor tribes, and Luckimpoor, falls into the Booree Lohit river, in lat. 27° 10′, long. 94° 16′.

SOOE, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village in a fine deodar-grove, on a ridge in the Sub-Himalaya, or mountain system south of the main range, on the route from Champawut to Askoth, seven miles N. of the former. Lat. 29° 26′, long. 80° 7′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOEEGAUM.—See SOORGAUM.

SOOGANHULLY.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 18 miles N.W. by W. of Bellary. Lat. 15° 17′, long. 76° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOJABAD, in the Punjab, a town about four miles from the east bank of the Chenaub, and 20 miles S. of Mooltan. Its size is considerable, and at a distance, with its lofty and irregularly-built fortifications, it has a striking and picturesque appearance. There is a good and well-supplied bazar. Its principal manufactures are cottons and wood-turnery; the excellence of the latter is much celebrated. The gardens belonging to the town are extensive and luxuriant, and the surrounding country is fertile, as well as highly cultivated, yielding great crops of sugarcane, cotton, grain, and indigo. Lat. 29° 53′, long. 71° 21′. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 394.

SOOJAWULPOOR,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family,[2] a town situate on the right or east bank of the river Jamneir. It is of considerable size, and consists[3] of a walled post or fort, and, outside the rampart, of a suburb, having a bazar and many[4] good houses. There is a considerable market for muslins and other cotton fabrics, and for opium. The annual revenue, stated[5] at 2,55,000 rupees, has been transferred to the British authorities, for the maintenance of the increased Gwalior contingent. Distant E. of Oojein 62 miles, S.W. of Gwalior fort 215. Lat. 23° 21′, long. 76° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] India Pol. Disp. 23 March, 1836.
[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 401.
[4] As. Res. vi. 33 —Hunter, Narrat. of a Journey from Agra to Oujein.
[5] Further Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament April, 1844, p. 94.

SOOKEIT.—See SUKHET.

SOOKEY SIR, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 27 miles S.E. from the left bank of the Indus, 96 miles S. by E. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32° 38′, long. 71° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOKHEE,[1] in Gurhwal, a village on the right bank of the Bhageerettee, as the Ganges is called near its source. It is situate on the western declivity of a lofty mountain, and surrounded on all sides by rocky precipices of the Himalaya, crowned with snow. At the depth of about 1,000 feet below, the river rushes along, foaming in a narrow channel. The village is now nearly ruined, and contains few inhabited houses. The scenery along the course of the river in this part of the route is very striking, "wall-like precipices of compact granite bounding the river on both sides, to the immediate height of 2,000 or 3,000 feet."[2] The elevation above the sea, of the mountain-top, is 12,000[3] feet; of the village, 8,869; of the bed of the river below it, 7,608. Lat. 31°, long. 78° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 79 —Hodgson, Surv. of Ganges and Jumna.
[2] Hodgson, ut supra, 80.
[3] Id. 152.

SOOKLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 14 miles N. from Mahur, and 86 miles S.S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 1′, long. 78°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOKREE RIVER rises in lat. 25°, long. 73° 24′, and flowing westerly for 130 miles, through Godwar and Jodhpoor, falls into the Loonee river, at lat. 25° 2′, long. 71° 41′.

SOOKSAGUR.[1]—A town in the British district of Nuddea,[2] presidency of Bengal, 35 miles N. by E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 4′, long. 88° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Calcutta Review, vi. 410.

SOOLEEAY.—A town in the British district of South

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Canara, presidency of Madras, 44 miles S.E. by E. of Mangalore. Lat. 12° 34', long. 75° 27'.

SOOLGAUNA.—A town in the native territory belonging to the Daung rajah, 56 miles W. from Malligaum, and 65 miles S.E. from Surat. Lat. 20° 33', long. 73° 39'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOLOO.—An island in the Malay Archipelago, situate in lat. 6°, long. 121°. A treaty has been recently concluded by Sir James Brooke on the part of the British government, with the sultan[1] of this place.

[1] India Pol. Disp. 18 Sept. 1850.

SOOLOON.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 25 miles W.N.W. from Bangalore, and 58 miles N.E. from Seringapatam. Lat. 13° 4', long. 77° 17'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOLPAN MAHADEO.—A town in the British district Akraunee, collectorate of Candeish, 50 miles E. by N. from Broach, and 98 miles N.N.W. from Malligaum. Lat. 21° 48', long. 73° 48'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOLTANPOOR.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 84 miles N. by E. of Candeish. Lat. 21° 43', long. 74° 40'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOLTANPOOR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, situate eight miles S.E. from the right bank of the Chumbul river, and 31 miles E.N.E. from Kotah. Lat. 25° 19', long. 76° 20'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOLTANPOOR[1] IN BENARES, so called in contradistinction[2] to Sooltanpoor in Oude, a town with bazar, on the route from the city of Benares to Chunar, 12[3] miles S.W. of the former, three miles N. of the latter. Here is a cantonment of cavalry. Supplies may be had in abundance, as well as water, the place being situate on the left bank of the Ganges. Distant N.W. of Calcutta, by water, 687[4] miles, or 864 if the Sunderbund passage be taken; by land, by way of Benares, 433.[5] Lat. 25° 11', long. 82° 57'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 177.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 93.
[4] Id. 161.
[5] Id. 170.

SOOMAIRPOOR, in the British district of Humeerpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Humeerpoor to Bandah, 11 miles S. of the former. Lat. 25° 50', long. 80° 13'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOMEYSUR FORT, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 45 miles N.N.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 27° 22', long. 84° 21'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 95. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. p. 327.

SOONAMOOKEE,[1] in the British district of Bancoora, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Berhampoor to Bancoora, 91[2] miles S.W. of former, 24 N.E. of latter. Lat. 23° 18′, long. 87° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOONA MUDAN.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of one of the arms of the Gunduck river, and 126 miles N.W. by W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 37′, long. 83° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Travels from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 211.
[3] Id. iii. 217.
[4] Id. iii. 214.
[5] Id. iii. 218.

SOONDA,[1] in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town,[2] the principal place of a tallook or subdivision of the same name. It is situate on the Soonda Nulla, a small river tributary to the Baidli Nulla, and was formerly a place of great extent, the outermost wall being forty-eight[3] miles in circumference. Within it are two other lines of fortifications; the innermost, being a square of three miles, was once fully occupied by dwellings, and even when taken by Hyder Ali, of Mysore, in the middle of the last century, contained 10,000 houses.[4] In the spaces between the inner and middle inclosures, and between the middle and the outer, the houses were formerly dispersed in small groups, with gardens, groves, and orchards between them. The surrounding country is rather rugged, being intersected by many deep valleys and gorges, drained by rivulets. The entire tallook or subdivision of Soonda is rough and mountainous, extending over the summit of the Ghats, here expanding into a sort of rugged table-land, traversed by the Baidli Nulla, the Cauly Nuddy, and numerous small torrents. Those well-watered dells are in the lower part fertile, producing,[5] in great perfection, betel-nut, betel-leaf, black pepper, cardamoms, and plantains, and capable of yielding a much greater quantity of these commodities, but that the country has not yet recovered from the desolation to which it was reduced by the Mahrattas and the troops of Mysore. The climate in the western part, towards the brow of the Ghats, is extremely wet during the monsoon; but this excessive moisture diminishes as the country recedes towards the east.

Besides Soonda, the only places within the tallook which can be denominated towns, are Sersi, Banawasi, and Yelapur.

Soonda, called by the natives Sundha, and in Sanscrit Sudhapura, appears to be a place of very remote antiquity. Within the territorial division to which it gives name, there are traces

of three[6] several languages having followed each other in a succession commencing with a very early period. The tract formed part of the possessions of the Cadumba dynasty, which ruled as far as the eastern coast of the Peninsula, or that washed by the Bay of Bengal. Its subversion has been conjectured to have occurred in the second century of the Christian era, but neither history nor conjecture furnishes a cause. Thenceforward centuries of total darkness succeed. Probably the irruptions of the Patan sultans of Delhi extended hither; but ultimately the territory formed part of the vast realm of Vijayanagar, remaining so until its total overthrow[7] in A.D. 1565, by a great Mussulman confederacy, when its fate was decided under the general partitioning process[8] that followed. In 1763 it was conquered by Fuzzul Oolla Khan,[9] an officer of Hyder Ali, of Mysore; and the rajah, flying to the Portuguese at Goa, surrendered[1] to them his possessions below the Ghats, in consideration of a fixed stipend: these possessions still form part of the Portuguese territory. The territory of the rajah of the country east of the culminating ridge of the Ghats, which became the prey of Hyder on the overthrow of Tippoo, in 1799, was incorporated with the dominions of the East-India Company.

[6] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 12.
[7] Ferishta, iii. 127.
[8] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 184.
[9] Wilks, i. 456.
[1] Id. i. 456.

The town of Soonda is distant from Mangalore, N., 130 miles; from Bombay, S.E., 318; from Bangalore, N.W., 220; from Madras, N.W., 390. Lat. 14° 45′, long. 74° 52′.

SOONDERBUNDS.—See SUNDERBUNDS.

SOONDERPOOR.—A town in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, 57 miles S.S.W. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 11′, long. 91° 24′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOONDICOOPA.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 13 miles W.N.W. from Bangalore, and 63 miles N.E. from Seringapatam. Lat. 13°, long. 77° 27′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOONDOO RIVER, a feeder of the Mahanuddy, rises in lat. 20° 12′, long. 82° 6′, and, flowing northerly through Nowagudda and Berar for seventy-three miles, falls into the Mahanuddy, in lat. 21° 4′, long. 81° 56′.

SOONDOOR.—See SOUNDOOR.

SOONDRA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 182 miles W. by S. from Jodhpoor, and 71 miles S.W. from Jessulmeer. Lat. 26° 9′, long. 70° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOONDRAPANDYPATAM.—A town in the British dis- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

trict of Madura, presidency of Madras, 69 miles E. of Madura. Lat. 9° 51′, long. 79° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOONDURSEE.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dewas, situate on the right bank of the Kallee Sinde river, and 61 miles W. from Bhopal. Lat. 23° 16′, long. 76° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOONDY.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 31 miles S.W. of Ongole. Lat. 15° 11′, long. 79° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes.

SOONEYRUH,[1] in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligurh to that of Futtehgurh, and 50 miles N.W. of the latter.[2] The road in this part of the route is bad, the country level, partly cultivated, and partly overrun with bush-jungle. Lat. 27° 37′, long. 78° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOONKERODEPETTA.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 106 miles S.W. of Ganjam. Lat. 18° 15′, long. 84° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 23.

SOONPUT,[1] in the British district of Paneeput, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Paneeput to Delhi, 27 miles S. of the former. Soonput contains a population of 16,870 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 29°, long. 77° 4′.

SOONTH.—See SOAUTH.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Travels from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 206.

[3] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Malabar and Canara, Append. iii.

SOOPA,[1] in the tallook or subdivision of the same name, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the rugged plateau formed by the expansion of the Ghats towards the east. The tallook of which it is the principal place, has an average elevation of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet[2] above the sea, and though in many places rugged and rocky, has several well-sheltered and watered valleys, producing rice, pepper, betel-nut, sugarcane, gram (Cicer arietinum), raggi (Cynosurus corocanus), and sesame; and the uncultivated parts are overgrown with noble forests of teak, palms, and various other trees. Those forests may be easily traversed, in consequence of being free from underwood; but they are generally avoided, the atmosphere being very unhealthy, and tigers and leopards being numerous and ferocious. The torrents swell during the monsoon rains, so that timber can be floated down to Karwar and other places on the coast. The tallook has an area[3] of 2,052 square miles, and a population of 36,254,

indicating a relative density of eighteen to the square mile; but this is incredibly low, and so much less than that of the adjacent tallooks, under similar physical circumstances, that doubtless some error must have entered into the return. The town of Soopa is distant direct from Mangalore, N., 170 miles; Bombay, S.E., 280; Bangalore, N.W., 260; Madras, N.W., 410. Lat. 15° 16′, long. 74° 35′.

SOOPEH.—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, 38 miles E.S.E. of Poonah. Lat. 18° 20′, long. 74° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOPEH.—See CHANEE SOOPE.

SOOPOLE.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, presidency of Bengal, 71 miles N.N.W. of Bhagulpoor. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 86° 42′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOORADAH.[1]—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, 48 miles N.W. by W. of Ganjam. The zemindarry of which this town is the principal place having long continued in a state of violence and disorder, was excepted, in 1836, from the operation of the general regulations, and its civic and criminal administration intrusted to an agent of the governor of Fort of St. George.[2] Lat. 19° 45′, long. 84° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Acts of Govt. of India, No. xxiii. of 1836, and xxiv. of 1839.

SOORAHEE, in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Hansee, and 11 miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 29° 3′, long. 76° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

SOORAJGUNG,[1] in the British district of Mymensing, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right or south-western bank of the Konaie, a great offset of the Brahmapootra. It is the principal mart of the district, between 1,000 and 2,000 river craft of considerable size being usually anchored[2] here, to receive or discharge cargoes. The principal exports are rice, butter, cattle, hides, and timber. Distance from the town of Nusseerabad, S.W., 45 miles; Dacca, N.W., 69; Calcutta, N.E., 153. Lat. 24° 26′, long. 89° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part ii. 282.

SOORAJGURH,[1] in the British district of Monghyr, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right or south bank of the Ganges, on the route from Dinapoor to the city of Monghyr, 90 miles[2] N.E. of former, 20 W. of latter. It is the principal place of a thana or station of a police division, but otherwise is

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 49.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 97.

insignificant. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Burhampoor and Patna, 318 miles, by the course of the Ganges 389.[3] Lat. 25° 12′, long. 86° 19′.

[3] Garden, 160.

SOORAPOOR.—See SHORAPORE.

SOORAUNA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the right bank of the Sookree river, and 97 miles S.W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 72° 10′.

SOOREE.—A native state on the south-west frontier of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Sumbulpore and by Berar; on the east by Burgurh; on the south by Sarunghur; and on the west by Bootea. It is fifteen miles in length from north to south, and ten in breadth: its centre is about lat. 21° 53′, long. 82° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOREE.—A town in the British district of Beerbhoom, presidency of Bengal, 109 miles N.W. by N. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 53′, long. 87° 31′.

SOORGAUM.—A petty district of Chooan Rajpoots, in the north-western part of the province of Guzerat. It is bounded on the west by the Runn of Cutch; on the east by Baubier; on the north by Mow; and on the south by Charchat. It is ten miles long and ten broad, and contains an area of sixty-four square miles. The country is flat and open; the soil is both sandy and saline, producing but poor crops, and those of the commoner grains. Ghussya salt is produced on the Runn side in large quantities: the water is brackish, and not plentiful. The great road from Nuggur Parkur and Sinde, across the Runn, passes through the district. The cold weather lasts during the months of November, December, January, and February: the heat is excessive during the months of April, May, and June: the rains in July, August, and September, are generally very light. No tribute is paid to any government. The population amounts to about 4,500.

The connection of Soorgaum with the British government first occurred in 1819, upon the expulsion by the latter of the numerous bands of plunderers from Guzerat; and a subsequent engagement was entered into in 1826. The policy observed towards it is that of non-interference with its internal affairs, but of control in its external relations. The district is divided amongst five petty chiefs, of the Chooan Rajpoot caste, the principal of whom are Bugwanjee and Fezmuljee, who succeeded

their fathers in the authority which they possess, and which they will probably transmit to their sons. The town of Soorgaum is in lat. 24° 9′, long. 71° 18′.

SOORGUL,[1] in the hill state of Bulsun, a lofty peak on a range connected with that of Chur. It is stated by Lloyd[2] to have an elevation greater than that of Wartoo, which is 10,673[3] feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 5′, long. 77° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Journ. to Himalaya, i. 153.
[3] As. Res. xiv. 323*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

SOORLA, a river of Bombay, rises in lat. 19° 54′, long. 73° 24′, and flowing through the British collectorate of Tannah west for thirty-five miles, and south for thirty-three, falls into the sea at lat. 19° 30′, long. 72° 55′.

SOORNAMOOKY, a river of Madras, rises in lat. 13° 26′, long. 79° 11′, and flowing north-east for seventy-eight miles through North Arcot, and twenty-one through Nellore, falls into the sea at lat. 14° 8′, long. 80° 11′.

SOOROODONGUR.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 66 miles N.N.W. from Bustur, and 176 miles E.S.E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 5′, long. 81° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOROUL,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the Sohajee Pass from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, and 27 miles S.E. of the former city.[2] The road in this part of the route is to the north, or towards Allahabad, a good cattle-track, practicable for carts; to the south, or towards Sohagi Ghat, for the most part a bad winding path, never frequented by carts: the country is open and cultivated. Lat. 25° 7′, long. 81° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 35.

SOOROW.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the right bank of the Sookree river, and 87 miles S.W. by S. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 72° 20′.

SOORSAH.—A town in the native state of Oude, 57 miles N.W. by W. from Lucknow, and 34 miles E. from Futtehgurh. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 80° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOORSUTTY.[1]—A river rising in Sirmour, a short distance south-east of Nahun, and about lat. 30° 30′, long. 77° 29′. It takes a south-westerly direction, and after a course of about thirty miles it joins another torrent, the Kharakee, holding nearly the same direction, and then divides into two branches, the more easterly being called the Chittung, the more westerly the Soorsutty. In consequence of the evenness of the surface,

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

and the great body of water sent over it in heavy rains, it sometimes unites with the Markunda, and even with the Guggur. "The whole tract of country," observes Baker,[2] "with the exception of village sites, is liable to inundation from the Sub-Himalayan torrents, diffused over the surface by means of a network of natural and artificial watercourses, of which some are supplied from more than one of the rivers above named; others again flow from one river into another, and during great floods all three (the Guggur, Markunda, and Soorsutty rivers) are frequently united." Having held a south-westerly direction for about thirty-five miles, as far as Thannesur, it there turns to the west, and seventeen miles lower down receives the Markunda, and after a farther course of about forty miles, joins the Guggur, in lat. 29° 52′, long. 76° 10′. Like the other streams of Sirhind, it is, unless during inundation, merely "a small thread of running water."[3] It is regarded with great veneration by the Hindoos, being in their extravagant mythology considered identical with the Sarasvati, the consort of Brahma, and goddess of wisdom, fabled to pass under ground to the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges, and there to mingle her stream with theirs. "It is the famous Sarasvati, which comes out of the hills to the west of the Yamuna [Jumna], passes close to Thaneser, loses itself in the great sandy desert, and reappears at Prayag, humbly oozing from under one of the towers of the fort, as if ashamed of herself. Indeed she may blush at her own imprudence, for she is the goddess of learning and knowledge, and was then coming down the country with a book in her hand, when she entered the sandy desert, and was unexpectedly assailed by numerous demons with frightful countenances, making a dreadful noise. Ashamed of her own want of foresight, she sank into the ground, and reappeared at Prayaga or Allahabad."[4]

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 689—On the Levels between the Jumna and Sutlej.

[3] Baker, ut supra.

[4] As. Res. xiv. 395—Wilford, on the Ancient Geography of India.

SOORUJ GURH,[1] in the hill state of Hindoor, a height on the ridge of Malown, and four and a half miles S.E. of that fort. During the war with the Goorkhas, it was surmounted by a fort occupied by a garrison of that nation,[2] until Colonel Thompson having established himself at the intermediate post of Deontul, and cut off the communication with Malown, the fort of Sooruj Gurh was evacuated, and fell into the hands

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Thornton, British Empire in India, iv. 313.

[2] Fraser, Journ. to Himalaya, 42.

of the British, by whom it was subsequently demolished. Elevation above the sea 4,927 feet.[3] Lat. 31° 9′, long. 76° 54′.

[3] Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 104.

SOORUJGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 95 miles N. from Jeypoor, and 97 miles W.S.W. from Delhi. Lat. 28° 17′, long. 75° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOORUJPOORE.—A town of Bundlecund, in the native state of Punnah, 57 miles W.S.W. from Punnah, and 61 miles N.E. from Saugur. Lat. 24° 30′, long. 79° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOORUNG.—See SOANG.

SOORUTGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, 101 miles N.N.E. from Beekaneer, and 108 miles W. by N. from Hissar. Lat. 29° 19′, long. 74° 3′.

SOOSNEER,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a considerable town, with a good[2] bazar, 200 miles S.W. of Gwalior fort, 55 miles N. of Oojein. Lat. 23° 55′, long. 76° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 412.
As. Res. vi. 62 — Hunter, Narrat. of Journey from Agra to Oujein.

SOOSWA.[1]—A river in the British district of Deyrah Dhoon, formed by the confluence, in lat. 30° 15′, long. 78° 5′, and at an elevation of 2,148 feet above the sea, of two mountains, the Ruspunna and the Bindhal Rao, flowing from the south-western declivity of the mountains of Gurwhal. It takes a south-easterly direction, and, receiving several feeders, joins the Song Nuddy in lat. 30° 4′, long. 78° 14′, having previously parted with an offset, which, retaining the name of Sooswa, falls into the Ganges a little below the confluence with the Song.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxv. —Herbert, Mineralogy of Himalaya.

SOOTEE,[1]* in the British district of Moorshedabad, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Berhampore to Dinapore, 42[2] miles N.W. of the former, 251 S.E. of the latter. Here, in July 1763, was fought a battle between a British army and the troops of Meer Cossim Ali,[3] nawaub of Bengal, in which, after a contest of extraordinary severity, the former totally routed their opponents, taking all their cannon[4] and 150 boats laden with grain. The thana or police-station of Sootee has jurisdiction over a small tract containing[5] 128 villages, 4,816 houses, and a population of 34,662; of which the Mussulman proportion is 28,499, the Brahminist 6,163. Sootee is distant N. from Calcutta by land, by way of Berhampore, 160 miles, by water 210. Lat. 24° 35′, long. 88° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 97.
[3] Seir Mutagherin, i. 262-265.
[4] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, i. 445.
[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 569.

* Sooty of Rennell,[1] and of Lord Valentia.[2]

[1] Index to Mem. on Map of Hindoostan.
[2] Travels, i. 224.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOOURPOUR.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, 48 miles S.E. of Lohadugga. Lat. 22° 59′, long. 85° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 500.
[3] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 188.
[4] Id. i. 436.
[5] Id. ii. 85.
[6] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, i. 182.
[7] ii. 86.

SOOWURNDROOG,[1]* in the presidency of Bombay, a fort on a small and slightly-elevated island[2] close to the coast of the collectorate of Rutnagherry (South Concan). It was made defensible[3] in 1662, by Sevajee, the Mahratta chief; in 1713 it passed by treaty from Shao,[4] rajah of Sattara, to Kanhojee Angria, who had originally been a commander in the Mahratta fleet, and acquired great power and wealth by piracy; in 1755 Tulaji, a successor of Kanhojee, having carried on a prolonged and destructive course of piracy against British commerce, a small force, consisting of "a fortyfour-gun ship,[5] a ketch of sixteen guns, and two bomb-vessels," was despatched, under the command of Commodore James, against the fort, which was captured[6] after a feeble resistance of a few hours, and without the loss of a man on the side of the captors. On this success Duff observes,[7] "An achievement which, from the previous idea entertained of the pirate Angria, and the strength of the fortifications, was a matter of surprise even to those who accomplished it." It was transferred to the Mahratta government in exchange for Bankote and Fort Victoria, and acquired finally by the East-India Company on the overthrow of the Peishwa in 1818. Distance S. from Bombay 78 miles. Lat. 17° 50′, long. 73° 8′.

SOPUR.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the left bank of the Jhelum river, and 23 miles W.N.W. from Sirinagur. Lat. 34° 15′, long. 74° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SORAON, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Oude, 14 miles N. of the former. Lat. 25° 38′, long. 81° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SORAWN, in the British district of Allahabad, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is situate on the route from the city of Allahabad to Partabgarh, and 12 miles N. of the former. Lat. 25° 36′, long. 81° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SORON,[1] in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-

[1] Shakespear, col. 114.

* Suwarnadurg of Tassin; perhaps more properly Subarandurg,[1] Golden Fort; from Subaran, "golden," and Durg, "fort."

governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Coel to Budaon, 25 miles S.W. of the latter. Population 10,395.[2] Lat. 27° 53′, long. 78° 49′.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 83.

SORUBA.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 173 miles N.W. from Seringapatam, and 45 miles E. by N. from Honahwar. Lat. 14° 23′, long. 75° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SORUTH,[1]* in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a district, the most southern of the peninsula. It is bounded on the north by the district of Hallar; on the north-east and east by that of Kattywar; on the east by Babriawar; on the south and south-west by the Arabian Sea; and on the west by the district of Burda; and lies between lat. 20° 41′—21° 50′, long. 69° 58′—71° 12′. There is no official return of the area, but by probable approximation it may be stated at 3,300 square miles. From Kunkasa, in lat. 21° 10′, long. 70° 6′, the shore extends about sixty-five miles south-easterly, to Diu Head, and from that point takes a direction a little north of east for twenty-eight miles, as far as the estuary of the river Ruhan, at Rajpoot. The land along the shore is in general of moderate height and the soundings bold, so that in most parts the coast is safe to approach. There is, however, about four miles west from Diu Head and two miles off shore, "a rocky[2] bank, which extends about four miles in a west-north-west direction parallel to the coast, having three and a half fathoms water on it, and eight or nine fathoms between it and the opposite shore." The seaports which occur in proceeding south-eastward from Madhapoor, near Kunkasa, are Mangroal, at the distance of ten miles, a bad[3] haven, but having extensive traffic; at the distance of ten miles farther, Chorwaur, for boats only; fifteen miles beyond, Somnath Pattan; thence eighteen miles distant, Korynaur; fifteen miles beyond which is Diu Head, the most southern point of the peninsula. Adjacent to this is Diu Island, extending seven miles from east to west, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, navigable by fishing-boats only; but at the eastern extremity of the island is a small bay, landlocked, and commanded by the fort on its west side. Abreast of the fort "there was formerly

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 478.

[3] Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 81.

* Soruth appears to be a corruption of Surashtra,[1] which it is said was formerly the name of not only this tract, but of the whole of the peninsula.[2]

[1] Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. in v. 936.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 482—Wathen, Account of Inscriptions found in Guzerat.

depth for a seventyfour-gun ship within five or six hundred yards of the wall, by taking care to avoid a rock above water, which joins a line of rocks stretching from the castle; but the depth seems now to have decreased."

The eastern and north-eastern parts of the district are rugged and hilly, rising in the summit of Girnar, a peak of granite, to an elevation said to be 2,500[4]* feet above the sea. From those highlands numerous torrents stream down in a direction from north-east to south-west, and fall into the Arabian Sea. Of these, the principal is that formed by the river Ujit, draining the northern face of the Girnar group, and the Sabhi, draining the southern face. The Bhadur, the largest stream of the peninsula, touches on the north-eastern corner of this district, and flowing westerly for about twenty-five miles, forms the northern boundary between it and Hallar. The Bhadur subsequently enters this district, and taking a direction south-west for twenty-five miles, turns south, and forms the boundary between Soruth and Burda for a short distance, falling into the Arabian Sea near Madhupoor. The Kutni, the Mohandarya, the Vriddi, and some others of less importance, also hold a south-westerly direction. The lower part of the district, between the hills and the sea, may, it is said, "vie in fertility[5] with any part of Guzerat. A black soil is watered by numerous streams, whence irrigation is easily carried on, the water being sufficiently near the surface to admit of its being raised by the Persian wheel. This division of the province consequently suffers comparatively little from droughts, which too frequently cause devastation and famine in other parts of Kattywar. From the continued and abundant supply of water from those rivulets, the want of rain is not so severely felt as elsewhere. The crops are chiefly sugarcane, wheat, and jowaree; the mango-tree flourishes in great luxuriance, and the fruit is excellent. The district is rendered the more valuable and pleasing from being pretty well wooded.[6] Nearly the whole of this fine district is held by a Mussulman, the nawaub of Joonagurh, so called from his capital of that name, situate among the hills in the north-east part.

The principal places—Joonaghur the capital, Somnath Pattan, Mangroal, Korynaur, Chorwaur, as well as Diu, the Portu-

* According to Jacob,[1] about 3,500 feet.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 879 — Postans, Notes of a Journey to Girnar.

[5] Id. 1838, p. 870 —Postans, Notes of a Journey to Girnar.

[6] Transacts. of Lit. Soc. Bombay, i. 261 —Macmurdo, Remarks on Kattiwar.

[1] Report on Katteewar, 8.

guese island and seaport lying off the coast—are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

SOSILLA.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 21 miles S.E. by E. from Seringapatam, and 88 miles N. from Coimbatoor. Lat. 12° 16′, long. 76° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOTE, or YARWUFADAR.[1]—A river rising in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, about lat. 28° 54′, long. 78° 33′. It holds a south-easterly course of about 130 miles, and falls into the Ganges on the left side, in lat. 27° 41′, long. 79° 29′. About thirty miles from its source, it is crossed by the route from Bareilly to Meerut, and is in that place fordable in the dry season, but during the rains becomes so swollen as to be passable only by ferry.[2] A little lower down, the route from Bareilly to Delhi[3] crosses it by a bridge of fascines, and there it is ten yards wide, and very deep. Forster[4] describes its waters as salubrious, and flowing in a beautifully winding course, and mentions that the name Yarwafadar,* or "trusty friend," by which it is generally known in the lower part of its course, was given by Mohammed Shah, of Delhi, in enthusiastic recognition of the advantages derived from it by his army during his invasion of Rohilcund in 1745.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 84.
[3] Id. 83.
[4] Travels, Bengal, England, i. 124.

SOTEH.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Muneepoor, 28 miles E. by S. from Muneepoor, and 102 miles E. from Silchar. Lat. 24° 41′, long. 94° 27′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOUAR, in the jaghire of Rampoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the north-eastern route from the town of Rampoor to Nugeena, and 18 miles N. of the former. Lat. 29° 2′, long. 79° 6′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOUDAPULLY.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 72 miles S. by W. of Cuddapah. Lat. 13° 26′, long. 78° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOUDRA, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a village near the route from Roree, in Sindh, to the town of Jessulmeer, and 11 miles N.W. of it. There are a few shops, and water is obtainable from wells. The road in this part of the route is stony. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 71° 7′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOUMB, or SUMBE, a mountain torrent rising at the southern base of the Sewalik Mountains, in lat. 30° 24′, long.

* From Yar, "friend," and Wafadar, "trusty."

77° 28′, and described by Colvin[1] as "nearly dry, except in rains, when it receives the drainage of the mountains south-east of Nahun, and of the plains east of its course nearly to the Jumna; from which, and a strong fall, its floods are most violent and sudden in their effects."

[1] Journn. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 105 —On the Ancient Delhi Canals.

SOUNDA, or SEUNDA,[1] in the native state of Dutteea, province of Budlecund, a town on the route by Kooneh from Gwalior to Calpee, 72[2] miles W. of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the river Sindh, which here has "steep[3] banks, sandy bottom, and usual depth of water during the dry season two feet." Here, in the beginning of November, 1817, were the head-quarters[4] of the British army under the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, advancing towards Gwalior to intimidate Scindia. Lat. 26° 9′, long. 78° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 114.
[3] Id. 114.
[4] Blacker, Mahratta War, 52.

SOUNDA.—A town of Bundlecund, in the native state of Dutteah, 40 miles N.N.E. from Dutteah, and 36 miles W. from Jaloun. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 78° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOUNDOOR.[1]—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 24 miles W. by S. of Bellary. A small portion of the district of which this town is the principal place, belongs to a native chief, styled the rajah of Soundoor.[2] Lat. 15° 5′, long. 76° 36′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Madras Judicial Disp. 18 May, 1853.

SOURUJPOOR.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 113 miles W. by S. from Khatmandoo, and 56 miles N. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 83° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOUSA, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muttra cantonment to Kombher, in Bhurtpore, and 15 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 27° 27′, long. 77° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIRES.—By this name are indicated the following petty territories in the Southern Mahratta country:—Hablee, Jhumkundee, Koonwar, Meeruj (under two chiefs), Moodhole, Nurgoond, Sanglee, Savanore, and Shedbal. They are under the protection of the British government, and locally are within the limits of the Bombay presidency. The area of the whole is returned at 3,700 square miles, and the entire population is stated at 410,700.[1]

[1] Statistical Papers relating to India, 1853.

The Sattara jaghires, dependencies of the late raj of Sattara, and included within it, are named Akulkote, Bhore, Juth, Ounde, Phultun, and Wyhee. With the state to which they

belonged, they have passed under the British government. Most of the jaghires above mentioned are noticed separately in the alphabetical arrangement.

SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER OF BENGAL.—This[1] agency comprehends a large tract of country under the administration of an officer called the Political Agent for the South-West Frontier, and who is also commissioner of Chota Nagpore. He is aided in the discharge of his duties by several European assistants. In addition to these, there is a native judicial establishment, consisting of a sudder aumeen and nine moonsiffs. The tract of country subject to the commissioner of Chota Nagpore, comprises that province called also Lohardugga, Maunbhoon, Ramgurh or Hazareebagh, and Sumbhulpore; but the authority of that officer as political agent extends over several native states subject to British control, in most of which the government of the chiefs is of a very loose character, the land but imperfectly cultivated, and the people but slightly reclaimed from natural wildness. The principal of these native domains are Sirgooja, Patna, Sonepore, Koréa, Nowagurh, Bora Samba, Sarungurh, Phooljee, Bombra, Bonei, Gangpore, Jushpore, Sucktee, Ryegurh, Burgun, Keriall, Serickala, Kursava, and Colehan. In these states the administration of civil justice rests with the chiefs, subject to an appeal to the political agent. In criminal matters, the rajahs may pass sentence to the extent of fourteen years' transportation, under the approval of the agent; but sentence of death cannot be passed until the case comes before the British agent for trial. In minor cases, the rajahs and chiefs may carry out their own orders at once; but they are expected to make monthly reports, and transmit copies of all proceedings.

[1] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 223-228.

The places named in the course of this article will be found noticed in the alphabetical arrangement.

SOWARA.—See NUSSERABAD.

SOWDA.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 108 miles E.N.E. of Malligaum. Lat. 21° 8′, long. 76°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOWLEEGURH, in the British territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Baitool to Indoor, 34 miles N.W. by W. of the former. Lat. 22° 7′, long. 77° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOWNEE,[1] in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. It is situate on the route from Hoshungabad to Asseerghur, 30[2] miles S.W. of former, 111 N.E. of latter. It is described[3] as one of the best-looking and cleanest towns in Central India, with one very wide street of new and well-built houses. There are several wealthy mahajans or merchants, who carry on trade with Hoshungabad and Boorhanpoor, chiefly in grain. Lat. 22° 28′, long. 77° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 202.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 63 —Miles, Remarks on Country between Hoshungabad and Makral.

SOWRICK, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Furruckabad to Jaloun, 25 miles S. by W. of the former. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 79° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SOWUREAH,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Benares to Allahabad, 27[2] miles W. of the former, 47 E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is excellent; the country level, wooded, and cultivated. Lat. 25° 16′, long. 82° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

SPANZEIK.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 134 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 19′, long. 94° 43′.

SPITI.—A valley so called, forming the north-eastern angle of the Punjab: it extends from lat. 31° 40′—32° 40′, and from long. 77° 43′—78° 33′, and is seventy miles in length from north to south, and forty-seven in breadth. The valley is traversed throughout by the river of Spiti, a feeder of the Sutluj. The mean elevation of the inhabited parts is stated to be 12,986[1] feet. In 1846, the district was leased by the British for three years to the rajah of Bussahir, and after the expiration of that period a revenue settlement was made with the cultivators, which is still in force.[2]

[1] Cunningham, Ladakh, 24.
[2] India Pol. Disp. 4 June, 1851. India Rev. Disp. 12 Jan. 1853.

SPITI RIVER.—See Li.

SRAVANA BELGULA,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a village, one of the few places in which the Jain tenets and worship, formerly so prevalent over India, continue[2] to hold their place. Here is a colossal image of Gomuta Raya, one of the great pastors or coryphæi of the Jains, being regarded by them as deified on account of his merits. The statue repre-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 410.

sents* the personage naked; it is of very massive proportions, being seventy feet three inches in height, and consisting of one solid stone. Hence it is supposed to have been formed by hewing[3] away the original mass of rock, until the statue alone remained.

[3] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, xi. 308—Newbold, on the Defaced Statues of the Jains.

Though the Jains have been nearly exterminated in this part of India, by the persecution of the Brahmins, the votaries of their faith in other quarters regard this place with high reverence, and lately an opulent Jain merchant of Seringapatam evinced his devotion by the construction here of a fine tank. Distance N.W. from Seringapatam 33 miles. Lat. 12° 51′, long. 76° 33′.

SREE MUTTRA, or SARMATHURA, in the Rajpoot territory of Kerowly, a town† near the western frontier, towards territory of Jeypore, 35 miles W. of the town of Dholpoor, 62 S.W. of Agra. Lat. 26° 31′, long. 77° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SREEVURDHUN, in the presidency of Bombay, a town in the territory occupied by the Hubsies, 62 miles S.W. by W. from Poonah, and 62 miles S. by E. from Bombay. Lat. 18° 3′, long. 73° 5′.

SRIGARTH.—A town in the north-eastern quarter of the Punjaub, in the small raj of Kullu, situate 43 miles S.E. by S. of Sultanpoor. Lat. 31° 24′, long. 77° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SRI KANTA,[1] ‡ in Gurwhal, a lofty peak of that part of the Himalaya in the space lying in the great flexure of the river Bhageerettee, where it changes its direction from north-west to south-west. Fraser,[2] who had a transient glimpse of this summit while temporarily free from clouds, designates it as "an enormously lofty and sharp peak." It is visible from Suharunpoor,[3] in the plains of Hindoostan, though many lofty ranges intervene, and the distance in a direct line is 105 miles. The summit of Sri Kanta is 20,296 feet[4] above the sea. Lat. 30° 57′, long. 78° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] As. Res. xiii. 211—Journey to Sources of Jumna and Bhagirathi.
[3] Id. xiv. 63—Hodgson, Surv. of the Rivers Ganges and Jumna.
[4] Id. xiv. 324*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

* The engraving given by Buchanan of this colossus bears some resemblance to that given by Burnes of the huge figures cut out of the cliff at Bamian.

† Hamilton states[1] it to be a town of considerable size, situate on a naked rock of red sandstone, by working and selling which the greater part of the inhabitants are supported.

[1] Gazetteer, ii. 586.

‡ The point or peak of Sri or Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu, and goddess of prosperity; from Sri, and Kanta, "a thorn, or point."

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.

SRINAGAR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Calpee, and 21 miles[2] E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though in some places much cut up. Lat. 26° 9′, long. 80° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 81.

SRINUGUR,[1] in the British territory of Jaloun, in Bundelcund, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route, by the Hirapoor Pass, from Saugor to Banda, 47 miles[2] S.W. of the latter. It has a large bazar, and water and supplies are abundant. Lat. 25° 11′, long. 79° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SRIRAMAPURAM.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 54 miles S.W. by W. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 17° 19′, long. 82° 39′.

STREEMUNTGURH.—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Sanglee, 47 miles S.E. by E. from Dharwar, and 89 miles W. from Ballary. Lat. 15° 7′, long. 75° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

STREEVY GOONDUM.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 17 miles E.S.E. from Tinnevelly. Lat. 8° 39′, long. 77° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

STRIMUSTRUM.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 31 miles S.W. of Cuddalore. Lat. 11° 24′, long. 79° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 331*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

SUAGARHI,[1] in the petty hill state of Kothar, the remains of a fort on a high ridge shutting in the Gumbur river. The supply of water is from a tank supplied merely by rain, as there is no spring within a considerable distance. Elevation above the sea 5,620 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 56′, long. 77° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUBANRIKA.[1]—A river rising in the British district of Chota Nagpore, about lat. 23° 9′, long. 84° 50′. It takes a direction north-east for fifty miles, and subsequently turning due east, becomes the boundary for thirty miles between the district of Chota Nagpore and that of Ramgurh. At the end of that distance it takes a direction south, and for a like distance forms the boundary between the districts Chota Nagpore and Pachete, and, entering this last-named district, traverses it in a direction south-east for a distance of about twenty-five miles. Continuing in the same direction, it for about six miles forms the boundary between the last-named district and Singbhoom, and then for nine miles the boundary between Barrabhoom and Singhboom, and for twelve miles between Barrabhoom and

Pooralia, through which it flows for fifty miles, and subsequently forms the boundary between it and the territory of Orissa for twenty-five more. Finally entering the district of Midnapore, it holds its course for eighty miles to the sea, disemboguing a few miles below Peepley, in lat. 21° 35′, long. 87° 23′. Its direction after entering district Midnapore is south-east: its total length of course is about 317 miles. Stirling[2] styles it a "respectable river," but its mouth is obstructed[3] by a dangerous bar. It is called Peply or Pipli river by Horsburgh,[4] who mentions that Peply sand stretches three leagues from the shore, and in some part, four miles from land, is nearly dry at low water; and that there is on the east side of the bank a road where ships may anchor in five fathoms water.

[2] As. Res. xv. 186—Account of Orissa Proper.
[3] Asiatic Miscell. ii. 12—Motte, Journ. to Sumbhulpoor.
[4] India Directory, i. 612.

SUBATHOO.[1]—A fort and cantonment, the principal place of a small pergunnah of the same name, reserved by the East-India Company, on the settlement of the hill states at the conclusion of the Ghoorka war, in 1815: previously it was within the thakoorai or lordship of Keunthal.[2] The district is bounded on the west by Kothar, and surrounded on all other sides by Burroulee. It is a sort of table-land, having in its vicinity mountains varying in height from 4,600 to 8,000 feet above the sea, but southwards, or towards the plains, it is rather open, and exposed to the winds blowing from them, though overtopped by some highlands in that direction. The fort is situate on an eminence rising about 1,100 feet* from the right bank of the river Gumbur. The surrounding country is populous, being studded with many villages, the number of which has continually been on the increase since the establishment of British supremacy, in consequence of the refuge afforded to persons oppressed in the neighbouring hill states, and the extended demand for labour and produce to supply the consumption of the British troops stationed there. Agriculture is carried on with great industry and skill, the sides of the mountains being formed into successive terraces, like huge steps. The level spots on the banks of the streams are irrigated and cultivated for rice, which is produced in great abundance, and of a quality superior to that of the adjacent plains. The other crops are wheat, barley, maize, millet of various kinds, ginger,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] As. Res. xv. 471—Gerard, on the Climate of Subathoo and Kotgerh.

* Lloyd and Gerard[1] state 1,300.

[1] Journ. to Himalaya, i. 136.

cotton, opium, tobacco, oil-seeds, red pepper, hemp, and a variety of esculent vegetables. The fruits are generally excellent; and among them are apricots, peaches, walnuts, a few apples, wild pears, raspberries, and melons; the strawberries[3] are small and without flavour. The high grounds in the immediate vicinity of the station are almost destitute of wood, except on their northern declivities, which are covered with pines. The climate is altogether agreeable, and very healthy, the mean temperature of the whole year being from 65½° to 66°: the heat in May and June is considerable, but not oppressive. The periodical rains are heavy, commencing about the 20th of June and continuing to the close of September: hoar frosts commence in November, and cease about the beginning of March. During December and January, in severe seasons, ice of considerable thickness is produced on standing water. Snow sometimes falls to the depth of four or five inches, but seldom lies above three or four days, as the direct rays of the sun are powerful. The supply of water for the cantonment appears to be sufficient only in ordinary seasons. During periods of drought, recourse must be had to springs three-quarters of a mile distant, and 400 feet below the level of the barracks.[4] The old fort has been converted into a jail for delinquents convicted at the cantonment and at Simla.[5] Subathoo is in the Cis-Sutlej division of the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the commissioner of the Punjaub.[6] The fort is distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,075 miles;[7] elevation above the sea 4,500 feet.[8] * Subathoo was some time since selected as the site for a sanatarium for troops. Its salubrity has been satisfactorily tested; the special committee appointed to inquire into the relative healthiness of different stations, having arrived at the conclusion that at least two soldiers die at stations on the plains for one on the hills.[9] Lat. 30° 58′, long. 77° 3′.

SUBBULGARH,[1] in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a ruinous town and fort on the route from Nujeebabad to Hurdwar, and 10 miles N.W. of the former. It is described by Captain Hardwicke[2] as "a very extensive line of fortification, inclosing the town; both which exhibit little more than naked walls

[3] Gerard, ut supra, 474.

[4] Bengal Military Disp. 14 January, 1846.

[5] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, ii. 267.

[6] Report on Punjaub, 1854, p. 1. Act of Govt. of India, xxxii. of 1850.

[7] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 222.

[8] lxxiv. of 1844, p. 14.

[9] Bengal Military Disp. 30 May, 1849.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. vi. 310 — Journey to Sirinagur.

[1] Bengal Military Disp. 30 May, 1849.

* Gerard[1] gives it as 4,205; but the statement in the text rests on official authority.

falling to decay. Much of the ground within the fort is in cultivation; in the south-east curtain or face of the fort is a lofty brick-built gateway. The high road leads close past the north-east bastion, and continues along the north face the whole length, within thirty or forty yards of the ditch." Lat. 29° 44′, long. 78° 15′.

SUBHAPUR,[1] in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Banda to the town of Futtehpore, and 10 miles[2] S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, well cultivated, and studded with small villages. It is probably identical with that called by Rennell Shahbazpoor,* or falcon's town. Lat. 25° 56′, long. 80° 36′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

SUBTERMOOKEE RIVER.—One of the mouths of the Ganges, discharging itself into the sea in lat. 21° 34′, long. 88° 26′.—See SUNDERBUNDS.

SUBULKA SAREE,[1] in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Delhi to Rewaree, and 14 miles[2] S.W. of the former. There is a good bazar, and water is abundant. The road to the north-east, or towards Delhi, passes over a rocky range of hills, and is indifferent, yet practicable for wheeled carriages. Lat. 28° 33′, long. 77° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142.

SUBZULCOTE.—A town in the native state of Bahawulpore, situate 14 miles S.E. from the left bank of the Indus, and 76 miles N.E. by E. from Bukkur. The town and district of Subzulcote were conferred upon the khan of Bahawulpore in 1843, in reward of the support afforded by him to the British troops during the war in Sinde and Affghanistan. Lat. 28° 12′, long. 69° 57′.

SUCHANA.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, situated in the prant or subdivision of Hallar, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 150 miles. Lat. 22° 34′, long. 70° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUCHEEN.[1]—A town with a small territory included within the limits of the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay, though in a great measure independent of the British government. It contains an area of 300 square miles, with a population[2] of 22,260. The chief, styled the Nawaub

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Clune, Appendix to Itinerary of Western India, 43.
[2] Statistics of Native States.

* From Shahbaz, "falcon," and Pur, "town."

of Sucheen, possesses, it is stated, seventeen villages and an annual income of 89,000 rupees. Loans[3] to the nawaub, to enable him to discharge his Arab mercenaries and for other purposes, have been granted by the British government. These debts have not yet been liquidated; and it has been suggested that certain villages should be sold to relieve the chief from his embarrassments. The town of Sucheen is distant from Surat city, S.E., 10 miles. Lat. 21° 4′, long. 72° 58′.

[3] Bombay Polit. Disp. 24 Dec. 1844; 22 May, 1849; 4 Sept. 1850; 26 Oct. 1853.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUCHENDEE,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Cawnpore, and 14 miles[2] W. of the latter. It has a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. The population amounts to 5,517.[3] The road in this part of the route is bad, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 25′, long. 80° 14′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.
[3] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 120.

SUDDASHEEPET.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate six miles S.W. from the right bank of the Manjera river, and 41 miles W.N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 37′, long. 78°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUDIYA.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Sudiya, presidency of Bengal, 34 miles N.E. of Seebpoor. The district, of which this town is the chief place, forms one of the divisions of Upper Assam, and contains (inclusive of Mutruck) an area of 6,942 square miles, with a population of 30,000. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 95° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUDJUN.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 86 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. 20° 10′, long. 72° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 84.

SUDULPUR JEHUR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shahjehanpoor, and nine miles S.E. of the former place. It is situate near a large piece of water, in an open, level, cultivated country. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 15′, long. 79° 35′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUDURKHANKAKOT,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Loodiana to Ferozpoor, and 44 miles W. of the former town. It is situate seven miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, in a level open country, partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is generally good, but in some places

heavy and sandy, yet not so much so as to have serious difficulties for guns or carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,146 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 56′, long. 74° 39′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173, 225.

SUFDARGANJ,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpoor to Lucknow, 137 miles W. of the former, 29[2] E. of the latter. Here is encamping-ground on an extensive plain. Provisions and wood may be obtained on previous notice. The road eastward, or towards Goruckpoor, is good; westward, or towards Lucknow, heavy. Lat. 26° 56′, long. 81° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 188.

SUFEID KOH, or "THE WHITE MOUNTAIN," is a lofty range bounding the valley of the Kabool river on the south, as the Hindoo Koosh does on the north. These two ranges are about seventy miles apart, and this distance may be considered as the extreme breadth of the valley of the Kabool river. The Sufeid Koh range runs nearly east and west along the parallel of lat. 33° 50′, commencing eastward near Attock in long. 72° 16′, and terminating westward in long. 69° 36′. Its western extremity sinks into a maze of hills, stretching like network to the Kohistan of Kabool. The Sufeid Koh is generally of primary formation, consisting of granite, quartz, gneiss, mica, slate, and primary limestone. There are three ranges running nearly parallel, and rising in height as they recede from the river: the two lower are covered with pine forests; the highest and most distant has a very irregular outline, is steep and very rocky, yet furrowed by many beautiful and fertile vales. The highest part is between the meridians of 69° 40′ and 70° 30′, and attains the elevation of 14,100 feet, being covered with perpetual snow. The Soorkh Rood, the Kara Su, and many other shallow but impetuous streams, rush down its northern face, and are discharged into the river of Kabool, which conveys their water to the Indus. The Khyber mountains connect the eastern extremity with the Himalaya, as the Kurkutcha do the western; and between them lies the plain of Jelalabad.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Wood, Khyber Pass, 4. Id. Oxus, 166. Baber, Mem. 142. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 371. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 121 —Macgregor, Geog. Notice of Valley of Jullalabad; also 1841, p. 802—Grif. Rep. on Subjects connected with Afg. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 177. Burnes, Bokh. i. 123. Id. Pers. Narr. 133. Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 299. Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 180. Elph. Account of Caubul, 100.

SUFFEEDUN,[1] in Sirhind, a small town on the right bank of the canal of Ferozshah, where it changes its direction from south-west to west. The vicinity, formerly but slightly cultivated, has been much improved, in consequence of the irrigation introduced by the repair and cleansing of the canal,

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 110 —Colvin, on the Ancient Canals in Delhi.

which, previously nearly useless, has now become a channel for conveying a large body of water from the Jumna to the south of Sirhind. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 960 miles.[2] Lat. 29° 24′, long. 76° 44′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

SUGEN.—A town in the native state of Bamra, on the south-western frontier of Bengal, situate on the right bank of the Braminy river, and 61 miles N.E. by N. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 22° 12′, long. 84° 30′.

SUGGUR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 124 miles S.W. by W. from Hyderabad, and 95 miles S.E. from Sholapoor. Lat. 16° 36′, long. 76° 51′.

SUGLA, in Bussahir, a pass over the outer range of the Himalaya, forms a communication[1] between Koonawar and Gurhwal. The road through it is bad, but has the advantage of being practicable for six months of the year, and is passable for loaded sheep and goats: Gerard estimates its elevation above the sea at 16,000 feet. Lat. 31° 13′, long. 78° 29′. A peak about three miles north-east of this pass was, in the great trigonometrical[2] survey of the Himalaya, ascertained to have an elevation of 21,178 feet above the sea.

[1] Gerard Koonawur, Map. Id. 46.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 325*.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUGREE, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Azimgurh to Goruckpoor, 13 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 26° 7′, long. 83° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUHAR, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muttra to Delhi, 15 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 77° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

SUHARUNPORE,[1] a British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is bounded on the north-east by the Sewalik range, dividing it from the British district of Dehra Dhoon; on the east by the Ganges, dividing it from the British districts of Gurhwal and Bijnour; on the south by the British district of Mozuffurnuggur; and on the west by the Jumna, dividing it from Sirhind. It is about sixty-eight miles in length from north to south, and sixty in breadth from east to west, with an area of 2,165 square miles; and lies between lat. 29° 28′—30° 26′, long. 77° 13′—78° 15′. The surface is in general remarkably uniform, sloping gently towards the south; the numerous torrents which rush

from the Sewalik range flowing generally in that direction, and ultimately finding their way either to the Jumna or the Ganges. There is little elevation towards the base of the Sewalik hills, which rise precipitously[2] from the plain, the level of which is scarcely broken, except by two long ranges of sandhills running from north to south, in some degree parallel with the Ganges and with each other, and by another similar range near the western frontier, running in like manner from north to south, in a line corresponding generally with that of the Jumna. Between the most easterly of these ranges and the Ganges, lies the Khadir or marsh-land of that river, amounting probably to one-sixth of the whole area of Suharunpore. It is thus described by Cautley;[3]—"The low tract of country lying at the foot of the Sewalik hills, and receiving the drainage which ultimately falls into the Ganges river, is that which is designated by the natives the Ganges Khadir. It consists of a triangular portion of the country, bounded on the north-east by the chain of hills called the Sewalik; on the south-west and south by a high steppe or bank; and on the south and east by the Ganges river. The Sewalik on the north, and the high bank which lies on the south, terminate in an acute angle at the Shahjehanpore pass, in the former range, the bank increasing in abruptness up to this point, near which it is lost entirely. The Khadir receives the whole of the hill drainage from Hurdwar up to this angle, which may be considered as the water-head separating the valley of the Jumna from that of the Ganges." The extent of depression of the surface of the Khadir below the highlands of Suharunpore, it is said, "varies, decreasing in depth from the south-eastern angle upwards, the extreme depth being eighty-four feet. This depression, however, is not universal: in the northern portion there is an isolated tract considerably elevated, on which are situated the towns of Kheri, Imli, and numerous villages. This tract is much intersected and cut up by channels, and is separated, or nearly so, in its centre, by a large ravine, receiving a portion of the Shah Munsoor drainage. In addition to this main insular tract of high land, there are other smaller mounds, upon which villages are built." The entire drainage of this tract is into the Ganges, by means of the Solani and Rutmu, the Putthri, and some torrents of less importance. The two

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, p. 182—Falconer, Aptitude of the Himalayan Range for the Culture of Tea-Plant.

[3] Report on Central Doab Canal, 4.

ranges of sandhills already mentioned as rising to the west of the Khadir, form the high land dividing the valley of the Ganges from that of the Jumna. The drainage of the latter is effected principally by the Hindon and its tributaries, the discharge of which is into the Jumna, on the left side. An approximate estimate of the elevation of the northern part above the sea may be formed from the ascertained elevations of the Padshamahal, at the north-western extremity, where the Jumna enters the plains; of Hurdwar, at the north-eastern extremity, where the Ganges enters the plains; and of Suharunpore, lying between them. Those elevations are respectively 1,276,[4] 1,024,[5] and 1,013[6] feet. Bailra, on the south-eastern frontier, and probably the lowest part of the district, is 940[7] feet above the sea. The climate is cooler than that of the plain of Hindostan in general, in consequence of the higher latitude and greater elevation. From November, the weather becomes progressively colder until Christmas; in March, a rapid rise takes place in the temperature; and about the beginning or middle of April the hot winds begin to blow. Their effects are thus described by Jacquemont:[8]—"The country, which I had left two days before verdant and smiling, had become covered with dust; in a week the herbage will be entirely withered, and the trees have already a uniformly dull hue. Very near objects appear through the dusty air as if by the false and lurid light of the sun penetrating through storm-clouds, and also seen nearer than they actually are; but at no great distance their outlines are quite effaced." The periodical rains commence in the middle of June, and terminate about the middle of September.

[4] As. Res. xiv. 329*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.
[5] Id. 327*.
[6] Id. 321.
[7] Cautley, Report on Central Doab Canal, Appendix, ii. 4.
[8] Voyage, iv. 4.

The soil is generally clayey,[9] with a proportion of sand, having in many places a substratum of hard retentive clay, and not unfrequently kankar, or lime in nodules, is imbedded in the earth. The very wide range of temperature gives a corresponding extent to the botany of Suharunpore, which, according to the season of the year, matures in the cooler the productions of the temperate; in the hotter, of the intertropical climes.

[9] Royle, Bot. of Himalaya.

The elephant,[1] common in the Dhoons north of the Sewalik range, may probably be found; and there are certainly tigers, leopards, lynxes, bears, the piju,[2] a species of viverra (Ratelus

[1] As. Res. xiv. 191—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya. Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 204, 205.
[2] Royle, Bot. of Himalaya, lxiii.

mellivorus), otters, jackals, stags, hog-deer, spotted deer, antelopes, wild hogs, monkeys.[3]*

The crops consist of wheat,[4] barley, oats, millet, peas, beans, vetch, tares, lentils, mustard and rape as oil-seeds, carrot, coriander, cumin, tobacco, flax, safflower, and succory. Almost all the esculent vegetables of Europe succeed well in the cold season: hemp grows wild in great abundance and luxuriance. The autumnal crop consists of rice, cotton, indigo, maize, different kinds of millet. The government demand on the lands of this district has been fixed for a term of years, which will expire on the 1st July, 1857.[5]

The means of extensive irrigation are supplied by the Doab Canal, which has its head-water from the Jumna on the left side, a short distance above the Padshahmahal, in lat. 30° 22′, long. 77° 39′.[6] The construction of this canal is attributed to Ali Mardhan Khan, minister of the emperor Shah Jehan, a nobleman to whose wealth † and public spirit the execution of various great works is ascribed by popular tradition. The canal is conducted, with considerable knowledge of hydraulics, along the crest of the high ground between the Jumna and the Hindon, so as to admit of its water being thrown, for the purposes of irrigation, over the country on both sides. There are, however, scarcely any traces of lateral offsets or of bridges; whence it has been supposed that the great difficulty of preserving it from the ruinous effects of torrents in the upper part of the course, caused it at an early period to be allowed to lapse into ruin. Its general course is in a southerly direction, nearly parallel to the Jumna, and, on an average, about fifteen

[3] Royle, Bot. of Himalaya, ii. 12.
[4] Id. ib. 10. Id. Productive Resources of India, 214.
[5] Act of the Govt. of India, No. viii. of 1846.
[6] As. Res. xiv. 329* — Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon Survey of Himalaya.

* According to Hamilton,[1] the lion, which was long supposed to be unknown in India, has been recently ascertained to exist in vast numbers in this district [Suharunpore]; but Dr. Royle, whose means of information were of the best description, and whose character for accuracy is unquestionable, says, "The[2] lion is, I believe, only found to the west of the Jumna, especially on the edge of the desert near Hansi." It is stated by Bernier,[3] that the country about Agra and Delhi, and along the upper course of the Jumna, as well as in many places traversed by the road to Lahore, had extensive waste tracts abounding in wild beasts; and that, among others, the lion was frequently hunted and slain by the monarchs of Delhi.

[1] East-India Gazetteer, ii. 487.
[2] Ut supra, lxiv.
[3] Voyages, ii. 242, 246.

† The property in money and jewels left by this powerful minister at his decease, was estimated at a sum equal[1] to 1,800,000*l*.

[1] Dow, History of Hindostan, 207.

miles east of it. Near Delhi it flows into the valley of the Jumna, and passing partly through the grounds of a royal preserve, rejoins the Jumna opposite the city. The length of the main branch is 135 miles. It was, by direction of the supreme government, cleared out, put in thorough repair, and reopened in the beginning of 1830, for the various purposes of irrigation, of affording water-power, and of navigation. Rafts of timber can thus be conveyed from the forests about the base of the Sewalik to Delhi, and boats of from four to eight tons burthen, and drawing two feet water, can also be navigated for the same distance. Another work of a similar character, but on a much larger scale, is in course of completion, with a view to the benefit of the eastern part of the Doab.* It consists in the formation of a canal for purposes of irrigation, from the right side of the Ganges, at Kunkhul, about three miles below Hurdwar, to flow through the Doab.

The chief rivers of Suharunpore—the Ganges, Jumna, Hindon, Rutmoo, Solani—are separately described in the alphabetical arrangement.

The population of the district is returned at 547,353.[7] The following official return distinguishes the towns and villages of the district into classes according to their population:—

Number with less than 1,000 inhabitants	1,370
Ditto with more than 1,000 and less than 5,000	72
Ditto with more than 5,000 and less than 10,000	3 †
Ditto with more than 10,000 and less than 50,000	2 ‡
Total	1,447

On the dismemberment of the Mogul empire, subsequently to the victory gained by Ahmed Shah Durani, the circar of Suharunpore was,[8] about the year 1757, given by the conqueror to Najib-u-doula, a Rohilla chief. He was succeeded by his son Zabetakhan, on whose death, in 1785, the territory devolved to his son Gholam Kaudir,[9] infamous for his cruelties at Delhi,[1] when, a few years afterwards, he obtained possession of that

[7] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 169.

[8] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 630. Rennell, Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan, cxxi.

[9] Prinsep, translation of Busawun Lal's Memoirs of Ameer Khan, 79.

[1] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, iii. 322.

* Doab signifies the tongue of land between two rivers, and proceeding upwards from their confluence. The name is applied emphatically to that between the Ganges and the Jumna.

† Juwallapore, 8,862 inhabitants; Munglour, 5,959; Gungoh, 6,260.

‡ Suharunpore, 34,294; Deobund, 11,634.

city and of its miserable sovereign, whom, after subjecting to every insult which malice and insolence could devise, he deprived of sight by the point of his dagger; thus consummating a series of excesses, which a cautious historian[2] has pronounced to be "almost without parallel in the history of the world." The Mahratta chief Scindia subsequently dispossessed the wretch of his conquest, and avenged the wrongs of the unhappy ruler of Delhi upon the person of his brutal enemy; for though Gholam sought safety in flight, he was not destined to find it, being pursued and taken by the Mahrattas, loaded with irons, and exposed in a cage. Subsequently he was deprived of his eyes, nose, ears, hands, and feet, and thus horribly mutilated was ordered to be sent back to Delhi. He, however, never reached the scene of his atrocities, having died on the road. Scindia could scarcely add to the calamities of the imperial prisoner, but he still retained him in durance, making use of the emperor's name for his own purposes, till the English, by the capture of Delhi, deprived him of the custody of the pageant prince. With the British government Scindia continued obstinately, though vainly, to contend. The vigorous policy of the Marquis Wellesley, enforced by the extraordinary military ability which that profound statesman had at his disposal, ultimately left the Mahratta no choice but submission; and in the sweeping cessions made by him to the British in 1803, by the treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, the district of Suharunpore was included.

[2] Captain Grant, Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas.

SUHARUNPORE.[1]—The principal place of the British district of the same name, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. It is situate on the small river Dumoulao, and about a mile E. of the Doab Canal, in an open level country, rendered fertile by the irrigation derived therefrom, though naturally rather sandy.[2] The immediate environs are rendered pleasing by numerous groves of mangoes and palms, and inclosures of cactus and euphorbia. Altogether the scene displays the results of care and intelligence not usual in this part of India; and those agreeable features, with the dwellings of the British residents arranged about the town, give the place a European air. Jacquemont styles it one of the handsomest English stations in India. Here is a celebrated botanic garden[3] belonging to the East-India Company, arranged

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 2.

[3] India Pub. Disp. 15 July, 1840. Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 127.

and matured by the successive care of two eminent botanists, Dr. Royle and Dr. Falconer. The former thus describes the success attained in acclimating and cultivating the productions of various countries:—"We have collected in one place and naturalized in the open air the various fruit-trees of very different countries; as of India, China, Cabul, Europe, and America." This variety of vegetation is attributed by Dr. Royle[4] to the great range of temperature, which extends from the freezing-point to about 100°, combined with the influence of the periodical rains; and from those causes he considers the botanical capability of this locality "as being nearly the northern limit of the flora of India, as well as the southern boundary of that which is called the oriental or Persian region." The choice of situation for the purpose of forming the garden was made with great judgment. The tropical situation of a botanical garden maintained at Calcutta was found, as might have been expected, very unfavourable for realizing many of the advantages which it was established to promote. Suharunpore offered a more temperate locality; and the comparative proximity of the Himalaya Mountains added greatly to the strength of its claims to selection, while an old endowment afforded means for making so hopeful an experiment at a reduced rate of cost. The garden was formed in 1817; in 1826 a medical garden was annexed to it, and a nursery in connection with it was formed in the adjoining hill district of Mussoorie; but a few years afterwards the charge for the medical garden was abolished, and sundry other reductions enforced, by the minute frugality of Lord William Bentinck. The effect of this cutting down was subsequently found to be a diminution of the utility of the establishment. Lord Auckland manifested great anxiety for the success of the institution, and a strong desire to restore its efficiency; deeming this important, as well because the garden was an object of great interest to the inhabitants, as on the ground of its obvious tendency to the extension of knowledge, and to the promotion of the benefit both of Asia and Europe. Steam navigation was at this period beginning to display its advantages as a connecting link between Great Britain and her possessions in India, and thus were opened facilities previously unknown for the interchange of the seeds, plants, and trees of the two

[4] Bot. of Himalaya, 7.

quarters of the world; to the advancement of agricultural, horticultural, and botanical science, and to the probable increase of the comforts and gratification of the tastes of the inhabitants of countries widely separated by distance; thus making them mutually contributory to the wants of each other, and co-labourers in diffusing the elements of enjoyment, physical and intellectual. To effect the necessary improvements involved a small additional expense, but the representations of the Governor-General were effectual, and in 1840 the Court of Directors gave their sanction to the requisite measures for placing the establishment of the garden in such a state as should insure its efficiency for the purposes for which it was maintained. By this, and by retaining at home the services of Dr. Royle, to attend to the promotion by all practicable means of the development of the vegetable resources of India, an impetus was given to the very important objects in view, which cannot fail to issue in a large amount of benefit. The garden of Suharunpore, 680 yards[5] in its greatest length, and 470 in its greatest breadth, is an object of much beauty as well as utility, being tastefully laid out with many delightful walks and carriage-roads.

[5] Plan in plates of Royle, Botany of Himalaya.

At Suharunpore is a fort, and also a military cantonment: it has also been selected as the locality[6] for a government stud depôt. Here, in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya, was the principal station, where all the most valuable observations, whether of latitude, longitude, or azimuth, were made.

[6] Bengal Military Disp. 15 May, 1850.

The population of the town[7] is 34,294, as shown by official return prepared in 1848; elevation above the sea 980 feet; distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,007 miles.[8] Lat. 29° 58′, long. 77° 36′.

[7] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 1848, p. 44.

[8] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172-221.

SUHAWAR, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Mynpooree to Moradabad, 40 miles N. of the former. Lat. 27° 48′, long. 78° 55′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUHEELA, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Khachi, 38 miles N. by W. of the former. Lat. 27° 13′, long. 83° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUHESPOOR, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bijnour to Pilleebheet, 33 miles S.E. by E. of the former. Lat. 29° 8′, long. 78° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 137.

[2] Travels in Upper India, i. 40.

[3] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 69.

SUHESPOOR,[1] in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 22 miles N.W. from the former. It is a very filthy place, remarkably crowded with hogs. Davidson[2] remarks, "Pork ought to be cheap, for the neighbouring fields, roads, ravines, and pools, were covered with these filthy untutored animals." There is a bazar, and water is plentiful. The road in this part of the route is rather good, and passes through a country in some places cultivated, but generally overrun with jungle infested with tigers. Suhespoor contains a population of 6,414 inhabitants.[3] Lat. 29° 7′, long. 78° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUHESPOORA, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Mirzapoor to Patna, 27 miles E. of the former. Lat. 25° 9′, long. 83° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUHPOO, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muttra to Futtygurh, 30 miles E. by N. of the former. Lat. 27° 27′, long. 78° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUHUSWAN, in the British district of Budaoon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Budaoon to Rewaree, 23 miles W. of the former. Lat. 28° 4′, long. 78° 50′.

SUJNAIR.—A river rising in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, in lat. 24° 22′, long. 78° 35′, a few miles south of the town of Sindwah, and, flowing about sixty miles through the territory of Scindia, falls, on the left side, into the Jamnie, a feeder of the Betwa, in lat. 25° 8′, long. 78° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 40.

SUKEET,[1] in the British district of Mynpoorie, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Allygurh to Mynpoorie, and 24 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. There is a bazar, and water and supplies are abundant: the country is flat, open, and but partially cultivated. Immediately north and east of the town is an extensive waste plain, which would form an excellent exercising-ground for 20,000 men.

The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 27° 26′, long. 78° 50′.

SUKHET.—A native state on the north side of the Sutlej, which separates it from the Cis-Sutlej hill states. It is about fifty-two miles in length from east to west, and twenty in breadth, having an area of 174 square miles, containing a population of 25,926, and yielding to the rajah, a revenue of 80,000 rupees.[1] Sukhet, the principal place, is in lat. 31° 33′, long. 76° 56′.

[1] Statistics of Native States.

SUKKRUND.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 50 miles N. of Hydrabad. Lat. 26° 7′, long. 68° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUKKUR,[1] in Sinde, a decayed town on the west or right bank of the Indus, and opposite Roree, on the eastern bank, the island fortress of Bukkur lying between them. It is situate where a low limestone range slopes down to the river's bank, clothed in the neighbourhood of the town with luxuriant groves of date-palms. These groves, combined with the ruined but picturesque town of Sukkur, the river, the huge fortress of Bukkur, and the town of Roree, situated on the bold precipice opposite, form a very noble landscape. In 1839, a British cantonment was made at Sukkur, which became converted from a scene of desolation and wretchedness to one of activity and prosperity. Sukkur has still several towers, mosques, and minarets standing. One minaret is in a state of considerable preservation, and, according to Kennedy,[2] is 100 feet high, and may be ascended by a winding stone staircase, affording access to the summit, whence is a noble prospect. It is a heavy, ill-proportioned column,[3] without ornament. In a commercial point of view, Sukkur is a position of some importance. With the view to the promotion and encouragement of trade, the British government, in 1851, resolved to establish commercial fairs in Sinde. Sukkur was selected as the site of one of these, which is appointed to take place annually on the 1st of January, and to continue for the space of forty-five days.[4] Lat. 27° 40′, long. 68° 54′.

[1] Leech, Rep on Sindh. Army, 79. Masson, i. 362. Burnes, on the Commerce of Shikarpoor, 30. Id. Bokh iii. 73, 272. Wood, Oxus, 51. Kennedy, ii 168, 202. Burnes, Pers. Narr. 53 Macmurdo, in Jour. Roy. As. Soc 1834, p. 235. Havelock, i. 119. Hough, 22.

[2] ii. 175.

[3] Westmacott, in Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 1195.

[4] Government Notification, Bombay Times, 1851, p. 154.

SUKRANEH, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Furruckabad to Jaloun, 30 miles S.S.W. of the former. Lat. 27°, long. 79° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUKREEA.—A town in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, 38 miles N.E. by E. of Sasseram. Lat. 25° 13′, long. 84° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUKROUDUH, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Hurdwar, 18 miles E. of the former. Lat. 30°, long. 77° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

SUKTEE.[1]—A small raj, computed by the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal, within whose jurisdiction it is included, to be of the annual value of 4,000 rupees; the tribute is 240: the area is 268 square miles. Its centre is in lat. 21° 52′, long. 82° 52′. It appears to be well managed: the tribute is regularly paid, and the people are represented to be quiet and contented. The population is about 12,000.[2]

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUKTEESGURH, in the British district of Mirzapore, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a village, with fort, 30 miles S.W. of Benares, 20 S.E. of Mirzapoor. Lat. 24° 58′, long. 82° 53′.

SUKTHA, a river of Malwa, rises in lat. 21° 38′, long. 76° 18′, and, flowing northerly for seventy miles through the territory of Scindia, falls into the Nerbudda river on the left side, in lat. 22° 11′, long. 76° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 126.

SUKULDEAH,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Chunar to Dinapore, 28[2] miles N.E. of the former, 118 S.W. of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country highly cultivated. Lat. 25° 21′, long. 83° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUKULPUR.—A village on the right bank of the Goulah, in the British district of Bareilly, division of Pillibheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 4′, long. 79° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Journ. Beng. Eng. i. 132, 142.

[3] Cautley, Report on Prolongation of Ganges Canal down the Doab, sec. ii. 18.

SUKURTAL,[1] in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small fort[2] and assemblage of dwellings, about half a mile from the right bank of the Ganges, which is navigable[3] from the sea to this point, where, according to Forster,[2] the channel shoals so as to become fordable. Adjoining the place on the west are ruined fortifications, erected by Zabitah Khan, a Pathan chief. Lat. 29° 29′, long. 78° 3′.

SUKUTPOOR, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Furruckabad to Jaloun, 31 miles S. by W. of the former. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 79° 36′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SULANA,[1] in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holcar's family, a town, the principal place of a district in the immediate possession of a petty Rajpoot rajah, descendant of a scion of the Jodhpoor family, who, about the middle of the seventeenth century, received[2] an extensive grant of lands in this part of India from Shahjehan, the padshah of Delhi. The rajah is tributary to Scindia. In 1819, some disputes respecting tribute having arisen between the parties, the British government[3] interposed, guaranteeing an annual amount of 42,000 rupees to Scindia, and non-interference and freedom from molestation to the rajah. The administration of the territory has been intrusted to a regency during the minority of the present chief, and the country is said to be improving.[4] Distant N.W. from Oojein 60 miles, S.W. from Gwalior fort 285. Lat. 23° 28′, long. 74° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Malcolm, Central India, i. 48.

[3] Malcolm, ut supra, ii. 248, 414.

[4] India Pol. Disp. 27 April, 1854.

SULE.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 136 miles E.S.E. from Sirinagur, and 95 miles N.E. by N. from Kangra. Lat. 33° 14′, long. 77° 9′.

SULEEMPOOR, in the British district of Paneeput, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Jheend, and 40 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 5′, long. 76° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SULEEMPOOR, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Khasgunj to Meerut, and 58 miles[1] S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good for carriages; the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 20′, long. 78° 1′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 176.

SULEMPOOR, in the British district of Cawnpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpoor to Futtehpoor, 11 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 80° 32′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SULEMPOOR,[1] in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town in the pergunnah of Selempoor Majhowli, situate on the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

right bank of the Little Gunduck. Its original denomination was Nagar,[2] which was changed to Islampoor, in honour of a rajah who, on his conversion to Mahometanism, took the name of Islam Khan, and subsequently, by corruption,* the name became Sulempoor. It contains only eighty houses; but Majholi, on the opposite or left side of the Gunduck, contains 200; and the two places are usually considered as forming one town, the former being the Mahomedan, the other the Hindu part. Distant S.E. from Goruckpoor cantonment 45 miles. Lat. 26° 15′, long. 83° 57′.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 361.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SULEYMPOOR, in the British district of Budaoon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Budaoon to Shahjehanpoor, 18 miles E. of the former. Lat. 28° 1′, long. 79° 30′.

Elph. Account of Caubul, 100. Wood, Oxus, 89. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 47. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 802 — Grif. Rep. on Subjects connected with Afg.

SULIMAN MOUNTAINS.—An extensive and lofty range, forming the western boundary of the British empire in India. They may be considered to commence in lat. 33° 50′, and from that quarter stretch due south, in nearly the seventieth meridian of longitude, to the mountains about Hurrund and Kahun, and to lat. 29°, attaining their greatest height in lat. 31° 35′, where the Takht-i-Suliman, or "Suliman's seat," called also Khaisa Ghar, is 11,000 feet above the sea. This summit does not enter within the limit of perpetual congelation, being devoid of snow during the height of summer. Of its geological structure scarcely anything is known: Vigne only states that "it consists of recent formations, principally sandstone and secondary limestone, abounding in ammonites and other marine exuviæ, the strata being much shattered and contorted, and often overlaid by shingle." The eastern declivity dips rather steeply to the valley of the Indus, giving rise to numerous watercourses, which fertilize the Derajat, and are expended by absorption or irrigation. The western declivity is much more gradual, to the desert table-land of Sewestan. It is remarkable that no stream rising in this range is known to reach the sea in any direction, or by any channel, except the Kurum, which discharges a

* More probable is the etymology of Wilford:[1]—"Sulempoor is really a Sanscrit name of a place—Sailapoora or Sailampoor, for both are grammatical, and are synonymous with Sailagram; and the obvious meaning, and we may say the only one of both, is the town of Saila, which signifies a rocky hill."

[1] As. Res. xiv. 413 —Ancient Geography of India.

scanty volume of water into the Indus, above Kala Bagh. The greatest dimension of the range is from north to south, and is a little more than 350 miles. The Suliman range is generally considered the peculiar seat of the aboriginal Afghans. Nowhere is vegetation more vigorous and varied. The sides of the mountain nearly to the summit are clothed with dense and lofty forests, and the valleys overgrown with a great variety of indigenous trees, shrubs, and flowers.

SULKEA.—A populous suburb of Calcutta, situate on the opposite or western side of the river Hooghly. The government have here extensive godowns or warehouses for the reception of salt. Lat. 22° 34′, long. 88° 24′.

SULLAN, in the Jetch Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 13 miles S. from the left bank of the Jhelum, 60 miles W.S.W. of the town of Gujerat. Lat. 32° 23′, long. 73° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.—One of the group forming the Mergui Archipelago, situate about 12 miles W. of the coast of Tenasserim. It is thirty-six miles in length and three in breadth. Lat. 10° 50′, long. 98° 20′.

SULOOMBUR,[1] in the territory of Oodeypore or Mewar, a town on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, 94[2] miles S.W. of former, 176 N.E. of latter. It is of considerable size, is walled, and has a bazar. Elevation above the sea 876[3] feet. Lat. 24° 7′, long. 74° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 270.
[3] Dangerfield, in App. to Malcolm, Central As'a, ii. 349.

SULTANGUNJ,[1] in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route by Shahabad from Lucknow to Shahjehanpoor, 58[2] miles N.W. of the former. Tennant,[3] who saw it at the close of the last century, states, "The village of Sultangunge consists of mud houses wholly, but all neat, and in full repair. It is one of the few towns in India which does not exhibit marks of decay. Even here, however, are the ruins of far more durable and extensive cities, whose only vestige is to be traced by large mounts of brick-dust." It has a small bazar, and is well supplied with water. Lat. 26° 58′, long. 80° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 234.
[3] Indian Recreations, ii. 400.

SULTANKHANWALA,[1] in Sirhind, a small town on the route from Ferozpoor to Simla, and 11 miles W. of the former place. It is abundantly supplied with water from three good wells; the surrounding country is level, and has a rich soil, bearing luxuriant crops of grain in the few cultivated places. It

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

belongs to a Sikh chief under British protection and control. The road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Loodiana, 1,157 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 55′, long. 74° 42′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 171, 227.

Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 171. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 99.

SULTANPOOR, or KULU, in the north-east of the Punjab, and on the southern slope of the Himalaya, is the capital of the raj, or small state, of Kulu. It is situate on a triangular tongue of land between the river Beas and a feeder flowing into it on the right side. The southern, or lower part, which is next the river, contains the residence of the rajah; and north of this, and separated from it by a small bazar, is the upper part of the town, consisting of the houses of traders, shopkeepers, and artificers. The principal imports are chintzes, coarse cottons, and woollens, and the returns are made in opium and musk, the traffic being conducted by wandering mendicants, of whom great numbers arrive here on their route to various places of pilgrimage in the mountains. The place is, as Moorcroft observes, "of no great population or extent." Lat. 31° 57′, long. 77° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.

SULTANPOOR,[1] in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and two miles[2] W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather heavy, the country well cultivated. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 78° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 141.

[3] Elliot, Supplemental Glossary, 71.

[4] Butter, 141.

[5] Prinsep, India Tables, ii 147.

SULTANPOOR,[1] or SULTANPOOR-OUDE, in the kingdom of Oude, so named in contradistinction from Sultanpoor-Benares, the principal place of the district of the same name, is situate on the left bank of the Goomtee river. It was formerly the capital[2] of the Bhars, a tribe of low caste, who once possessed "the whole tract[3] from Goruckpore to Bundlecund and Saugor, and the large pergunnah of Bhudoee, in Benares." At that time it was named Kosbhawanpur; was situate amidst an immense jungle, harbouring tigers and wild elephants, and had a rampart eight[4] miles in circumference, strengthened by bastions. It was taken by one of the early Ghorian invaders of India, supposed by Butter to have been Kai Kubad, who reigned[5] from 1286 to 1289. The city, with its walls, was destroyed; on the ruins, now forming a shapeless heap of bricks, the conqueror constructed a fort, still remaining, but partially ruined, though containing habitable residences, occupied by the foujdar, or commandant of police, and his followers. North-west of the fort is an antique mosque, built by the

sultan; and there are a few smaller mosques, built by Saiyids, or reputed descendants of Mahomet, the founder of Islam. The town having neither trade nor manufactures, is decaying, and consists for the most part of old brick houses, though there are a few new ones; among others, a large residence built by the vakeel or envoy of the Lucknow durbar. The population is estimated by Butter at 1,500, including 1,000 Mussulmans. The British cantonment is on the right of the river, and communicates with the left bank by ferry, being, even in the dry season, 100 yards[6] wide, four feet deep, and navigable for large boats. Remote hydraulic action of the stream has excavated a small valley, extending along its course, from ten to 100 feet in breadth, on each side from the present banks, and with brows rising about ten feet above the height of the present stream when lowest, and half that height during the rains. The site of the cantonment is sixty feet above the brow of the valley, and preserved from malaria east and west by dry, barren, and undulating ground. On the north is the river; on the south cultivated ground, set off by a range of stone pillars. The station has the inestimable advantage of perfect drainage, occasioned by its proximity to a great stream, that never overflows the brows of the narrow valley down which it holds its course. There are, consequently, no marshes in the immediate vicinity, and none of any considerable size within such distance as to contaminate the atmosphere. The climate is generally characterized[7] by dryness, comparative coolness and salubrity, with the exception of epidemic and contagious affections. In persons recently arrived from damper places, the excessive dryness produces catarrhs, toothache, earache, acute rheumatism, chapped hands and feet, and elephantiasis; still, the station is free from all endemic diseases of an important nature, and altogether is one of the healthiest localities in the plains of Hindoostan. The westerly winds, which prevail from November to June, produce dryness, accompanied by considerable cold, until March, and increasing in temperature for the remaining period of their prevalence, towards the close of which they are so sultry as to resemble the blast from a powerful furnace. Easterly winds prevail during the rainy season, from the latter part of June to the early part of October, and are always loaded with damp, disagreeable to the

[6] Butter, 177, 179.

[7] Id. 180.

sensations and oppressive to the spirits. For a few days at the close of the rainy season, the air is so clear, that Dhoulagiri, one of the highest summits of the Himalaya, is visible, though at the distance of nearly 200 miles to the north. The wells of the cantonment, from forty to seventy feet deep, are cut through firm kunkar at little expense, and yield good water, notwithstanding the calcareous nature of the soil, and the copious efflorescence of nitrate, carbonate, and sulphate of soda, which appears on the surface. Snakes are numerous, particularly the two deadly species karait and cobra di 'capello; but the effects of their bites are generally found to yield to prompt treatment by brandy[8] and laudanum. The communication by water, by the course of the Goomtee, is easy, though tedious, with Lucknow, Ghazeepore, Juanpore, and Benares. The roads in every direction are very bad. The cantonment, originally built to contain an entire brigade,[9] was occupied at the date of the last returns by a regiment of irregular cavalry. Distant S.E. from Lucknow 92 miles,[1] N. from Allahabad 59, from Calcutta, by Allahabad, 562. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 82° 8′.

[8] Butter, 181. Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Calcutta, 220-233.

[9] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 129.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 235.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SULTANPOOR SIVALA, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Saharunpoor to Simla, 10 miles N.N.W. of the former. Lat. 30° 5′, long. 77° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SULTANPORE.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles N. by W. of Purneah. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 87° 23′.

SULTANWAH GAM.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, 41 miles N. from Jessulmeer, and 126 miles E. by S. from Bukkur. Lat. 27° 29′, long. 70° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 143. Barr, Cabul and the Punjab.

SUMBALKAH, or SUMALKA, in the British district of Paneeput, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal, and 45 miles N.W. of the former. It has a small bazar, and a large caravanserai, once a fine structure, but now much dilapidated. Water is obtained from wells. The road to the south-east is heavy; to the north-west, good. Lat. 29° 14′, long. 77° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUMBHUL,[1] in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Allygurh, 22 miles S.W.

of the former. Population 10,356.[2] Lat. 28° 35′, long. 78° 39′.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 79.

SUMBULHERUH, in the British district of Muzufurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muzufurnugur to Moradabad, 18 miles S.E. by E. of the former. Lat. 29° 19′, long. 77° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUMBULPORE,[1] the chief place in the district of the same name, is situate on the left bank of the Mahanuddy, in lat. 21° 29′, long. 84°. Little information is available as to this place; but it is stated to extend for about two miles along the bank of the river, and to contain some pagodas[2] and other buildings of solid character. There is a fort, which, when the place was visited by the British[3] agent in 1844, was in ruins. There is little or no trade, though the river, affording the means of water-carriage to Cuttack and the sea, is open for small boats throughout the year, and for large ones during six or eight months. The climate is said to be most fatal to the European constitution.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 223.
[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUMBULPORE,[1] formerly a raj, now a British district, within the range of territory subject to the control of the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. With the exception of two small detached portions, it is bounded on the north by the native states of Ryghur and Gangpoor; on the east by Bonei and Bombra; on the south by Sonepoor and Patna; and on the west by those of Phooljee, Sarunghur, and Burgurh. It extends from lat. 21°—22° 5′, long. 83° 6′—84° 5Y′; is 112 miles in length from east to west, and sixty in breadth; and it embraces an area of 4,693 square miles.[2] The river Mahanuddy[3] flows through it, and divides it into two unequal parts, the larger lying on the right bank of the river. The eastern portion of this district is mountainous and woody, the northern and western parts generally of a more level character, and at some places greatly depressed. The[4] valley of Sumbulpore, according to Dr. Royle's observations, is only 410 feet above the level of the sea. The soil of this valley is alluvial, and produces in great abundance and perfection, rice, wheat, and sugarcane. The first of these productions is reported to be of the finest quality, and the latter two grow with a luxuriance not surpassed in any part of India. According to the natives, the soil is well suited to the cultivation of the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Parliamentary Return, 1851.
[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 225.
[4] Franklin, Med. and Phys. Soc. Calcutta, i[?], 234.

poppy, and they allege that it was formerly grown with advantage. Indigo, it is believed, might be cultivated with success, as the wild plant abounds. Swamps and jhils exist in this district, as in others within the limits of the agency to which it belongs. These become dry in April or May, and fill again on the commencement of the rains. Stagnant water is not by the natives deemed injurious; and so far from making drains for the purpose of carrying it off, they reserve it carefully for irrigation, and seem quite insensible to the disagreeable effluvia which it sends out. It is said that they do not suffer to any great extent from its effects; and it has been suggested, that the surface,[5] being generally covered with plants, which give out a large proportion of oxygen, this provision of nature may tend to counteract the results which might otherwise arise from such deliterious accumulations. The hot winds begin to blow about the 20th March, and continue till the commencement of the rains, which in this district is usually about the 1st July.

[5] Franklin, Med. and Phys. Soc. Calcutta, ii. 238.

The animal and vegetable productions of Sumbulpore are similar to those of the adjacent districts. Extensive forests of teak furnish an abundant supply of that valuable wood. In minerals, the district does not appear to be rich, except in that production, which in popular estimation ranks as the most valuable. Sumbulpore has universally been celebrated for the finest diamonds in the world. These gems are occasionally found in the bed of the Mahanuddy, and at the mouths of other rivers which terminate in it. Gold, but not in large quantities, is also found in the same situations. The quality of the diamond is characterized by a classification bearing the names of the four chief Hindoo castes, the most valuable being called a Brahmin. The diamond-searchers are employed in their occupation from the month of November to the rainy season. They are said to be a very dissipated race.

The population[6] of Sumbulpore, including that of the hill forts, is estimated at 800,000. The great mass is composed of Hindoos of the lowest castes, but the chiefs and principal landholders claim the dignity of Rajpoots. There is no commerce worth notice. The raj was gratuitously conferred by the British government on a chief named Sahi, without "words[7] of inheritance." It was, however continued to two

[6] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

[7] India Pol. Disp. 4 Sept. 1830.

successors; but on the death of the latter of them without male issue, in 1849, it was annexed to the British dominions.[8] Measures were immediately taken for the abolition of the transit-duties, and for effecting other improvements.

[8] Id. ib.

SUMBUR.—See SAMBHUR.

SUMBURPUR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Futtehgurh to that of Cawnpore, and 18[2] miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country level, with a soil which, though sandy, is highly cultivated,[3] and abounds in groves of mango-trees. Lat. 26° 39′, long. 80° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.
[3] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 204.

SUMDO,[1] in Bussahir, a village in the district of Koonawar, is situate on a small level space near the south-eastern base of the Manerung Pass, and six miles distant from it. The village has been formed here in consequence of the pasture yielded by the ground, irrigated from the snows above, and the abundant fuel from a forest of birches, the highest in locality to be met with on the vast mountain-range rising to the north-west. Elevation above the sea 12,915[2] feet. Lat. 31° 52′, long. 78° 25′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 237.
[2] Gerard, Koonawur, Map.

SUMDUN,[1] or SUMJUN, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Cawnpore to the cantonment of Futtehgurh, and 18[2] miles S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and cultivated.[3] Lat. 27° 7′, long. 79° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 121.
[3] Mundy, Sketches, i. 44
Archer, Tours, i 43.

SUMJOK.—A town of Burmah, 13 miles W. from the right bank of the Khyendwen river, and 206 miles N.W. by N. from Ava. Lat. 24° 28′, long. 94° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUMMAHN.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 70 miles N. from Prome. Lat. 19° 48′, long. 94° 56′.

E.I C. Ms. Doc.

SUMMEE,[1] in Guzerat, a town near the left bank of the river Saraswati. Its chief, a Mussulman, and member of the influential family of Babi, being also chief of Radunpoor, is styled Nawaub[2] of Radunpur and Summee. His annual income has been stated to be 1,50,000 rupees; and he yearly tenders a horse and clothes as acknowledgment of fealty to the Guicowar. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 71° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Clune, Itinerary of Western India, 46.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUMMEI-KOUM.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 61 miles W. by S. from Ava. Lat. 21° 44′, long. 95° 5′.

SUMNAPOOR.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 91 miles N.E. by E. from Nagpoor, and 39 miles E. from Seuni. Lat. 22°, long. 80° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUMODUTTEE.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 41 miles E. by S. of Belgaum. Lat. 15° 46′, long. 75° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 38.

[3] Franklin, ut supra, i. 264.

[4] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

SUMPTER,[1]* in Bundelcund, a small raj or principality under the political superintendence of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces. It lies between lat. 25° 42′—25° 57′, long. 78° 51′—79° 11′: it is estimated "to comprise[2] 175 square miles, and was supposed in 1832 to contain seventy-two villages, with a population of 28,000 souls. The revenue was then estimated at five lacs (50,000*l.*), and in 1837 at 4,50,000 rupees (45,000*l.*)." This state maintains a disproportionate force; namely, 300[3] horse, forty-five artillerymen, and 4,000 infantry. It was originally severed[4] from the territory of Oorcha or Tehree, but the time and causes of the event do not appear to be ascertained. The rajah, in compliance with his repeated solicitations, was in 1817, by treaty, placed under British protection. The town of Sumpter is situate in lat. 25° 51′, long. 78° 58′.

SUMROO BEEGUM.—See SIRDHANA.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 144.

SUMSER,[1] or SONAIR, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and 15[2] miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 44′, long. 77° 28′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

SUNA, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligurh to that of Mynpooree, and 42 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 36′, long. 78° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUNASSEE COTTAH.—A town in the British district of

[1] Trans. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 259—Mem. on Bundelcund.

[2] Gazetteer, ii. 603.

[3] Pol. Rel. 38.

* Sampter of Tassin; Simpthir of Franklin;[1] Sumpter of Hamilton;[2] Sumthur of De Cruz.[3]

Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, 70 miles N. of Dinajepore. Lat. 26° 33′, long. 88° 23′.

SUNDEEP.—An island at the mouth of the Megna river: it is fertile, abounding with cattle, but free from tigers and other wild beasts which infest the neighbouring continent. Its length is about eighteen miles, and six broad. Lat. 22° 30′, long. 91° 32′.

SUNDELLA,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a town on the route from Lucknow to Shahjehanpoor, 30 miles N.W. of the former, 65 S.E. of the latter. It is situate on a level[2] expanse, is half a mile in length, and has many brick-built houses, and a small mud fort, little capable of resisting attack. The inhabitants are principally Patans. Lat. 27° 4′, long. 80° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 191.

SUNDERBUNDS.[1]*—A maritime tract of British India, within the jurisdiction of the government of Bengal. This tract may be described as a crowded cluster of small marshy islands, separated by narrow channels, in some places containing brackish, in others fresh water, and generally under the influence of the tide. These islands have obviously been formed by the deposition of the enormous quantity of earth swept down by the Ganges during its periodical inundations. This alluvial archipelago, measured from the mouth of the river Hoogly, the most western of the estuaries of the Ganges, in lat. 21° 40′, long. 88° 3′, to the island of Rabanabad, in lat. 22°, long. 90° 30′, extends about 158 miles; and, thus defined, the Sunderbund district is bounded on the south by the Bay of Bengal; on the east and north-east by the British district of Backergunge; on the north by the British districts Jessore and Baraset; on the north-west by the British district of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs; and on the west by the estuary of the Hoogly. It is about seventy-five miles in breadth; the area[2] is 6,500 square miles. The principal channels by which the water of the Ganges at present reaches the Bay of Bengal, occur in the following order, from west to east, from the Hoogly towards the Meghna:—1. The Moree Gunga, or channel creek; 2. the Subternookhi or Surseni; 3. the Thakooran, Hulluri, or Jumerah; 4. the Mutwal; 5. the Bangadooni; 6. the Guasuba; 7. the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

* From Sundar, "beautiful," and Ban, "forest:" on account of the luxuriant growth of the trees with which it is covered. Sunderbunds of Rennell.[1]

[1] Mem. of Map of Hindostan, 339.

Roymungal; 8. the Mollinchoo; 9. the Baypunga; 10. the Murjatta or Kagga; 11. the Pussur; 12. the Bangarah; 13. the Hooringottah; 14. the Rabnabad channel. Though these channels are navigable for the largest craft used for inland navigation, they are in many parts so narrow, that the rigging of the vessels plying through them is entangled in the branches of the trees growing on the banks. Though there is some fine timber, the greater part of the wood is of small growth, suitable only for building boats, or for firewood, and for making charcoal for the supply of Calcutta. As the islands are everywhere covered with woods, they afford covert to numerous tigers, wild buffaloes,* wild swine, monkeys, and deer. Tigers are peculiarly numerous and daring, preying on the woodcutters and the Molunghees, or those employed in extracting salt from the sea-water. The quantity of salt obtained in this way is very great, and supplies the demand of the lower provinces of Bengal. A large portion of these wastes is totally irreclaimable, the soil being a loose sand, and the surface liable to be overflowed either by unusually high tides or the periodical inundations of the river. In 1823 the extensive island of Saugor was totally submerged[3] by the effects of a prolonged and violent gale. However, notwithstanding many great obstacles, improvement is making a steady though slow progress. The tract has been divided into estates to the number of 264,[4] with an aggregate area of 1,800,000 acres, which, on certain conditions, are granted to applicants by government. The first scheme for bringing the waste lands under cultivation was promulgated in 1825: this was superseded in 1830 by one more favourable to the grantees; but in 1853 the government came to the conclusion that "the paramount object in devising rules for the disposal of lands in the Sunderbunds is to effect a clearance of that pestilent jungle in the shortest possible period, and to remove the stigma which most justly attaches to the existence of such a nuisance almost within sight of the capital. Lying," the Governor-General adds, "between the Bay of Bengal and the inhabited parts of the delta, its accumulated and perpetually exhaling malaria, urged by the south-west monsoon, spreads disease and death

[3] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 99.

[4] Friend of India, 1853, p. 402.

* Ritter[1] mentions that the rhinoceros harbours in the Sunderbund.

[1] Erdkunde, vi. 1198.

over the whole country; the tract swarms with tigers and other wild beasts, whose ravages cause wide destruction both of life and property. The improvement of the revenue is an object of secondary importance." The home[5] authorities concurred with the local government in regarding the clearing of the Sunderbunds as a most desirable object, irrespective of the improvement of the revenue; and a revised scheme is under consideration. The importance attached by government to the improvement sought, and the liberality which it is disposed to exercise, are shown by its renunciation of almost all immediate or proximate revenue; it being proposed, on the conditions of clearance being duly fulfilled, to subject the land to payments little more than nominal, for a period extending to within one year of a century. Rice is the staple article, but one crop only in the year can be obtained. Besides this, the sugarcane and the indigo-plant have been introduced by the grantees; and mulberry-trees, for feeding silkworms, have been planted to some extent. Wild honey is produced in great quantities in this tract, and the markets of Calcutta are abundantly supplied with fish from the numerous channels and watercourses. The occupation of the fishermen is, however, not devoid of danger, from the vast number of large and fierce alligators.

[5] Bengal Revenue Disp. 22 March, 1854.

SUNDLEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the left bank of the Loonee river, and 76 miles W.S.W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 49′, long. 72° 5′.

SUNDLEEPOOR,[1] in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a small town on the route from Baitool to Mow, 96 miles[2] N.W. of former, 89 S.E. of latter. It has a good bazar,[3] is provided with water from a well and a small stream, and supplies are abundant: population about 1,500. Lat. 22° 32′, long. 76° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables Routes, 64.
[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Central India, 416.

SUNDLIPUR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 10 miles N.W. of the former. Supplies for troops are obtainable, and water from wells. The road in this part of the route is good. Elevation above the sea 690 feet. Lat. 28° 58′, long. 78° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 137.

SUNDOOA, in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village close to

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

the southern frontier, towards Shekhawutee. Lat. 28° 45', long. 75° 54'.

SUNDRU, in Koonawar, a pass across the Himalaya range, extending from east to west, in the southern part of that district. This pass is so difficult, that the adventurous travellers the Gerards could not induce any of the natives to guide them over it. "The people represented it as crossing two ranges, and said it was very seldom attempted, and was never open more than two months in the year; so it is probably little below 16,000 feet."[1] Lat. 31° 24', long. 78° 2'.

[1] Gerard, Koonawur, 42. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 19.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

SUNDUN SERAI, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Aligurh to the town of Moradabad, and 32 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 32', long. 78° 30'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUNEH,[1] in the district of Salon, territory of Oude, a town near the right bank of the river Saee, 65 miles S.E. of Lucknow. The population is estimated by Butter[2] at 6,000, of whom half are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 5', long. 81° 24'.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 140.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUNERAMPOOR.—A town in the British district of Tipperah, presidency of Bengal, 46 miles N. by W. of Tipperah. Lat. 24° 6', long. 91° 2'.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

SUNEYA MUNDI, in the British district of Bareilly, division of Pillibheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoragurh, and 64 miles N.E. of the former. There is a bazar here in the cool season, between November and April, in which interval the mountaineers descend to exchange the products of the more elevated regions for those of the plains. The road in this part of the route is rather bad, the country is generally overrun with grassy jungle. Lat. 28° 54', long. 79° 58'.

[1] Gerard, Koonawur, 19.

SUNGLA,[1] in Koonawar, a small town on the right bank of the Buspa. It has a fine appearance, and is built on a slope, with the houses rising one above the other, the scene being closed by the gigantic Ruldung peaks towering behind. The town has about fifty families, and is a place of some business, being the mart for traders from Gurwhal and Chooara, which districts send grain of various kinds, and receive in return salt

from Chinese Tartary. Elevation above the sea 8,600 feet.[2] * Lat. 31° 25′, long. 78° 19′.

[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 47.

SUNGNUM, in Bussahir, a small town of the district of Koonawar, is situate on the left bank of the river Darbung, at the confluence[1] of a torrent (the Bonkeeo) running from the north-east. Those streams yield water for the abundant irrigation of the fertile dell in which the town is situate, and which, in consequence, is for the length of three miles[2] one cultivated area, enlivened with groves and rows of apple, walnut, and apricot trees, and vineyards yielding the finest grapes. The grape does not ripen farther north[3] on this side the Sutluj, and its maturity here is owing to the summer's heat, caused by the reverberation of the sun's rays from the mountains inclosing the dell on every side, except towards the south-east, where it is open, and slopes down to the Sutluj. Apricot-trees bear a profusion of fruit, which is, however, poor and acid, in consequence of the neglect of grafting. They are, however, collected in great quantities, and, being dried in the arid air on the housetops of the villagers, form a considerable article of their winter stock of provisions, and the kernels yield, by expression, a large quantity of fragrant oil. Sungnum is 9,350 feet above the sea.[4] Lat. 31° 45′, long. 78° 31′.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 382 —Gerard, Journ. to Shipke.

[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 219.

[3] Jacquemont, iv. 264.

[4] Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 219.

SUNGROOR,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Loodiana, and 51 miles S. of the latter town. It is situate in a level, well-cultivated country: the road in this part of the route is in general good, though, from the nature of the soil, in some places miry during heavy rains. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,061 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 14′, long. 75° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 172, 196.

SUNGUM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Manjera river, and 109 miles N.N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 49′, long. 77° 53′.

SUNGUM.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 19 miles N.W. by W. of Nellore. Lat. 14° 35′, long. 79° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUNGUMESHWAR.—A town in the British district of Rutnageriah, presidency of Bombay, 21 miles N.E. by E. of Rutnageriah. Lat. 17° 9′, long. 73° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUNGUMNEIR.—A town in the British district of Ahmed-

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* 8,568 in Gerard's map of Kunawur.

nuggur, presidency of Bombay, 49 miles N.W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 35′, long. 74° 14′.

SUNGURH.—A valley in the Daman division of the Punjab, about ninety miles W.N.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 44′, long. 70° 6′.

SUNJA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate eight miles W. from the right bank of the Loonee river, and 92 miles S.W. by W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 42′, long. 71° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 371, 417.

SUNJAIT,[1] in Malwa, a town in the native state of Jowra, situate on the small river Rithum. It is the principal place of a pergunnah containing forty-nine[2] villages, held in jaghire by Nawwab Ghuffur Khan. Distance N. from Indore 115 miles, N.W. from Oojein 85, S.E. from Neemuch 27. Lat. 24° 18′, long. 75° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUNJULEE.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 12 miles S.E. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 39′, long. 87° 41′.

SUNK RIVER.—The name given to the Byeturnee river during a portion of its course.

SUNKAR, a river of Arracan, rises in lat. 22° 10′, long. 92° 40′, and, flowing seventy miles through the district of Chittagong, falls into the sea in lat. 22° 10′, long. 91° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUNKAR NARAIN.—A town in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, 51 miles N. of Mangalore. Lat. 13° 36′, long. 74° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUNOUT.—A town in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, 39 miles S.W. of Behar. Lat. 24° 50′, long. 85° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUNPOOR.—A town in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, 17 miles N. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 24° 13′, long. 85° 29′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 68.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

SUNTA,[1] in Sirhind, a small town on the route from Kurnal to Putteeala, and 39 miles N.W. of the former place. It is pleasantly situate on the Umla nuddi or torrent, in a level, fertile country, but imperfectly cultivated, and consequently much overrun with jungle. The road in this part of the route, notwithstanding the level nature of the country, is very bad, and scarcely practicable for guns or carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,004[2] miles. Lat. 30° 10′, long. 76° 44′.

SUNTOUR GURH, in the British district of Dehra Doon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Dehra to Koonawar, eight miles N. of the former. Lat. 30° 25′, long. 78° 5′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUNWARRA, in the British district of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpoor to Baitool, 18 miles S.W. by W. of the former. Lat. 23°, long. 79° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUPI, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, an extensive village on the route up the course of the river Surjoo, from Almorah fort to the Unta Dhura Pass, 38 miles N.E. of Almorah. Abreast of the village is a ford over the river, the elevation of the bed of which in that place is 5,659 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 4′, long. 80° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUPPAHA, in the British district of Aligurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Aligurh cantonment, and 27[1] miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is excellent, and the country highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 78° 7′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 3.

SUPUHEE, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Bettiah, 47 miles E. of the former. Lat. 26° 42′, long. 84° 9′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURAGONG.—A town in the British district of Sumbulpoor, presidency of Bengal, 97 miles W.N.W. of Sumbulpoor. Lat. 22° 3′, long. 82° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURAJA, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Ravee, 90 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 30° 50′, long. 73° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURAJPOOR,[1] in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Aligurh to Delhi, and 22[2] miles S.E. of the latter. It has a bazar, and is abundantly supplied with water from wells. The road in this part of the route is heavy. Lat. 28° 31′, long. 77° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 110.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

SURAJPOOR,[1] in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with bazar, on the right bank of the Ganges, 117[2] miles by the river

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Lumsden, Journey from India to England, 18.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

above Allahabad, and 925 above Calcutta. It is described by Lord Valentia[3] as "pleasingly situated on the right bank of the river, with several Hindoo temples and ghats to the edge, for ablution, some of which were in ruins, but others were building." Viewed from the river, it has a pleasing yet ruinous[4] appearance, resulting not so much from actual decay as from the irregular style of building and finishing usual in many Indian towns. Distant 22 miles N.W. from the town of Futtehpore. Lat. 26° 9′, long. 80° 39′.

3 Travels, i. 207.

4 Skinner, Excursions in India, ii. 247.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURAKELLA, or SERIEKALA, a raj situate within Singhbhoom, and subject to the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. Its centre is in lat. 22° 46′, long. 85° 55′. It was lately, during the minority of the rajah, in charge of one of the agent's assistants. The country is reputed to yield 10,000 rupees; the people are said to be wild; and, beyond this, little is known.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURANDEE.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 38 miles S. of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 14′, long. 84° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURANEE.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 67 miles S.S.E. of Hydrabad. Lat. 24° 30′, long. 68° 53′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURAT,[1]* the principal town of the British collectorate of the same name, presidency of Bombay, is situate on the left or south[2] side of the river Taptee, here fordable when the tide is out,[3] but at high tide navigable for boats of forty or fifty tons burthen. Sea-going vessels can only anchor off the bar, fifteen miles lower down. The road outside the bar is very dangerous[4] in the spring, when southerly and westerly winds prevail; and when such set in violently, it is expedient to run up the river, should the draught be sufficiently small, or otherwise to stand out towards the west of the Gulf of Cambay, where shelter may be obtained from the reef and island of Perim. The outline of the town is an arc nearly semicircular, the river forming the chord, and the circuit being about six miles. The castle is situate about the middle of the chord, and though small, has bastions, covered way, and glacis. Surat is an ugly town, with narrow winding streets and high houses,

2 Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 147.
3 Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 174.

4 Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 473.

* Surat of Tassin; Surat on the Bombay rupee,[1] also of Richardson in v. 855, and of Ali Muhammad Khan;[2] Surat of Busawun Lal.[3]

1 Prinsep, India Tables, i. 3.
2 Hist. of Guzerat, translated by Bird, 111.
3 Mem. of Mohammed Ameer Khan, translated by Prinsep, 15.

constructed with frames of timber filled in with brick, and having the upper stories projecting beyond the base. It is surrounded by a wall in good repair, with semicircular bastions and battlements.* The house formerly occupied by the nawaub of Surat is a plain building of moderate size.[5] Most of the houses of the British inhabitants are in the vicinity of the fort, and are usually of good size, with spacious inclosures. Without the walls of the city is the site of the old French factory, containing some handsome and commodious buildings, now quite deserted: such also is the state of the ancient Dutch factory, once the most regular and best-built mansion[6] about Surat.

[5] Heber, ii. 176.

[6] Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 151.

Surat, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, stood high as a commercial, and, though in a less degree, as a manufacturing place. Then the bazars were[7] "filled with costly merchandise; picturesque and interesting groups of natives on elephants, camels, horses, and mules; strangers from all parts of the globe in their respective costumes; vessels building on the stocks, others navigating the river; together with Turks, Persians, and Armenians, on Arabian chargers; the European ladies in splendid carriages, the Asiatic females in hackeries, drawn by oxen." That vivid and bustling scene has faded away before the great superiority which Bombay has attained, alike in a political, commercial, and maritime point of view, and the competition of British wares, cheaper than those of India; and the commerce of the port is now in a great measure confined to the export of cotton, and of grain for the supply of the less-productive Concan, lying further south. Even now, however, Surat is a place of some importance, being the station of a considerable force, and of the civil establishment of the collectorate. Hence the British society is unusually numerous, and its tone agreeable. There is a very neat and convenient church, as well as an extensive and picturesque burial-ground,[8]

[7] Id. i. 150. Calcutta Review, ix. 106. Mill, Hist. of India, ii. 410.

[8] Calcutta Review, ix. 122.

* Tavernier, in his usual vivid and graphic style, describes Surat as he found it in the seventeenth century:—"Surat," he says, "is a town of moderate size, with a wretched fort, below which it is necessary to pass in going either by land or water. It has four towers, one at each angle; and as the ramparts have not sufficient room for guns, they are placed on scaffolds. The ramparts are of mud, and the private dwellings resemble barns, except that in lieu of walls, they are shut in by reeds dabbed with cowdung mixed with mud; and in the whole town there are not more than nine or ten good houses."[1]

[1] Voyages, iii. 4.

full of large ruinous tombs of the former servants of the East-India Company.

The city of Surat has suffered occasionally from the inundations of the river Taptee. In 1837, two of these visitations occurred, causing great damage to the city walls, public and private buildings, and bridges. Some immediate preventive steps[9] were taken to defend the town from the recurrence of such irruptions, which were attributed to the combined effects of a supposed gradual elevation of the bed of the river, an alteration in its channel, and the obstruction of its mouth by a bar of sand. But the more recent reports of the engineer officers throw doubt upon this opinion, and the selection of final measures for affording to the town security from injury by inundation, has been postponed until more complete information shall have been attained. The irruptions drew attention to the general state of the town, and on the occasion last referred to, authority was given for an annual expenditure of 40,000 rupees on the streets, draining, and public works connected with the health and convenience of the inhabitants. The population[1] of the town in 1838 was 133,544.

Surat has been conjectured[2] to be a place of great antiquity; but this conclusion perhaps results from confounding the name of Sorath or Sourashtra, a district of Guzerat, with Surat, the name of the town which is the subject of the present article. The earliest authentic notice respecting this town is probably the mention[3] of its discovery and sack by the Portuguese in 1530, at which time it is described as "containing 10,000 families, mostly handicrafts. An army attempted defence outside the town, but quickly took to flight, and then the city was entered without any further resistance, and nothing left in it that had life, or was of value. Then the city and some ships that lay in the arsenal were burned." In 1531,[4] the town having in some measure recovered from this calamity, was again burned by the Portuguese.

In 1612,[5] permission was granted by Jehangir to establish an English factory at Surat, and in 1657[6] all the possessions of the Company in the East Indies were placed under the control of the president and council of Surat; but from the subsequent acquisition of Bombay, the importance of Surat progressively declined until 1692, when the seat of the pre-

9 Bombay Pub. Disp. 21 Oct. 1840; 15 June, 1842; 18 Oct. 1843. Friend of India, 1853, p. 487.

1 Bombay Rev. Cons. 1838.

2 Hamilton, East-India Gazetteer, ii. 609.

3 Faria y Sousa (translation), i. 344.

4 Id. i. 372.

5 Bruce, Annals of East-India Company, i 164.

6 Id. i. 532.

sidency was transferred.[7] In 1664, Sir George Oxenden[8] being governor, Surat was plundered by Sevajee, the Mahratta leader, but the English successfully defended their factory, and having also afforded protection to many of the citizens and their property, Aurungzebe, in recognition[9] of that assistance, granted the East-India Company exemption from the duties levied on others trading at Surat.

7 Id. iii. 104.

8 Duff, Hist of Mahrattas, i. 198.

9 Id. i. 199.

During the early part of the eighteenth century, while the empire of Delhi was crumbling into ruins, Surat fell into a state of utter confusion, there being within it a number of conflicting authorities,[1]—Mogul, Mahratta, and others. The Bombay government, greatly interested in the restoration of order at Surat, were zealous to effect this object, either with or without the co-operation of the Mahrattas; but their designs were frustrated, sometimes by the feebleness and vacillation of their own counsels; sometimes by the difficulty of securing the fidelity and stimulating the exertions of the wayward and treacherous people to whom they looked for co-operation. At length taking courage to act vigorously for themselves, they in 1759[2] attacked the castle of Surat, and succeeded in gaining possession of it. Thenceforward, though order was preserved, a divided authority continued to exist in Surat, the English being charged with the defence of the place, while a portion of the civil power was in the hands of a nawaub, both parties professing to act under the authority of the emperor, though that authority soon became but a name; and the nawaub, in fact, held his office at the pleasure of his British coadjutors. After a continuance of about forty years, a favourable opportunity occurred for terminating a state of things productive of many evils. On the death of the nawaub, in 1799, the British government, with the earnest wishes of the inhabitants of Surat, assumed the entire administration, civil as well as military, conceding to a relative of the deceased the title of nawaub, with a large pensionary provision. This arrangement was settled by treaty concluded in 1800. In 1842 the titular dignity of nawaub became extinct, by the death of its last possessor without male heirs; but certain privileges[3] have been continued to his family. An attempt, made on the part of the government, in 1847, to introduce a uniform system of weights and measures into this city, resulted in failure. The

1 Id. i. 83.

2 Id. ii. 116.

3 Act of Govt. of India, xviii. of 1848.

government directed that only mild and conciliatory means should be employed to overcome the aversion of the shopkeepers to the measure, and remove the obstacles to its introduction. Surat is distant from Bombay, N., 150 miles; from Ahmedabad, S., 130. Lat. 21° 10′, long. 72° 52′.

The district of Surat, of which this town is the principal place, is bounded on the north by the collectorate of Broach; on the east by Guzerat; on the south by Guzerat and the British collectorate of Tannah; and on the west by the Portuguese territory of Damaun and the Arabian Sea. It extends from lat. 20° 15′ to 21° 11′, and from long. 72° 45′ to 73° 24′; and contains an area of 1,629 square miles, with a population of 492,684.[4] Its boundaries were formerly more extended, and comprised within their limits the contiguous collectorate of Broach, which, in 1843, was placed under a separate jurisdiction. The two districts bear a close resemblance to each other, no less in their chief physical characteristics than in their statistical and social circumstances; and as minute details on these points are given in the article BROACH, which are generally applicable to Surat, the reader is referred to the former head for further information.

[4] Census, Feb. 1851.

SURAWALA, in the British district of Bhuttiana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansee to Bhutnair, and 14 miles E. of the latter. The surrounding country is sandy and barren, and the road in this part of the route heavy and bad. Lat. 29° 35′, long. 74° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURAWUL,[1] in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligurh to Futtehgurh, and 49 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country level, and partly cultivated, partly overrun with bush-jungle. Lat. 27° 35′, long. 78° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

SURBURI SUROREE, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpoor, and 21 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes through a level country, rather fertile and cultivated. Lat. 25° 54′, long. 72° 43′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 118, 218.

SURDA,[1] in the British district of Rajeshaye, presidency of Bengal, a town situate on a ridge[2] of clay and kunkur, or

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. vii. 7—Colebrooke, on Course of the Ganges.

calcareous conglomerate, on the left bank of the Podda, or great eastern branch of the Ganges, in a country "very[3] populous, well cultivated, and as beautiful as verdure, shade, water, and the splendid variety of Indian shrubs and trees can make it." Here was formerly an extensive filature, or silk establishment, belonging to the East-India Company. Distance N. from Calcutta, by Berhampore, 153 miles. Lat. 24° 18′, long. 88° 42′.

[3] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. i. 176.

SUR DEOTA.[1]—A peak near Subathoo, so called because sacred to Sur or Mahadeo. Elevation above the sea 5,419 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 3′, long. 77° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 332* —, Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv of Himalaya. Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No 5, at end of vol.

SURDHAUR,[1] in the peninsula of Katteewar, province of Guzerat, a town belonging to a Rajpoot thakoor or chief,[2] who once resided here, but removed to Rajkote, another town belonging to him. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 118 miles; Baroda, W., 140. Lat. 22° 8′, long. 71° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 60.
[2] Clune, Appendix to Itinerary of Western India, 54.

SUREELA,[1] in Bundelcund, a small raj or principality, named from its principal place, is inclosed on all sides by the British district of Humeerpoor, and lies between lat. 25° 43′—25° 51′, long. 79° 41′—79° 48′. It is "stated[2] to comprise thirty-five square miles, and to contain only eleven villages, with a population of 4,500 souls. Its revenue is estimated at 45,000 rupees (4,500*l.*) per annum, and it maintains a force[3] of twenty-five horse and seventy-five foot." The town is 25 miles S. of Calpee, 45 N.W. of Banda. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 79° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] De Cruz, Sketch of Pol. Relations, 42.
[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

SUREYA,[1] in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Goruckpoor cantonment to Lucknow, eight miles[2] W. of the former, 158 E. of the latter. Supplies may be obtained here from the surrounding country. The road in this part of the route is indifferent during the dry season, and under water in the rains. Lat. 26° 45′, long. 83° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 187.

SURGONG.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 47 miles N.N.E. from Ryepoor, and 91 miles S.E. from Ramgurh. Lat. 21° 50′, long. 81° 58′.

SURGOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, situate on the right bank of the Cauvery river, and 36 miles S.W. by S. from Seringapatam. Lat. 12°, long. 76° 26′.

SURHA,[1] in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Kalleenjur, 104 miles[2] S.W. of former, eight N.E. of latter. Water is plentiful, and supplies are procurable from neighbouring country. Lat. 25° 6′, long. 80° 36′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 37.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURHUCHEEA.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 14 miles N.N.E. of Mozufferpoor. Lat. 26° 17′, long. 85° 33′.

SURHUD.—A town of Sinde, in the presidency of Bombay, situate seven miles S.E. of the left bank of the Indus, and 46 miles N.E. from Bukkur. Lat. 28° 5′, long. 69° 29′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURJOO (EASTERN).[1]*—A river tributary to the Ghogra. It rises in the kingdom of Nepaul (where it is known by the name of the Relang), in lat. 28° 15′, long. 81° 57′, and flowing in a direction north-westerly for forty miles, it, in lat. 28° 26′, long. 81° 24′, enters the plains of Oude. Its course is then generally from north to south for about 120 miles, when it falls into the great river Ghogra, on its left side, in lat. 26° 58′, long. 81° 46′. At its mouth it expands† into a sort of morass; at Burraech, forty-five miles from its mouth, and in lat. 27° 34′, long. 81° 40′, it is described, rather indefinitely, by Tieffenthaler,[2] as "a stone's throw in breadth, and in December [season of low water] two Indian ells deep;" but he adds that it occasionally becomes fordable.

[2] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 185.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURJOO, or SURJU (WESTERN),[1] a considerable tributary of the great river Ghogra, rises in the British district of Kumaon, in a gorge on the southern face of the main range of the Himalaya. Eight miles from the source, according to Webb,[2] "the breadth of the Surjoo below Soopee is about fifteen yards, and at this time [early in May] may be forded in twenty inches water. The hills across [beyond] the river, [or to the eastward,] rise gradually to a lofty chain, the summit of which is yet covered with snow, and its eastern base is washed

[2] Field Book.

* Buchanan[1] mentions this river under the name of the Sarayu of the eastern mountaineers and lowlanders, as well as of Danville and Rennell.

[1] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 299.

† According to Tieffenthaler,[1] "Aqua exundans et extra ripam egrediens, vix non jungitur Gagræ." He adds that the doab, or tongue of land extending upwards from the confluence between the two rivers, is extensively inundated during the rains:—"Tota hæc peninsula confluentibus vicina aquis inundatur tempore pluviarum."

[1] Note on Pl. xix. vol. i.

by the [Eastern] Rangunga river." The great elevation of the source is indicated by the snow, which lies about it so late in the year. At Soopee, already mentioned, the bed of the river is 5,659 feet above the sea.[3] A few miles lower down, Webb forded it in two feet of water, with a breadth of twelve yards; and a few miles still lower, or about fifteen miles from its source, the same traveller found it, in the middle of May, forty-five yards wide, and twenty-seven inches deep. It holds a south-westerly direction, receiving many streams; and one of considerable volume (the Phoongur) falls into it on the left side, thirty-one miles from the source, and in lat. 29° 52′, long. 79° 49′. Flowing five miles further in the same direction, it, at Bagesar or Bageswar, receives, on the right side, the Gaomutee, a considerable stream running from the north-west. From that point it takes a south-easterly direction, receiving several small streams, and thirty-five miles below the confluence of the Gaomutee it receives, on the right side, the Punar, a considerable river flowing from the south-west. About ten miles above this confluence, sixty miles from the source, and in lat. 29° 38′, long. 80° 3′, Webb[4] found "the average breadth about fifty yards, the drift four and a half to five miles per hour. The depth at present [probably in May] is about eight feet, but it becomes fordable about December." Flowing from the confluence with the Punar still in a south-easterly direction, it at Ramesur, three or four miles farther down, receives, on the left side, its greatest feeder, the Ramgunga (Eastern), flowing from the north. This confluence is 1,500 feet above the sea; and as the elevation of the source of the Surjoo may with probability be assumed to be 7,000 feet, its average fall throughout its course to Ramesur, a distance of seventy-four miles, will be above seventy feet in the mile. It is accordingly there "a most impetuous[5] and rapid torrent, dashing over the rocks with the greatest force, causing a deafening noise, and casting the spray about in all directions." Below the confluence it is indifferently called the Surjoo or the Ramgunga. Near the confluence it is crossed by an iron suspension-bridge[6] 180 feet in span. Continuing to flow in a south-easterly direction for twelve miles farther, it, at Puchesur, in lat. 29° 27′, long. 80° 18′, falls into the Kalee (Eastern), or principal headwater of the great river Ghoghra. Six furlongs above this confluence,

[3] Trigon. Survey Map, No. 66.

[4] Field Book.

[5] Dollard, Med. Topography of Kalee Kemaoon, 38.

[6] Dollard, 39.

Webb[7] found the river fordable in the season of low water; "the breadth of the stream about eighty yards; transparent, bed stony, depth of the ford about four and a quarter feet; drift of current four miles per hour or more." The total length of course is between eighty and ninety miles. Herbert reckons[8] the continuous courses of the Surjoo and Kali or Ghoghra, from the source of the former river to the entrance of the latter on the plain of Hindoostan, at Bhirm-Deo, to be 143 miles.[9] The united stream, more generally called the Ghogra, but also known by the name of the Surjoo throughout the whole length[1] of its course to its junction with the Ganges, and under the kindred names of Siru, Sirwu, or Sirjoo, is repeatedly mentioned by Baber.[2] In this river is found the highly esteemed fish the mahasur.

7 Field Book.

8 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, Supplement to No. cxxvi. p. xxxi.—Report on Mineralogical Survey of the Himalaya Mountains.

9 Ut supra, xvi.

1 Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 298.

2 Memoirs, 349, 411, 414, 417, 420.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 280, 322—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

SURKANDA, in Gurwhal, a high mountain near the southern frontier, and overlooking the Dehra Doon. It forms part of the ridge separating the Jumna from the Bhageerettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. There is a Hindoo temple on the summit, the formation of which is characterized by Hodgson and Herbert as "composed of a dull greyish stone, coarsely granulated, and having a conchoidal fracture. It is semi-hard." It was a station of the large series of triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 9,271 feet. Lat. 30° 25′, long. 78° 21′.

SURKARA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futtehpore, and 24 miles[2] N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy in wet weather, the country well cultivated. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 81° 35′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURKUNDA, in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Jumna, 18 miles S. of the town of Futtehpore. Lat. 25° 42′, long. 80° 53′.

SURMALEE.—A town and stockade in the native state of Nepal, 80 miles W. from Jemlah, and 46 miles E.S.E. from Almora. Lat. 29° 21′, long. 80° 23′.

SURMOTE.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 54 miles S. from Sirinagur, and 81 miles E.N.E. from Jhelum. Lat. 33° 23′, long. 74° 45′.

SUROLI, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Alwar, by Ferozpoor, to Delhi, and 16 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 28′, long. 77° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURREY KONDAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 31 miles S.S.E. from Hyderabad, and 88 miles N.E. by N. from Kurnool. Lat. 16° 56′, long. 78° 41′.

SURROOL,[1] in the British district of Bheerbhoom, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Burhampoor to Bancoora, 55 miles[2] S.W. of former, 60 N.E. of latter. It is situate two miles N. of the north or left bank of the Aji river. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 87° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 95.

SURRUKPOOR, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Ravee river, 18 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 27′, long. 74° 4′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURRUNGURH.—See SARUNGHUR.

SURSAWA.—A town in the British district of Sumbulpoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 88 miles W. of Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 30′, long. 82° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURSEEA.—A town in the British district of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, presidency of Bengal, 26 miles S.S.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 15′, long. 88° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURSODA.—A town in the British district of Balasore, presidency of Bengal, 54 miles S.W. of Balasore. Lat. 20° 56′, long. 86° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURSU DEBI, in Sirmoor, a summit of the Sain range, near its north-western extremity, rises from the right bank of the river Giree. It is surmounted by a small white temple, a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 6,299 feet. Lat. 30° 51′, long. 77° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. xiv. 334* —Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

SURTOONA.—A town in the native state of Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, 90 miles N.N.E. from Baroda, and 81 miles N.E. from Kaira. Lat. 23° 30′, long. 73° 39′.

SURUGTHAL, in the British district Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 34 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, and E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 137.

passes through a country in some places cultivated, but generally overrun with thin jungle. Lat. 29° 16′, long. 78° 36′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 421, 423. Garden, Tables of Routes, 234. Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 394.

SURUMNAGAR,[1] in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Lucknow to Shahjehanpoor, 103 miles[2] N.W. of the former. It is situate on the left bank of the Lesser Goomtee, and has an old fort, described by Heber[2] as "pretty much like a large serai, surrounded by a high brick wall, with round towers at the flanks, and two Gothic gateways opposite to each other;" within is "a narrow street of mud houses, some looking like warehouses, and the whole having more the air of a place where the peasantry of a small district were accustomed to secure their stores, than the usual residence of any considerable number of people." Outside are a little straggling bazar and a few huts, with a Hindoo temple, but no mosque. Lat. 27° 33′, long. 80° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 94.

SURWANNEE SURAE,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with a bazar on the route from the city of Benares to Jounpoor, nine miles[2] N.W. of the former, 29 S.E. of the latter. Supplies and water may be had in abundance. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 25′, long. 82° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 185.

SURWAR,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Kishengurh, a town on the route from Goona to Nusseerabad,[2] 204 miles N.W. of the former, 25 S.E. of latter. It has a good bazar, and water is abundant. Lat. 26° 5′, long. 75° 8′.

SURWUN.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Rutlam, 20 miles N.W. from Rutlam, and 70 miles S. by W. from Neemuch. Lat. 23° 29′, long. 74° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SURWUN.—A town in the British district of Mongheer, presidency of Bengal, 60 miles S. of Mongheer. Lat. 24° 30′, long. 86° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Jacquemont, Voyage, iii. 442.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 72.

SUSOLAR,[1] in the British district of Humeerpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Banda to that of Humeerpore, 15 miles[2] N. of the former. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 80° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUSRAL, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 13 miles W. from the right bank of the Jhelum, 118 miles N.N.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 33° 12′, long. 73° 32′.

SUSTWAR, in Bussahir, a village in the pergunnah of Pekha, and hence sometimes called[1] by that name. It is situate in a delightful country, in many places well wooded, and in general carefully and successfully cultivated. Lloyd[1] observes, "Many of the women were very handsome; their complexions are fair and blushing." Elevation above the sea 8,759 feet. Lat. 31° 15′, long. 78° 2′.

[1] Tours in Himalaya, i. 225, 227.

SUTGARH, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Petoragurh to Askoth, six miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 40′, long. 80° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUTI.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the right bank of the Kishengunga river, and 57 miles N. from Sirinagur. Lat. 34° 55′, long. 75° 1′.

SUTJORA.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles N. by E. of Chupra. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 84° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUTLUJ.—The most easterly of the rivers of the Punjab, "the rise[1] of which in the holy lakes of Manasarovara and Rawan Hrad, has been satisfactorily ascertained by the adventurous journeys of Captain H. Strachey and Lieut. R. Strachey." Its most remote sources are the eastern feeders of the lakes, in lat. 30° 8′, long. 81° 53′. Moorcroft, in his journey to Manas Sarovara,[2] seems to have approached near to the source, having come upon the Sutoodra or Sutluj. It subsequently issues from the north-western extremity of this lake, being there in the dry season thirty feet broad,[3] and takes a north-westerly course of about 188 miles, through a country of awful and even terrific sublimity, as far as Khab, in lat. 31° 48′, long. 78° 40′. Close to this it receives the river of Spiti from the north-west.[4] Above the confluence, the Sutluj is seventy-five feet wide; its bed 8,600 feet above the level of the sea. Gerard observes, "It is not easy to form an estimate of the water contained in the Sutluj; for although the breadth can be determined, yet within the mountains there is scarcely a possibility of sounding it, on account of its great rapidity."[5] The depth at this spot must be very great, as the volume of water is considerable even eighty miles further up, where, at Ling, the river is too broad to admit of a rope-bridge, and is

[1] Cunningham, Ladak, 128.

[2] As. Res. xii. 473, 476.

[3] Gerard, Koonawur, 27.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839—Hutton, Trip through Kunawur, 947. Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 161.

[5] Koonawur, 26.

crossed by one of iron chains; the breadth thereabouts being 120 yards; the depth, at the lowest season, one foot and a half; the rapidity seven or eight miles an hour; the impetus of the stream such as that it can be forded only by yaks or Tartarian kine, if the depth exceed two feet. The bed[6] of the river, a short distance below Ling, is 10,792 feet above the sea. Here the river is by the natives called Langzhing-Khampa, or the river of Langzhing; lower down, Muksung; then, Sanpoo; lower still, Zeung-tee; lower down, Sumeedrung; in Busehar, Sutoodra, or "hundred-channelled," whence the names Zadadrus[7] and Hesudrus of the classical writers; lower down, it is generally called the Sutluj, by which name it is also known up to its source. Though the river[8] is in the upper part of its course a raging torrent, falling in several places 100 or 150 feet per mile, with a clamorous noise, and displaying heaps of white foam, yet so severe is the climate, that for 200 miles it is completely frozen for two months every winter. Where not fordable, it is crossed either by a sango, or wooden bridge; by a jhoola, or rope-bridge, which the traveller passes on a seat suspended by a loop made to slide along the rope, by means of a long string, pulled by men stationed on the further bank; or by means of a suzum, or foot-bridge, formed of cables, stretched parallel to each other. These frail suspension-bridges sometimes give way, and the passengers are dashed to pieces.[9] There are also a few chain bridges. At the confluence of the Spiti and Sutluj, the scene is described as awfully sublime; according to Lloyd and Gerard,[1] "the character of the gulf is certainly one of the wonders of the world." The Lee, or river of Spiti, issues forth from a rocky channel, so narrow and deep as almost to seem subterranean, with a calm, blue, deep current. The Sutluj is muddy, and breaks violently on the rocks with a tremendous roaring. The Spiti has probably a larger body of water than the Sutluj.[2] The former river averages from 250 to 300 feet in breadth; the latter, a short distance above the confluence, is seventy-five feet broad. Below the confluence, the stream is so deep and rapid that no bottom could be found with a ten-pound sounding-lead. From this remarkable point its general course is south-west, with a very rapid declivity.[3] At Namptoo the height of its bed is 8,220 feet, its breadth 106; at Wangtoo (lat. 31° 32′, long.

[6] Lloyd and Gerard, Map.

[7] Rennell, 83.

[8] Gerard, Koonawur, 12.

[9] Id. 34-35.

[1] ii. 14.

[2] Gerard, Koonawur, 26, 30.

[3] Lloyd and Gerard, Map.

78° 1′) the height of its bed is 5,200 feet, the breadth is ninety-two; at Rampoor (lat. 31° 26′, long. 77° 40′), the height of the bed is 3,360, the width 211. These measurements were made at the narrowest places, where bridges have been constructed; but in other places it is 150 yards wide. From Rampoor to Bilaspoor, in lat. 31° 21′, long. 76° 48′, its course is generally west-south-west. Forster,[4] who crossed it here, describes it as a very rapid stream, about 100 yards broad. A short distance below this it makes a sudden sweep to the north-west, and then back again to the south-east to Ropur, in lat. 30° 58′, long. 76° 35′, where it makes[5] its way through the low sandstone range of Jhejwan, and enters the plain of the Punjab. It is here thirty feet deep, and more than 500 yards wide in its season of greatest fulness,[6] and is crossed either in boats or on floats of inflated buffalo-hides.[7] As is the case with all the rivers descending from the Himalaya, it is far fullest in June, July, and August. At the ferry of Filor or Faloor, in lat. 31° 1′, long. 75° 50′, it was found, in the season when lowest, to be 250 yards wide,[8] seven feet deep, and moderately rapid. Burnes, who crossed it here in August, when fullest, found it 700 yards wide, with a depth, where greatest, of eighteen feet, but on an average of only twelve. Up to this point it is navigable at all seasons for vessels of ten or twelve tons burthen.[9] Its confluence with the Beas is a little above Hurekee, and in lat. 31° 11′, long. 75° 4′. According to Macartney,[1] the Beas has the larger body of water. The whole length of the river, from the point where it issues from Lake Manasarovara to its junction with the Beas, is 550 miles. Below this confluence, as far as the confluence with the Chenaub, a distance of 300 miles, the united stream bears the name of Ghara. Thenceforward the aggregate body of water, until its confluence with the Indus, bears the name of Punjnud, a name derived from its conveying the accumulated waters of the Beas, Sutluj, Ravee, Chenaub, and Jhelum. As before mentioned,[2] the Sutluj is considered to be the Zaradrus, Zadadrus, or Hesudrus of the ancients, and the Hypanis mentioned by Strabo.

SUTNA,[1] or SUTANI, a small river rising in Bundelcund, on the southern declivity of the Panna range of hills, about eight miles south-east of the town of Panna, and in lat. 24° 42′,[2]

4 i. 239.

5 Gerard, Koonawur, 23.

6 Vigne, Kashmir, i. 53.

7 F. Von Hugel, i. 50. Moorcr. i. 69.

8 Gerard, Koonawur, 26.

9 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 169 — Mackeson, Acc. Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej.

1 Elphinstone, 662.

2 Rennell, 51. Wilson, Ariana Antiqua, 195-231.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 As. Res. xviii.—Franklin, Geol. Map of Bundelcund; also Map of Diamond Tract in Panna.

long. 80° 23′. The elevation above the sea, of its source, cannot be much less than 1,100 feet; as at Sohawul, forty miles to the east, or down the stream, the elevation is 1,059 feet.[3] About that place the course turns rather to the south-east, and twelve miles lower down it falls into the Tons, on the left side, in lat. 24° 30′, long. 80° 56′. The route from Allahabad to Saugor crosses "the Sutnee[4] close under Sohawul-Bed, fifty yards wide; stream two and a half feet deep, banks rather steep." The passage here was formerly defended by a fort, now in ruins.[5]

3 As. Res. xviii. 42—Franklin, Barometrical Observations in Bundelcund.

4 Garden, Tables of Routes, 39.

5 Jacquemont, Voyages, i. 393.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUTRALI, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village with a temple on the route from Almora fort to Juwahir Pass, or Unta Dhura, and 17 miles N. of Almora. Supplies must be collected from the surrounding country. Lat. 29° 46′, long. 79° 44′.

SUTTAI, a town of Bundelkund, in the native state of Punnah, 39 miles W. from Punnah, and 84 miles N.E. from Saugur. Lat. 24° 42′, long. 79° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUTTALUREE.—A town in the British district of Backergunje, presidency of Bengal, 126 miles E. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 40′, long. 90° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUTTEHGEEREE.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 39 miles E.N.E. of Belgaum. Lat. 16° 1′, long. 75° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SUTTICUL.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 89 miles N. by E. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 12° 15′, long. 77° 13′.

SUTULANU.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the right bank of the Loonee river, and 24 miles S.S.W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 26°, long. 73°.

SUTWARAH.—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar, 65 miles S. by E. from Indore, and 16 miles S.E. from Kurgoon. Lat. 21° 44′, long. 75° 59′.

SUTWAS.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindhia's family, 70 miles S.E. from Oojein, and 76 miles W.S.W. from Hoosungabad. Lat. 22° 29′, long. 76° 37′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SWALI,[1]* in the collectorate of Surat, presidency of Bombay,

* Swallow Point of Horsburgh;[1] Swally of Bruce.[2]

1 E.I. Direc. i. 472.
2 Annals of E.I.C. ii. 611.

a small town at the entrance of the river Taptee. A spot denominated by our sailors Swallow Point, and projecting south from the town, is the northern point of the entrance of the Taptee, or road of Surat, from which city it is distant by water 18[2] miles west. During the early part of the seventeenth century, when Surat was the seat of the presidency for managing the affairs of the East-India Company in Western India, Swali was a place of considerable importance, and the roads the scene[3] of some actions between the ships of the English company and those of their rivals the Dutch. Distance N. from Bombay 150 miles, S. from Baroda 90, S. from Ahmedabad 135. Lat. 21° 4′, long. 72° 44′.

[2] Horsburgh, i. 473.

[3] Bruce, i. 481; ii. 193.

SWAN, a river of the Punjab, rises in a subordinate range of the Himalaya, west of Cashmere, and in lat. 33° 45′, long. 73° 7′. It holds a south-westerly course of 120 miles, and falls into the Indus[1] on the left side, about ten miles below Mukkud, and in lat. 33° 1′, long. 71° 46′. Elphinstone,[2] who crossed it in lat. 33° 37′, long. 73° 3′, and about thirty miles from its source, describes it to be, where forded, "a large rivulet, which, though only up to our horses' girths, was so rapid as to be scarcely fordable. Several of our camels were swept down by the stream." Hough,[3] who crossed the Swan when the water was low, describes it as having "a stony bed, not broad, and one foot of water." Burnes,[4] who crossed this stream in lat. 33° 6′, long. 72° 12′, found it there "rapid, red, and swollen," and stirrup-deep.

[1] Wood, Oxus, 108.

[2] Account of Caubul, v.

[3] Narr. Exp. in Afg. 340.

[4] Pers. Narr. 115.

SYARA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 42 miles E.N.E. from Jodhpoor, and 59 miles W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 29′, long. 73° 48′.

SYDABAD,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Allahabad to that of Benares, and 18[2] miles S.E. of the former. It is four miles from the left bank of the Ganges, has a bazar, and water and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is excellent;[3] the country level, and in general well cultivated, but in some places swampy[4] during rains. Lat. 35° 22′, long. 82° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 30.

[3] Von Orlich, Travels in India, ii. 125.

[4] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 171.

SYDAPOORUM.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 25 miles S.W. of Nellore. Lat. 14° 11′, long. 79° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 94.

[3] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 165.

[4] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

SYDOPRE,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with a bazar on the route from Benares to the cantonment of Ghazeepoor, 23[2] miles N.E. of the former, and as many W. of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the Ganges, near the confluence of the Goomtee, which last river is traversed by the route from Benares by means of ferry during the rains, and during the rest of the year by bridge of boats. Sydpore has a population of 8,200[3] inhabitants; distant N.W. from Calcutta, by water, 641[4] miles. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 83° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SYJERAH, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated nine miles from the right bank of the Sutlej, 35 miles S.E. by S. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 6′, long. 74° 30′.

SYLHET.—See SILHET.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras Army, 68, 69.

SYMBRAMKUM,[1] in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, a town close to a tank[2] twenty miles in circuit, formed by an embankment between two natural ridges of ground, and irrigating an extent of land giving employment to 5,000 cultivators. Distance from Madras, W., 17 miles. Lat. 13° 4′, long. 80° 3′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 84.

SYNJUNA, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment at Futehgurh, and 43 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, level, and cultivated. Lat. 27° 48′, long. 79° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 138.

SYREE,[1] in that portion of the hill state of Koonear bestowed upon the rajah of Putteeala, is the name of a pass over a ridge between Subathoo and Simla, and 12 miles N.E. of the former post. Here is a small village with a good house, built for the accommodation of travellers by the British authorities. Elevation above the sea 4,971[2]* feet. Lat. 31° 6′, long. 77° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

SYRIAM.—A town in the British province of Pegu, situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Irawady river, and 11 miles E.N.E. from Rangoon. Lat. 16° 50′, long. 96° 26′.

[1] Koonawur, Table iii. No. 6, at end of vol.

* According to Gerard,[1] 5,083.

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TAAKLY.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 52 miles S.W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 33′, long. 77° 8′.

TAHNAO.[1]—A village of Gurwhal, on the right bank of the Jumna, here about 109 feet wide, and crossed by a sango or wooden bridge. It is situate in a considerable expanse of level and fertile ground, producing good crops, especially of rice,[2] which is carried on the backs of human beings to Dehra, and there exchanged for salt, brought in return by the same means of conveyance, as beasts of burthen are not in use here. The houses, narrow, gloomy, and covered with slabs of schist, reminded Jacquemont of those of the Upper Alps. He considered that he could trace a resemblance between the architecture and sculpture of some ruined temples in the village and those of the sacred buildings of Benares. Tahnao is 4,752[3] feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 49′, long. 78° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Jacquemont, iv. 68.

[3] Id. iv. 69.

TAHNOOT.—A town in the native state of Kareal, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 41 miles N.W. by N. from Kareal, and 109 miles W.S.W. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 20° 49′, long. 82° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAHURPOOR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh to the town of Moradabad, and eight miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, open, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 44′, long. 78° 47′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

TAIMBAH.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, situate on the left bank of the Wurda river, and 62 miles S. by W. from Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 16′, long. 79° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAINGAPATAM,[1] in the territory of Travancore, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Madras, a town on the coast of the Indian Ocean. It is situate[2] on the mouth of a river of the same name, which, in consequence of a bar, can be entered only by small boats, and by those only during the rainy season. The population here and in the neighbour-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 516.

hood comprises many native Christians of the Syrian church, or that of St. Thomas; and some of these ancient churches may be observed at intervals along the shore from this place to Cape Comorin. Lat. 8° 14′, long. 77° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 185. As. Res. vi. 34—Hunter, Narrat. of a Journey from Agra to Oujein.

TAJPOOR,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a small town on the route from Goona to Oojein, 140 miles S.W. of former, 11[2] N.E. of latter. It has a bazar, and water is plentiful. Lat. 23° 12′, long. 75° 56′.

TAJUL.—A town of Sinde, in the state of Ali Moorad, 52 miles S. from Bukkur, and 118 miles W. from Jessulmeer. Lat. 26° 55′, long. 69° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAK, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 34 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 150 miles S.S.W. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 7′, long. 70° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAKAL, in the Peshawar division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Bahreh river, three miles W.S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 33° 59′, long. 71° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAKALLY.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, situate on the left bank of the Wurda river, and 60 miles S.S.W. from Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 21′, long. 78° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAKAM.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Gunduck river, and 166 miles W.N.W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 36′, long. 82° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAKEA.—A town in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, eight miles S. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 48′, long. 91° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAKEE, in the British district of Baraset, presidency of Bengal, a village with thanna or police-station on the right bank of the Isamutti, a large offset from the Ganges, and close to the southern frontier towards the Sunderbunds. Distance E. from Calcutta, by Baraset, 50 miles. Lat. 22° 35′, long. 89°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAKMHALE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, situate on the left bank of the Manjera river, and 51 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 58′, long. 78° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAKWARAH, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 26 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 155 miles S.S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32°, long. 70° 36′.

TALABURA, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh to Moradabad, and 36 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country low, level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 29′, long. 78° 28′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

TALAK.—A town in the British district of Aracan, presidency of Bengal, situate 68 miles S.E. of Aracan, on the banks of the river of the same name, navigable thus far for boats of considerable burthen. Lat. 20° 2′, long. 94° 6′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TALA KHAR, in Bussahir, a river of Koonawur, falls into the Sutlej on the left side, in lat. 31° 40′, long. 78° 32′. It rises in Chinese Tartary, about lat. 31° 36′, long. 78° 54′, and has a course of about thirty miles, generally westerly. It is described by Gerard as a large stream. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 369 —Gerard, Journ. to Shipke.

TALAMANCHI.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 11 miles N. of Nellore. Lat. 14° 37′, long. 80° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TALCHEER.—A town giving name to a Cuttack mehal on the south-west frontier of Bengal: it is situate on the right bank of the Braminy river, and 61 miles N.W. from Cuttack. Lat. 20° 56′, long. 85° 9′.

TALGRAM,[1] or TALIGRAM, in the British district of Furruckabad, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Futtehgurh, and 24[2] miles S.W. of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant here: the road in this part of the route is good; the country well wooded and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 2′, long. 79° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 111.

TALIKOTE.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 89 miles S.S.E. of Sholapoor. This place obtained celebrity from the battle fought in its vicinity in 1564, when the power of the Brahminical realm of Bijayanagar was destroyed by a confederacy of the Mussulman kings of the Deccan. Lat. 16° 27′, long. 76° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TALKA KONEE, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Mirzapoor to Palamow, 71 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 24° 24′, long. 83° 24′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TALKHAIR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

or territory of the Nizam, 19 miles N.E. from Bheer, and 90 miles E. by N. from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 11', long. 76° 7'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TALKONAH.—A town in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, 31 miles N.N.W. of Jumalpoor. Lat. 25° 17', long. 89° 51'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TALKOONDEE.—A town on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Bomra, situate on the left bank of a branch of the Braminy river, and 45 miles E. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 30', long. 84° 41'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Treaties with Native Powers, p. lxxxvii.

[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 421.

TALL,[1] in the territory of Jowra, in Malwa, a town, the principal place of a pergunnah containing forty-two villages, a population of 12,308, and yielding an annual revenue of 5,328 rupees to the nawaub of Jowra, son of the Patan chief Ghufur Khan, to whom it was in 1818 secured by the British government, by treaty[2] with Mulhar Rao Holkar. It is well supplied with water from a perennial stream on the side of the town. The town contains 641[3] houses and 2,648 inhabitants. Distance N.W. from Oojein 44 miles, N.W. from Indor 74, S.E. from Neemuch 60, S.W. from Gwalior 252. Lat. 23° 42', long. 75° 22'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 82.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 477.

TALLAJA,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Gohilwar. It is situate at the base[2] of a conical hill, on the river Setroonjee, called also the river of Sultanpoor, from a seaport distant six miles south-east from Tallaja. This river has at its mouth a channel of the depth of from two to three fathoms, with soft bottom; but the entrance is difficult, in consequence of a dangerous bank opposite to it, and nearly level with the surface of the water. Distance from Surat W. 60 miles. Lat. 21° 20', long. 71° 59'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TALLAKAD.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 79 miles S.S.E. of Cannanore. Lat. 10° 53', long. 76°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TALLAMALLA.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 45 miles N. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 11° 38', long. 77° 4'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TALLAPOOLA.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 42 miles W.S.W. of Cuddapah. Lat. 14° 13', long. 78° 18'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TALMONDA.—A town on the south-west frontier of

Bengal, in the British district of Sumbulpoor, 42 miles N.E. by N. of Sumbulpoor. Lat. 22°, long. 84° 20′.

TALNERE.—See THALNEIR.

TALWUNDEE NOUBAHAR, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Lodiana to Ferozpur, and 45 miles W. of the former place. It is a small place, situate in a level, open, and well-cultivated country: water can be obtained in abundance from ten brick-lined wells, each about twenty-five feet deep. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though occasionally otherwise, in consequence of heavy sand. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,147 miles. Lat. 30° 57′, long. 75° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 224.

TAMBA.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 48 miles S. of Sholapoor. Lat. 16° 59′, long. 76° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAMBARAVARI,[1]* in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, a river rising on the western frontier, on the eastern declivity of the Eastern Ghats, and in lat. 8° 52′, long. 77° 20′. It holds a tortuous course, in some parts eastwards, in others south-eastward, for eighty miles, and falls into the Gulf of Manar in lat. 8° 38′, long. 78° 10′, close to the small town of Punnakoil. It has a bar[2] at its mouth, preventing the entrance of shipping; and thirty-five miles higher up it is crossed[3] by a fine bridge, connecting the towns of Tinnevelly and Palamkottah. It receives on the left side, in lat. 8° 48′, long. 77° 5′, the Chetura torrent, of considerable size.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 544.

[3] Report on the Med. Topography and Statistics of Tinnevelly, 117. Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, iv. 306—Wight, Account of Harbour of Tuticoreen.

TAMBUR.—A river of Nepal, rising on the southern face of the Himalayas, and flowing first in a southerly direction for about sixty-five miles, during which course it receives the Yangma, Kumbachen, Yalloong, Khabili, and Hinwa rivers, and afterwards in a westerly direction for thirty miles, falls into the Coosy, in lat. 26° 57′, long. 87° 1′.

TAMOILAH.—A town in the British district of Burraboom, presidency of Bengal, 143 miles W. by N. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 52′, long. 86° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAMPEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the right bank of the Loonee river, and 150 miles S.W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 24° 52′, long. 71° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* This river is called Chundinthura in the Trigonometrical Survey, and Pambouri in Walker's large map of India.[1]

[1] Engraved by Walker, No. 63.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAMSA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 40 miles S.W. by S. from Mahur, and 153 miles N.N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 23', long. 77° 39'.

TANASSERIM.—An island forming one of the Mergui Archipelago. In coming from the sea, the hills upon it have the appearance of separate islands. Its centre is about lat. 12° 35', long. 97° 57'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TANBENGOONG.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Khyendwen river, and 174 miles N.W. by N. from Ava. Lat. 24° 2', long. 94° 47'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 50.

[3] Journ. in India, i. 457.

[4] Id. i. 469.

[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 50.

TANDA, or TARAH,[1] in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a station on the route from Bareilly to Almora, 62[2] miles N. of the former, and 58 of the latter. It is situate close to a brook, and in a small cleared place in the Terai or marshy forest, the air of which, during the hot season, is so deadly as to cause a fearful loss of life among travellers, as well as those more permanently located in connection with the police-station here. The increase of malaria, strikingly observable of late years in this tract, is by Heber[3] attributed to the depopulation caused by the invasion of Amir Khan in A.D. 1805. The dignitary just quoted, who visited it at the close of November, when the malaria is less dreaded, "saw[4] nothing appalling or menacing in the valley of death. The grass was high, and jungle thick, so thick that it was sometimes with difficulty that even on the raised causeway we could force our way through it; but there was nothing of that dark, dank, deadly-looking vegetation which we had seen at Ruderpoor; and the majestic trees, which from time to time towered over the underwood; the songs of the birds, and the noble hills [Himalaya] which we were approaching, made me think I had passed very many days in India more unpleasantly." The supply of water here appears to be the only inducement to retain it as a station. The road[5] in this part of the route is good. Lat. 29° 5', long. 79° 30'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 190.

TANDAH,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to that of Sultanpoor, 57[2] miles S.W. of the former, 53 N.E. of the latter. It is situate three miles from the left bank of the Ghaghra. Supplies are abundant here, and the road in this part of the route is good.

Butter[3] states the population at 6,000, of whom 4,000 are Mussulmans, chiefly weavers, this being the seat of the largest manufactories of cloth in Oude. A faujdar,* with 100 men and two guns, is stationed here. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 82° 40′.

[3] Topography of Southern Oudh, 142.

TANDAULI,[1] in the district of Aldemau, the territory of Oude, a town near the north-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Goruckpoor. It has a fort with two guns, and garrisoned[2] by 500 men. The population, according to Butter, is 3,000, but was formerly double that amount, until diminished by the flight of inhabitants, through dread of the oppression of the government. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 82° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 143.

TANDENKY.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 22 miles N.W. by W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 21′, long. 80° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TANDI, in the Punjab, a village of the district of Lahoul, is situate at the point where a considerable feeder of the Chenaub falls into that river, which, immediately below the confluence, is 200 feet wide,[1] with a steady current. The vicinity is wooded, producing pines, yews, and willows. Buckwheat is the principal crop, though barley and wheat are cultivated; but the great elevation, probably exceeding 8,000 feet, and consequent lowness of temperature, frequently render the crops of these two last sorts of grain abortive.[2] Lat. 32° 35′, long. 77°.

[1] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. 2 195.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 5 —Broome and Cunningham on Sources of Punjab Rivers.

TANDOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 24 miles W. from the right bank of the Wein Gunga river, and 141 miles N.N.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 11′, long. 79° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TANDOOR, a river of Hyderabad, rises in lat. 17° 3′, long. 77° 58′, and flowing westerly for eighty-five miles, falls into the Beemah river, in lat. 17° 1′, long. 76° 58′.

TANDUH, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Jumna. Lat. 29° 16′, long. 77° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TANGAN,[1] in the district of Bainswara, kingdom of Oude, a town nine miles N.E. of the left bank of the Ganges, 55 S. of Lucknow. Butter estimates the population at 8,000,[2] all Hindoos. Lat. 26° 3′, long. 81° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 143.

TANGNO, in Bussahir, a valley on the south side of the great range of the Himalaya, bounding Koonawur on the south.

Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 19.

* Officer of police.

It is well wooded with pines and oaks, and contains five villages. Elevation above the sea 8,800 feet. Lat. 31° 20′, long. 78° 3′.

TANGON RIVER.—One of the numerous watercourses traversing the district of Dinajepore: it rises in lat. 26° 43′, long. 88° 31′, and flowing in a southerly direction for 140 miles, falls into the Mahananda, in lat. 24° 57′, long. 88° 14′, having in its course thrown off numerous offsets right and left.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TANGREAH.—A town in the native state of Keunjur, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 80 miles W. by N. from Balasore, and 118 miles E. by N. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 44′, long. 85° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TANJORE.[1]—A British district in the presidency of Madras, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-west by the Coleroon, separating it from the British districts of South Arcot and Trichinopoly; on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south-west by the British district of Madura; and on the west by the British district of Madura, the native state of Poodoocottah, and Trichinopoly. It lies between lat. 9° 52′ and 11° 23′, long. 78° 55′—79° 55′; is 120 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and seventy-five in breadth: the area, according to official return, is 3,900[2] square miles. Its seacoast extends 165 miles, from lat. 9° 52′ to 11° 23′; but from its southern extremity to Point Calymere, in lat. 10° 16′, long. 79° 54′, a distance of seventy-five miles, the coast cannot be visited by ships of any considerable burthen, in consequence of the shoalness[3] and dangerous nature of Palk's Bay, which washes it. There is, however, much coasting-trade carried on by the small craft of the country. The coast, which from its southern extremity to Calymere has a direction either north-east or east, at that point turns due north, which direction it continues to hold to the northern extremity of the district. Point Calymere is low, sandy, and covered with cocoanut-trees, but from projecting so far into the sea, has much of the advantage of an insular situation; and the air being refreshed and cooled by the sea-breezes, it is frequented as an agreeable retreat during the hot season.[4] Farther north, in lat. 10° 45′, long. 79° 55′, lies Negapatam: it has no port capable of receiving ships, being situate at the mouth of a small branch of the Cauvery, admitting only country boats of inconsiderable burthen. From

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Tanjore, 171. Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i 583, 584.

[4] Report, ut supra, 173.

Negapatam to the mouth of the Coleroon, the great northern branch of the Cauvery, the shore of the delta of that river extends; and though there are many estuaries and inlets, there is no haven capable of receiving ships of any considerable burthen. The best is Nagore,[5] which, having eight feet of water on its bar at spring tides, has belonging to it vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, which ply to the Eastern Archipelago, and to places on the eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal. At Tranquebar (formerly a Danish, now a British possession), in lat. 11° 1′, long. 79° 55′, ships must anchor in the open sea in six or seven fathoms water, the inconsiderable branch of the Cauvery, at the mouth of which it is situate, admitting only small coasting-craft. Through its whole extent, the coast is low and sandy, the sea shoaly, and the difficulty of communicating with the shore heightened by the violent surf which incessantly beats on it. The Coleroon river, the principal estuary of the Cauvery, and terminating the coast-line of this district towards the north, has at its entrance a bar, dry at low water, from which proceeds a shoal, projecting four or five miles into the sea south-eastward; an impediment which is not, however, without use, sheltering from the southerly winds the anchorage of Porto Novo farther north. The extensive delta of the Cauvery is almost entirely comprised within this district, of which it forms the northern and larger part. In general, "the surface[6] of the country is a low, level, and highly cultivated plain, devoid of mountains, hills, or any considerable elevations, and covered nearly through its whole extent with paddy [rice] fields, interspersed with topes [groves] of cocoa-nut-trees." This district, besides the moisture derived from the rains of the north-east monsoon, receives the benefit of the superfluous waters of the river Cauvery, which, swelled by the heavy rains precipitated by the south-west monsoon on the remote ghats and the table-land of Mysore, rolls down an abundant volume of water, to irrigate and fertilize the low, level, alluvial region of Tanjore. The inundation of this great torrent is at its height about the middle of July, when it is a mile wide above the head of the island of Seringham, where it parts into two great branches: the northern and larger branch, called the Coleroon, forms the north-western boundary of Tanjore for eighty miles, falling into the sea by an estuary of

[5] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 588.

[6] Report, supra, 171

no great size, near Chillambarum, in lat. 11° 22′, long. 79° 48′; the other branch, continuing to be denominated the Cauvery, takes a south-east direction, and is subdivided into a great number of watercourses, traversing and fertilizing the district, until most of them disappear, from the effects of absorption and evaporation, a few only reaching the sea by small and nearly imperceptible outlets. The principal of these channels is the Vennar, which sends off several large watercourses to the southern[7] part of the district; the next in importance are the Kodamurti and Verashalen. The channel of the Coleroon becomes in its progress far more depressed than that of the Cauvery, and vast embankments have been formed to prevent the water of the more elevated channel from deserting it, and making its way into the lower. At various intervals there are vents, that allow the water of the Cauvery to escape into the lower parts of the delta, and, if redundant, to pass into the Coleroon.

[7] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, iv. 311—Account of the Irrigation of the Delta of Tanjore.

Considerable expense[8] has been incurred, and much ingenuity shown, in the construction of the works requisite for dispensing this extensive and intricate system of irrigation.

[8] Madras Revenue Disp. 2 June, 1841.

The whole surface of the district is nearly one expanse of rice-fields; and two, and in many parts three, crops of that grain are obtained in the year. The other crops, which are comparatively unimportant, are principally maize, millet, coriander, castor-oil and some other oil-seeds, ragi (Eleusine corocana), gram (Cicer arietinum), and other pulse; cumin, capsicum, cucumbers, and various other cucurbitaceous plants; onions, and sundry esculent vegetables; betel-leaf, indigo, and tobacco. The soil is not in general well suited for cotton, but about 5,000[9] acres are said to be employed in its cultivation. Altogether, probably, this district is excelled in fertility and productiveness by none in India, and equalled by few, except some rich tracts in the valley of the Ganges. The population is returned at 1,676,086; and this amount, compared with the area, shows a relative density of 429 to the square mile. By far the larger portion of the population are Brahminists; amongst whom the horrible practice of burning women with the corpses of their husbands was frightfully prevalent, until abolished by British authority. The city of Tanjore and its vicinity were especially remarkable for the prevalence of

[9] Report connected with Proceedings of East-India Company on the Culture of Cotton, 405.

this detestable rite; and a magistrate, writing in 1813,[1] states that in a short period of time not fewer than 100 unhappy victims were immolated there. In 1800 two of the wives of the rajah of Tanjore were burned with his corpse.[2] In the year 1824 four women are said to have been murdered in the like manner within this district.

Two systems[3] of revenue management, totally different in principle, prevail in this province: under the one, payment is regulated only by the extent of land taken into cultivation; while under the other, the claim of government fluctuates according to the price of grain. In this case, the amount is fixed[4] on the assumption of a standard produce and a standard price. If the amount of actual produce, combined with the actual price, fall in any year below the data upon which the assessment is framed, the claim is proportionably reduced; if the amounts vary in the other direction, the government demand is increased. The government give to the cultivators the benefit of a reduction upon a fall of five per cent., but do not claim the advantage of increase, except under a rise of ten per cent.

Little appears to be known concerning the political existence of Tanjore before the middle of the seventeenth century. About the year 1678, Vencajee, a Mahratta chief, and brother of the famous Sevajee, obtained possession of the province; and it is from him that the present rajah is descended. From this period a tolerably connected history of the country can be obtained; but it is barren of any information concerning its political relations with other states, its strength, and comparative importance. In 1749 a British expedition was despatched into this principality; and this was the first instance in the Carnatic of the English being engaged against the forces of a native prince. The object of the expedition was the restoration of a deposed rajah of Tanjore, who had applied for assistance to the governor of Fort St. David, promising as a reward the absolute possession of Devi-Cottah, exempt from the payment of tribute. The attempt to restore the exiled rajah proved unsuccessful; but the British government, thinking it dangerous to lie under the reproach of defeat, undertook a second expedition, which was attended with better results. The reigning prince consented to buy off

[1] Papers relating to East India Hindu Widows: ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 1821, p. 270; and 1823, pp. 105, 106.

[2] Dubois, Description of the Character, Manners, and Customs of the People of India, 244, 245.

[3] Madras Revenue Disp. 14 Dec. 1842.

[4] Evidence before Commit. of House of Commons on Growth of Cotton in India, 1848, p. 4.

the invaders by confirming them in the possession, and granting the immunity which his rival had promised; and engaged to make a small provision for the person whose real or supposed wrongs had given rise to the war, the English undertaking for his peaceable behaviour. From the time of the conquest of the country by Vencajee, to the reign of Rajah Pretaub Sing, in 1764, the descendants of the former personage appear to have exercised authority uncontrolled by the nabob of the Carnatic, and altogether independent of him. During the reign of Tooljajee, the son and successor of Pretaub Sing, Mahomed Ali, the nabob of Arcot, laid claim to tribute from the state of Tanjore. In the prosecution of this claim he was supported by the Madras government, who commenced hostilities on his behalf, took the fort of Tanjore in 1772; and having removed the reigning prince from the throne, delivered over the country to the management of the nabob. The home authorities did not approve the measures adopted by the Madras government, and directed the reinstatement of Tooljajee on the throne of his ancestors, on the condition of his engaging to pay the tribute claimed by the nabob, together with a stipulated sum of money for the maintenance of a subsidiary British force in the fort of Tanjore. On his undertaking to comply, a treaty was concluded between the British government and the rajah in 1781, by which the latter was bound to pay annually the sum of 114,286 star pagodas, as a tribute, and 400,000 as subsidy. This was the first alliance entered into by the British with the rajah of Tanjore. On the death of Tooljajee, there were two claimants to the throne,—the one Ameer Sing, the half-brother of the deceased rajah; the other Serfojee, the son of a distant relative, who had been adopted by Tooljajee a short time before his death. The governor of Madras thereupon proceeded in person to Tanjore, and there laid the claims of the rival candidates before twelve pundits versed in Hindoo law. They unanimously gave it as their decision, that the adoption of Serfojee, to the exclusion of Ameer Sing from the throne, was at variance with that law, and that the claim of Ameer Sing was just. The British government determined to act on this decision; and in April, 1787, Ameer Sing was placed on the throne, and invested with regal authority. A treaty was concluded between him and the

British government, augmenting the tribute and subsidy, and containing provisions for securing a regular payment of the same. After a reign of twelve years, it was said to be discovered that the decision given in 1787, by the assembled pundits, was wrong; that the claims then urged by Serfojee, the adopted son of Tooljajee, were supported by the principles of Hindoo law, and consequently that Ameer Sing had no right to the throne. Thereupon, in 1798, he was deposed, and Serfojee elevated in his place. In the following year another treaty was concluded, by which Serfojee gave up the country to the permanent possession of the East-India Company, on condition of receiving annually the sum of a lac of star pagodas, or 3,50,000 rupees (which was to be considered the first charge on the net revenues of Tanjore), and a proportion of one-fifth, to be calculated on the remainder of the net revenue.[5] The reasons for the new arrangements under this treaty, were the misgovernment of the country, the inability of the state to liquidate the enormous debts contracted by Ameer Sing, which were therefore transferred to the Company, with the territory on the security of which they were contracted. Under the treaty,[6] the rajah had no right of interference with the revenue, or judicial administration of the country: he possessed sovereign authority only in the fort of Tanjore, though, by sufferance, it was subsequently extended to a small degree.[7] Serfojee died in 1832, and was succeeded by his only son Sevajee, the present rajah,[8] whose conduct has manifested little of either prudence or regularity.[9] The extent of Tanjore was formerly greater than at present, parts of the original kingdom having been alienated from it at dates long antecedent to that at which the larger portion of the remainder was transferred to the British.

[5] Treaties with Native Powers, 462.

[6] Madras Political Disp. 1 Sept. 1841.

[7] Id. ib.

[8] Id. 14 April, 1847.

[9] Id. 5 March, 1851. Id. 4 May, 1853.

Negapatam, with Nagore, ranked among the possessions of the Portuguese, from whom they passed to the Dutch in 1660, and were held by the latter till 1781, when they were taken by the British. The transfer of Devi Cottah to the British has been already noticed. The small seaport of Tranquebar, formerly a part of the Tanjore state, and four villages adjacent to it, were purchased from the reigning rajah in the year 1616, by the Danish East-India Company, subject to the payment of an annual tribute of about 4,000 rupees. In 1624 this terri-

tory was surrendered by the purchasers to the king of Denmark, subject to the payment of the tribute, and by him ceded[1] to the British government in 1845, for a pecuniary consideration. The district of Karical, situate between Tranquebar and Negapatam, was purchased by the French in 1739 from the rajah, and still remains in their possession free from tribute.

[1] India Pol. Disp. 2 July, 1845.

TANJORE,[1] a town, the principal place of the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Madras, is situate in an extensive plain,[2] and on the banks of a branch of the river Cauvery. It consists of two forts, the greater and the less, and several suburbs: the greater "fort, which is about four miles in circumference, is surrounded by a lofty fortified wall, and a ditch, in some parts dry, in others half full of stagnant water. The streets within this fort are irregularly built, and there are various alleys and courts in every direction, without any regard to arrangement: a wide space has, however, been left between the ramparts and the houses. The fort contains also numerous pagodas, elevated considerably above the surrounding buildings. The houses of the respectable portion of the inhabitants are substantially built of brick and chunam, and in many cases are tastefully decorated. Those of the poor are built of mud, which, from the tenacious quality of the soil, is well adapted for the purpose, and are tiled. The villages outside the fort are, with but few exceptions, built of mud, and thatched, the streets being narrow and irregular." Adjoining is the smaller fort,[3] a mile in circuit, very strong, with lofty walls built of large stones, a broad ditch excavated out of the solid rock, and a well-formed glacis. Within it is the great pagoda, considered to be the finest of the pyramidal temples of India. In the front is a colossal figure of a bull in black granite, regarded as being "one of the finest specimens of the arts as practised under the direction of the Brahmins." A fine view of the pagoda and image is given[4] by Daniell, who, however, is alleged[5] in some particulars to have deviated from perfect accuracy. Within the old fort is the palace of the rajah, a spacious structure, inclosed by a high wall, and though of ancient date, never finished. The durbar, or "hall of audience," of the Chola family, the primitive dynasty, which preceded that at present ruling, is in good preservation: being, however, held to be unlucky, it is now never used for

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Tanjore, 174.

[3] Valentia, Travels, i. 356.

[4] Twenty-four Views in St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, India, Ceylon, Abyssinia, and Egypt: Lond. 1809, No. x.

[5] Valentia, i. 356.

the purpose for which it was destined; but, though unoccupied, it far exceeds in splendour the actual residence of the rajah. The roof, formed of vast slabs of black stone, is supported by lofty massive pillars of the same material. The musnud, or throne, is a huge mass of black granite, eighteen feet long, sixteen feet broad, and two feet thick. It is elevated three feet above the floor of the apartment.

The barracks for the small force of native infantry stationed here, are situate on an open, dry, and elevated piece of ground, a mile south-east of the fort. The population of the town of Tanjore is estimated[6] at 80,000 persons. The inhabitants for the most part use water from wells, that from the river being so impregnated with iron as to be unfit for domestic purposes. Tanjore is a place of considerable business, having manufactures of silk, muslins, and cottons. Distance from the town of Trichinopoly, E., 30 miles; from the town of Madura, N.E., 90; from the town of Coimbatoor, E., 150; from Bangalore, S.E., 180; from the city of Madras, S.W., 180. Lat. 10° 47′, long. 79° 12′.

[6] Report, ut supra, 174.

TANK POORBEEA,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of the family of Scindia, in the ancient province of Malwa, a small town on the route from Goona to Mow, 137[2] miles S.W. of former, 48 N.E. of latter. It is situate on the south-west or left bank of the river Lukunda.[3] There are a few shops, and supplies may be had. Lat. 23° 7′, long. 76° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 181.
[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa.

TANKARIA.—See TUNCARIA.

TANKTSE.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 163 miles N.E. from Chamba, and 188 miles E. from Sirinagur. Lat. 34° 2′, long. 78° 19′.

TANLADY.—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 20 miles E.N.E. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 37′, long. 97° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TANNAH.—A collectorate of the presidency of Bombay. Including its sub-collectorate of Colaba,[1] it is bounded on the north by the Portuguese territory of Damaun, the collectorate of Surat, and the territory of the Guicowar; on the south by the collectorate of Rutnagherry; on the east by the collectorates of Ahmednuggur and Poona, and the territory of Satara; and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It extends from N. lat. 17° 56′ to 20° 20′, and from E. long. 72° 42′ to 73° 48′;

[1] Bombay Rev. Disp. 11 January, 1854.

its greatest length from north to south is 175 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west sixty-five miles: the area comprises 5,477 square miles.[2]

[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

This collectorate is peculiarly adapted by nature for the production of grain, especially rice. The subjoined statement of the quantity of land applied to the production of the various articles grown within its limits, shows that all other cultivation is carried on only upon a very restricted scale:—

	Beegas.
Grain	257,370
Sugarcane	3,867
Plantains	2,084
Ginger	209
Turmeric	50
Betel-leaf	100
Cocoanuts	1,569
Hemp (Crotalaria juncea)	789

Of the land cultivated with sugarcane, about 3,200 beegas are in the island of Bassein: it is all of the common red variety. The Mauritius cane, of which some years ago cuttings were widely distributed by government, has not been found to answer. A small quantity of sugar is manufactured. The Bassein plantains, which are of excellent quality, are largely exported to Bombay, as are also those of Mahim. There is a large species called Rajela plantains, cultivated both at Bassein and Mahim, which are dried in the sun like figs, and exported to different parts. The cultivation of ginger is nearly confined to the gardens about Mahim, and would be a most profitable crop, were it not for the very expensive oilcake manure, which is deemed indispensable. The ginger is exported, chiefly to Bombay and Surat, for consumption, in the green state. The produce of the indigenous plant (Crotalaria juncea), cultivated as a substitute for hemp, is consumed in the country for the manufacture of fishermen's nets. The reduction of the assessment on land cultivated with this crop, made some time since, with the view of encouraging the cultivation, appears to have failed in producing the desired effect. This may be partly attributed to the scarcity of water in the Northern Concan.

The great Bombay and Agra road intersects this collectorate from Colsette ferry, opposite the island of Bombay, to the

Tull Ghaut, a distance between sixty and seventy miles; as does likewise the road from the north, connecting the capital of Bombay with Surat and Baroda. The district will also be traversed by the Indian Peninsular Railway, now under construction, from the city of Bombay, in the direction of the Western Ghats: the first section, extending to the town of Tannah, was opened on the 16th April, 1853. The collectorate comprises a population of 815,849;[3] which number, being compared with the extent of the area in square miles (5,477), shows a relative density of 149 inhabitants to the square mile.

[3] Bombay Census Return, Feb. 1851.

The district in 1844 was the scene of extensive gang-robberies and daring outrages. Vigorous measures were rendered necessary for their suppression; and these being taken by the government, the country has now for some years continued in a state of order and tranquillity.[4] Tannah, the chief town, is distant 24 miles N.E. from Bombay. Ten years ago, its population was estimated at about 9,000;[5] but an increase has doubtless taken place since the completion to this town of the railroad from the city of Bombay. Lat. 19° 10′, long. 73° 3′.

[4] Bombay Jud. Disp. 19 March, 1845. Id. 14 July, 1847.
[5] Bombay Rev. Cons. 1846.

TANNOOR,[1]* in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a town and seaport at the mouth of a small[2] river† falling into the Arabian Sea. In the year 1782, the British army, under the command of Colonel Humberstone, acting against the forces of Hyder Ali, took refuge here from a storm[3] and rain of five days' continuance, which dispersed the boats, spoiled the provisions, and damaged the ammunition of the expedition. It was formerly a prosperous place, but is now much decayed.[4] Distance from Calicut, S.E., 22 miles; Mangalore, 170; Bombay, 546. Lat. 10° 58′, long. 75° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Buchanan, Narrat. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 359
[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 513.
[3] Wilks, Historical Sketches, ii. 406.
[4] Bartolomeo, Voyage to the East Indies. 138.

TANWAS, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansee to Neemuch, and 98 miles S. of the former. There are a few shops here; supplies for a corps may be obtained after due notice, and there is good water from wells. Lat. 27° 52′, long. 76° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 199.

TAOOROO, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Tanore of Horsburgh.[1]

† No such river is, however, laid down in the trigonometrical survey.[2]

[1] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 513.
[2] Engraved by Walker, No. 61.

route from Rewaree to Boolundshuhur, 20 miles E. of the former. Lat. 28° 12′, long. 77°.

TAPOO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor or Marwar, 40 miles N. by E. from Jodhpoor, and 80 miles S. from Beekaneer. Lat. 26° 53′, long. 73° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Mem. of Map of Malwa, 21, 423. Garden, Tables of Routes, 66.

TAPTEE.[1]*—A river rising within the Saugor and Nerbudda territory. Its source[2] is near Mooltaee, 22 miles S.E. of the town of Baitool, in about lat. 21° 46′, long. 78° 21′. It takes a circuitous but generally westerly direction of 120 miles, to the western boundary of the district, where, in lat. 21° 27′, long. 76° 50′, it passes into the territory of Gwalior, or the possessions of Scindia. Following a south-westerly course along the southern base of the Satpoora range, it flows by the city of Boorhaunpoor, where it has a mean width of 300 feet,[3] and during the periodical rains acquires a great volume of water, but in winter and spring it is easily fordable, the depth seldom exceeding one foot. At that season, the alligators, with which it sometimes swarms, take refuge in the deep pools in the river channel. At the distance of about 161 miles from its source, and in lat. 21° 17′, long. 76° 20′, it passes from the territory of Gwalior, and forming for forty miles the boundary between the Nizam's dominions and the district of Candeish, through which it pursues a westerly course, and subsequently flowing through the southern portion of the Guicowar's dominions and the British district of Surat, it falls into the Bay of Cambay, in lat. 21° 3′, long. 72° 42′, having a total length of course of 441 miles. It can scarcely be deemed a navigable stream, as at Surat, seventeen[4] or eighteen miles above its mouth, it is fordable when the tide is out, and only small craft of about forty or fifty tons burthen can ascend so far from the sea. It is said to be navigable in the dry season for boats of light draught throughout its whole extent in Candeish.[5] The mouth is obstructed by numerous shifting sands and a bar, through which, according to the latest accounts, there is but one channel,[6] which at low water spring tides is so shallow as to allow the passage of only small boats; and even they frequently touch the bottom. Outside the bar is the anchorage, called Surat Roads, at no time very safe, but particularly dan-

[3] Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 481.
[4] Heber, Narrat. ii. 174 177. Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 473.
[5] Friend of India, 1852, p. 791.
[6] Horsburgh, ut supra, 473.

* Tapti of Briggs's Index. Jacquemont[1] observes that the native population styled it Tapi.

[1] Voyages, vi. 481.

gerous in April and May, when south winds prevail. Serious loss of life and property has sometimes been occasioned by the overflow of the river. In 1837, sixty-nine villages are stated to have been ruined, the majority of them being entirely swept away, 2,204 houses destroyed, 112 lives lost, and agricultural stock and property carried off to the value of 2,19,622 rupees, or 21,962*l*.[7]

[7] Bombay, Rev. Disp. 11 Ded. 1839.

TARA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Pokhurn to Balmeer, and 29 miles N. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, lying over a level though barren country. Lat. 26° 8′, long. 71° 12′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 105, 216.

TARA, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 30 miles N. of the former. The road is bad for wheeled carriages, and passes over a low, level country, partially cultivated. Lat. 29° 12′, long. 79°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.

TARA.—See CHILLAHTARA.

TARAGARH,[1] in the hill state of Hindoor, a hill fort on the ridge which, rising from the left bank of the Sutlej, has a south-easterly direction until it joins the Sub-Himalaya. During the Goorkha war, in the operations preparatory to the investment of Malown, Lieutenant Lawtie succeeded, after vast toil and perseverance, in bringing battering-guns over the rugged surface; and the defences being quickly demolished, the Goorkha garrison evacuated[2] the fort, which was found to be one of the strongest places in the country. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,090[3] miles. Lat. 31° 10′, long. 76° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Thornton, Brit. Empire in India, iv. 290. Fraser, Journ. to Himalaya, 37

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 220.

TARA GHAT,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a pass on the route from the town of Mirzapoor to Rewa, and six miles S.W. of the former. Here an excellent road, made under the superintendence of British engineers, crosses the brow of the Tara, a low range[2] of sandstone hills rising above the alluvial valley of the Ganges, and forming in that direction the first or lowest buttress of the succession of plateaus constituting the elevated tract of Bhogelcund. Elevation of the crest above the sea 510[3] feet. Lat. 25° 5′, long. 82° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Journ. xvii. 1st series, Jan.-June, p. 21.

[2] As. Res. xviii. 24 - Franklin, on Geology of Bundelkhand. Jacquemont, Voyages, i. 375.

[3] Franklin, ut supra, 42; also Geol. Section from Mirzapur to Tendukaira.

TARAGURH, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Chakki river, 110

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

miles N.E. by E. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 25′, long. 75° 59′.

TARAGURH.—See AJMERE.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TARAKOTE.—A town in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, 42 miles N.E. by N. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 59′, long. 86° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 470.

[3] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 545.

TARAPOOR,[1] in the collectorate of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town situate on the south side of a small bay, and north-west of a mountain called the Peak[2] of Terrapore, which is surmounted by rugged rocks, resembling at a distance a huge fortress. North-west of the town is anchorage, but not very good, the bottom being full of rocks. It was strongly fortified by the Portuguese: in 1739 it was stormed[3] by the Mahrattas, who, having blown up the defences by mines, encountered a desperate resistance until nearly the whole garrison was slaughtered, the few who remained asking and receiving quarter. Distant N. from Bombay 60 miles. Lat. 19° 50′, long. 72° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TARAPOOR, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Bijnour, 27 miles N.E. by E. of the former. Lat. 29° 14′, long. 78° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TARAPOOR.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 27 miles W. of Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 40′, long. 75° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 74.

TARECHER,[1] in Bundlecund, a small town in the district of Tehree, on the route from Banda to Gwalior, 110[2] miles W. of former, 94 S.E. of latter. It has a bazar, and supplies may be procured; but water, which is from a tank and wells, is rather scarce. Lat. 25° 25′, long. 78° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TARGAON.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 16 miles S.E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 30′, long. 74° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 175—Mackeson, Journ. of Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

TARIWALA,[1] in Sirhind, in the British district of Ferozpore, a village situate on the left bank of the Sutlej, which at this point divides itself into two channels, the main stream making a great circuit to the north-west, and sending a branch to the left, nearly west; thus insulating a space of ground about eight miles long and two wide. Tariwala is distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,145[2] miles. Lat. 31° 2′, long. 75° 14′.

TARKAGHAT.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Marachangdi river, and 71 miles W.N.W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28°, long. 84° 13′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TARLA.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 13 miles S. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 30′, long. 74° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TARLA.—A town in the native state of Kolapoor, 23 miles S.W. from Kolapoor, and 53 miles N.W. from Belgaum. Lat. 16° 27′, long. 74° 4′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAROLI.—A town in the native state of Jhansee, territory of Bundelkund, situate on the right bank of the Betwa river, and 26 miles E.N.E. from Jhansee. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 79° 3′.

TAROOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Godavery river, and 150 miles N.E. by E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 39′, long. 80° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TARSA, in the north-east of the Punjaub, a town in the British district of Lahoul, presidency of Bengal, 72 miles N.E. of Kangra. Lat. 32° 43′, long. 77° 13′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TASGAON.[1]—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 85 miles N. of Belgaum. This town was the chief place of a jaghire of the same name, which a short time since lapsed to the British government.[2] Lat. 17° 2′, long. 74° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bombay Pol. Disp. 17 April, 1850. Id. 5 April, 1854.

TASSANGSEE.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the right bank of a branch of the Monas river, and 145 miles N.W. by N. from Durrung. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 91° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TASSISUDEN.—A town with citadel in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the right bank of the Goddada river, and 127 miles N.W. from Goalpara. Tassisuden is the capital of Bhootan, and the residence of the Deb rajah. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 89° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TATARPOOR, in the British district of Alligurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 42[1] miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well wooded and cultivated. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 78° 33′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

TATTA, in Sinde, a town formerly very famous, but now

much decayed,[1] is situated about three miles west of the right or western bank of the Indus, and four miles above the point where the Buggaur or western, and the Sata or eastern, branches of the river separate. Its site is consequently close to the vertex of the delta of the Indus, the channel of which is here about a mile and a quarter wide, with a muddy stream, in the low season occupying only a third of this space. The present city is built on a slight eminence, composed of the rubbish of former buildings, in an alluvial valley at the foot of the Mukali hills. It is in consequence exceedingly unhealthy. The British troops stationed here in 1839 suffered dreadful loss from diseases,[2] resulting from the pestilential air and bad water, which last is not only unwholesome, but fetid and offensive to the senses.[3] The town appears to have been formerly insulated by the water of the Indus,[4] and is still nearly so during the season of inundation: when this passes away, it leaves numerous stagnant pools which infect the air. Dr. Burnes[5] states that it was once thirty miles in circuit, judging no doubt from the vast space in the vicinity overspread by tombs and ruins; but these are with much probability considered by Wood[6] to be the relics of successive cities, built on various but contiguous sites, to avoid the ravages, or take advantage of the navigation, of the shifting currents of the Indus. These extensive ruins are scattered from Peer Puttah, about ten miles south of Tatta, to Sami-Nuggur, three miles north-west of it. The ruins of the great fortress of Kulancote show it to have been constructed with much labour and skill, in a massive style of building. "The vast cemetery of six square miles," observes Kennedy,[7] "may not contain less than a million of tombs—a rude guess; but the area would admit of four millions." In these ruins the masonry and carving, both in brick and stone, display great taste, skill, and industry; the bricks especially are of the finest sort, nearly equalling porcelain. Kennedy observes,[8] "The finest-chiselled stone could not surpass the sharpness of edge and angle, and accuracy of form." Tatta, viewed at some distance from the outside, presents a very striking and picturesque appearance, as its lofty houses rise over the numerous acacias and other trees, everywhere interspersed, and which, says Kennedy,[9] "formed altogether as fine a picture of city scenery as I remember to have seen in India."

1 Carless, Official Report on the Indus, 11. Kennedy, i. 81, 83. Burnes, iii. 34. Burnes (James), Mission to Sinde, 128. Masson, i. 468. Pott. 347.

2 Kennedy, ii. 217.

3 Burnes, Pers. Narr. 12. Wood, in App. to Carless, 30.

4 Pott. 347. Macmurdo, in Jour. of As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 234.

5 Mission to Sinde, 128, 129.

6 Oxus, 20.

7 i. 87.

8 i. 85.

9 i. 80.

But the illusion is dissipated on entering the town, where the houses are everywhere falling into ruin, to which they are prone, being constructed for the most part of a timber framework,[1] on the outside of which are nailed laths, which are plastered over with mud of a grey colour, so as when new to have the appearance of a solid wall of masonry. These structures are sometimes three or four stories high, and covered with flat roofs of earth. From the fragility of the materials, they can last but a short time; and this work of ruin is continually in progress in the town. All the houses are surmounted by *badgeers*,[2] a sort of ventilator, built somewhat in the shape of a windsail, and conveying, even in the most sultry weather, a current of cool and refreshing air. The streets are deserted, the bazars in ruins, and everything indicates depression and poverty: the inhabitants are dirty, squalid, and of unhealthy appearance.[3] The only building worth notice is the brick-built mosque of Shah Jehan, itself crumbling into ruins. Of the decayed manufactures of Tatta, the principal is that of *loongees*, a thick, rich, and variegated fabric, having a warp of silk and a woof of cotton,[4] with (in the more costly kinds) much gold thread interwoven. The silk is imported from Persia, Kabool, and Turkestan; the cotton from Eastern India. Coarse cotton fabrics, both plain and coloured, were formerly manufactured in considerable quantity, but have lately been superseded by those of England. British woollens are greatly prized. It is said that in 1742,[5] when Nadir Shah entered this city at the head of his army, there were 40,000 weavers, 20,000 other artisans, and 60,000 dealers in various departments. Alexander Hamilton, who visited Tatta in 1699, calls it a very large and rich city, about three miles long, and one and a half broad; and states that 80,000 persons had, within a short time previously, died of the plague, and that one-half of the city was uninhabited.* This would lead us to the conclusion, that previously to that calamity the population was above 150,000.†

[1] Pott. 353.

[2] Id. 354. Wood, App. to Carless, 30.

[3] Wood, Oxus, 18. Outram, 18. Pott. 353. Kennedy, i. 81.

[4] Burnes, Report on Commerce of Tatta, 10.

[5] Pott. 350.

* New Account of the East Indies. Edinburgh, 1727, 8vo.; London, 1744, 8vo.

† Pottinger[1] mentions that Hamilton states that the citadel of Tatta could contain 50,000 men and horses. This is indeed the number, as given in the London reprint of his work (1774),[2] but in the original Edinburgh edition (1727),[3] the number is stated with more probability at 5,000.

[1] p. 352.

[2] i. 116.

[3] i. 115.

[6] Kennedy, i. 81.
[7] Burnes, Report on Commerce of Tatta, 8.
[8] Outram, 18.
[9] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 30, 227.
[1] Macmurdo, Jour. Roy. As. Soc. 1834, p. 234.
[2] Pott. 352.
[3] Burnes (James), Sinde.
[4] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 31.
[5] p. 551.
[6] Bokh. iii. 31.
[7] p. 18.
[8] Jour. Roy. As. Soc. 1834, pp. 30, 233.
[9] Postans, in Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 279. Burnes, Report on Nav. of the Indus, 3.
[1] p. 234.

The present population is variously estimated—at below 2,000,[6] at less than 10,000,[7] at 12,000,[8] 15,000,[9] 18,000,[1] 20,000,[2] and 40,000.[3] The number of artisans and traders ascertained (as mentioned above) by Wood, affords grounds for estimating the population at about 10,000. Tatta has been supposed to be the Pattala of the ancients.[4] Pottinger states that the earliest mention he has found of it is in the ninety-second year of the Hegira,[5] but he does not give any reference to the place of such mention: Burnes says, "the antiquity of Tatta is unquestioned:"[6] Outram[7] assigns its foundation to 1445, but does not cite his authority: Macmurdo states,[8] from native authorities, that it was founded 900 of the Hegira, or A.D. 1522. In 1555[9] it was pillaged and burned by some Portuguese mercenaries: in A.H. 1000, it was, according to this last authority,[1] again destroyed in the Mogul invasion by Akbar, and never completely recovered. In 1758 a British factory was established there, and withdrawn in 1775: in 1799 an abortive attempt was made to re-establish it. In the beginning of 1839, the house belonging to the factory was occupied by a British garrison. Tatta is in lat. 24° 44′, long. 68°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAUDAMURRY.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 79 miles S.E. by E. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 33′, long. 77° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAUDAPURTEE.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 79 miles E. by S. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 54′, long. 78° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAUNDLA, in the territory of Jabooah, in Malwa, a town near the west frontier, towards Guzerat. It is represented as a considerable place, distant 80 miles W. of Oojein, 320 S.W. of Gwalior fort, 300 N.E. of Bombay. Lat. 23°, long. 74° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAUNGINE.—A town in the British district of Amherst, in the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 16 miles N. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 42′, long. 97° 41′.

TAUNSA, a river of the British district of Tannah, rises on the western face of the Western Ghats, in lat. 19° 41′, long. 73° 29′, and flowing westerly for fifty-eight miles, falls into the sea at lat. 19° 30′, long. 72° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TAURSA.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 19 miles

E.N.E. from Nagpoor, and 57 miles S. by W. from Seuni. Lat. 21° 15′, long. 79° 26′.

TAUSRAH,[1] in the British district of Kaira, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, 38[2] miles N. of the latter. It has been stated to have a population of 6,000. Distance S.W. of Neemuch 156 miles, E. of Kaira 40. Lat. 22° 48′, long. 73° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Transacts. of Lit. Soc. Bombay, i. 49—Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

TAVOY.—One of the Tenasserim provinces. It is bounded on the north by Amherst; on the south by Mergui; on the east by Siam; and on the west by the Bay of Bengal: it extends between lat. 12° 44′ and 14° 50′; has an average breadth of about fifty miles, and an area of about 4,920 square miles. Its[1] general character is mountainous, intersected by valleys, through which flow numerous streams. Some of the mountains attain considerable height: the range which separates the low lands round Tavoy from the interior in some parts reaches a height of 3,000 feet: the highest range is about thirty or forty miles from the coast. Thick forest and impenetrable brushwood cover the mountains, and jungle exists over a great part of the province.

[1] Wilson, Burmese War, App. 54.

The soil is generally good, and only requires attention to make it highly productive. A strong clay exists near the banks of the river, which, skirting the hills, is in some places loamy, in others light. There[2] are great alluvial plains round the town of Tavoy, extending south some distance, which are well adapted for rice-cultivation. This part, says Dr. Helfer, "is[3] the less cultivated, the best peopled, and the most prosperous in the provinces." To the north of Tavoy is a large plain, consisting of loose sand, combined with a good quantity of argillaceous matter, which at no very remote period was probably covered by the sea:[4] it would afford good pasture-land for sheep.

[2] Id. 55.
[3] Dr. Helfer, 2nd Report, 8.
[4] Id. ib.

Rice is the staple production of the province, and the country is well calculated for its cultivation. A failure in the crops is unknown. By more care and attention than is at present given to the subject, and by converting the swamps and overgrown wilderness into paddy-lands, that commodity might be made an important article of export, and a source of revenue.[5] The cotton-plant is cultivated, but not to any considerable extent. The same may be said of tobacco and indigo, both of

[5] Id. 46, 47. Wilson, Burmese War, App 55.

which are of good quality. Yams are in great abundance, also potatoes: red pepper, ginger, oranges, limes, citrons, tamarinds, pine-apples, plantains, are good, but scantily produced: the teak, the mango, the papaya, and palms of all kinds, are found in great abundance.[6]

[6] Wilson, Burmese War, App. 55, 56. Mr. Mason, Maulmain Chronicle, Nov. 1838.

Tavoy is the most valuable of all the Tenasserim provinces in regard to mineral productions. "Of all the iron-ores," says Dr. Helfer, "that of Tavoy is the most important." It is found in many parts of the province, but the best, in point of quantity and quality, is that a short distance to the north of the town. It occurs there in two forms: "Octohedral, common magnetic iron-ore; massive, in granular concretions, crystallized, splendent, metallic, highly magnetic, with polarity."[7] Though the existence of the ore has been long known to the Burmese, it had not been worked. The locality of these mines is unrivalled with respect to advantageous situation, being a few miles from a part of the river which is accessible to vessels of 200[8] tons burthen. The province is also rich in tin-ore,[9] which is found generally in hills, or at the foot of mountains.

[7] Dr. Helfer, 2nd Report, 28.

[8] Id. 29.

[9] Id. 29, 30. Wilson, Burmese War, App. 55.

The wild animals which inhabit the forests of the province, are the elephant, rhinoceros, and tiger: there are also cats, wolves, bears, hogs, deer, goats, otters, squirrels, and monkeys. Tigers, though numerous, are seldom known to commit ravages on the human species, though a poor solitary woodman or traveller has been occasionally carried off by them. The wild cat commits much havoc in the poultry-yard. The domestic animals consist of a few horses, oxen, buffaloes, dogs, and cats. Snakes are common; and alligators and lizards of different species abound. There are a great variety of birds: peacocks, parrots, birds of Paradise, pheasants, snipes, partridges, vultures, crows, doves, and sparrows.[1]

[1] Rev. Mr. Mason, in Maulmain Chronicle, Nov. 1838.

The trade is not very extensive, and what there is, exists principally between Penang, Rangoon, and Martaban. The imports are chiefly cotton and tobacco; the others consist of piece-goods, cutlery, iron bars, china-wares, gunpowder, muslins, sugar, and spices. The principal export is rice; and to this may be added edible birds-nests, tin, bees-wax, ivory, and other less-important articles.[2]

[2] Wilson, Burmese War, App. 57. Capt. Low, Jour. Roy. As. Soc. iii. 290.

The population[3] in 1847, of the province and town inclusive,

[3] Calcutta Review, viii. 91.

amounted to 37,354 souls; the greater part consisting of Burmese and Talains, the remainder being Siamese, Chinese, Malays, &c.

TAVOY, the principal place of the province, is situated on the eastern bank of the river of the same name, about thirty-five miles from its mouth, and though inaccessible for vessels of large burthen within some miles of the town, its course being obstructed by shoals and sandbanks, it can be reached by ships of 120 tons. It is in the midst of a rich alluvial plain, which is bounded on the west, three miles distant, and on the east at six miles, by a range of precipitous and thickly-wooded hills, varying in height from 200 to 400 feet. The valley is subject to inundations during the wet season, and rice is cultivated extensively in the vicinity of the town. Notwithstanding, however, this great moisture, which is in most other cases the frightful cause of disease, the place is considered very healthy, and is proved to be so by the few deaths which occur among the troops stationed here, as well as the natives. The shape of the town is that of an irregular square. It is surrounded on three sides by a ditch, the other facing the river: a deep nullah runs through the midst. The town consists of two parts: the inner, which is inclosed by a wall fifteen feet high; and the outer, which is surrounded by one eight feet high, and now partially in ruins. There is a good bazar, from which any description of provision may be procured at a cheap rate. The streets are open, and in good order. The population[1] in 1847 was upwards of 10,000 souls; consisting chiefly of Chinese, Malays, Malabars, and Burmese. There is a trade carried on between this place and the ports on the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 14° 7′, long. 98° 18′.

[1] Calcutta Review. viii. 91.

TAVOY ISLAND extends from lat. 12° 55′—13° 15′, long. 98° 23′, twenty miles south of Tavoy Point. It is of moderate height, six leagues in length, and two miles in breadth: it is the most northern of the chain of islands forming the Mergui Archipelago. There is a pagoda at the south end. In the driest weather, fresh water is procurable on its eastern shore.

TAVOY RIVER has its source in some hills about lat. 14° 50′, long. 98° 30′, and runs in a southerly direction for a course of about 100 miles, entering the sea in lat. 13° 30′, long. 98° 20′. The upper part is much interrupted, but it is

navigable for boats of large burthen fifty miles above the town of Tavoy, and at that place ships of 120 tons burthen can approach. It is here 300 yards broad, but in its further progress is swelled by so many streams that at its mouth it exceeds a mile in width. In its lower course it is studded with numerous islands, which, however much they may add to the beauty of the scenery, greatly detract from its commercial advantages, as they materially impede the navigation.[1] There is a good harbour ten miles from the entrance, but the approach to this is rendered intricate from the above-named causes.

[1] Horsburgh, ii. 29.

TAWURUGERRI.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or territories of the Nizam, 17 miles S. from Moodgul. Lat. 15° 46′, long. 76° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEBBHEE, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Sutlej river, 131 miles S.W. by S. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 30° 6′, long. 72° 55′.

TECTOVA.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 52 miles S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 36′, long. 78° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEEGOOLA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 37 miles N.E. by N. from Hyderabad, and 152 miles N.W. from Guntoor. Lat. 17° 48′, long. 78° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEEGURM, in the territory of Nepal, on the eastern boundary of the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the river Kalee, on the route from Askot to the Beans Pass, 18 miles N.E. of Askot. Lat. 29° 55′, long. 80° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

TEEKREE, in the British district of Delhi, a village on the route from Delhi to Hansee, and 16 miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 40′, long. 77° 1′.

TEEKREE.—A town in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town situate 27 miles N.W. of the city of Meerut. Population 9,882.[1] Lat. 29° 14′, long. 77° 25′.

[1] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 55.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEEMBA.—A town in the native state of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, situate on the left bank of the Taptee river, and 73 miles S. from Baroda. Lat. 21° 11′, long. 73° 10′.

TEENJINNA.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, 55 miles S. of Lohadugga. Lat. 22° 40′, long. 84° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEENMOHONEE.—A town in the British district of Jessore, presidency of Bengal, 53 miles E.N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 54′, long. 89° 10′.

E.I.C Ms. Doc.

TEERA, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 21 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 46 miles S. by W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 33° 21′, long. 71° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEERAH.—A town in the native state of Cutch, situate 25 miles S.W. from the Great Western Runn, and 50 miles W. by N. from Bhooj. Lat. 23° 21′, long. 69°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEEREE,[1] in Gurhwal, the principal place of that raj, and residence of its rajah. It is situate on the left bank of the Bhageerettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course, and just below the confluence of the Bhilling,* which falls into it on the left or eastern side. Webb,[2] who visited this locality in 1808, describes Teeree as a village; and when Moorcroft passed, in 1819, it contained only the residence of the rajah,[3] a very humble mansion, and the dwellings of his followers. The Bhilling abounds in a sort of fish called a trout by Moorcroft, which is snared in great numbers. Elevation above the sea, of the town, 2,328 feet; of the level of the Bhageerettee, below it, 2,278. Lat. 30° 23′, long. 78° 31′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] As. Res. xi. 487 —Survey of the Ganges.

[3] Himalaya, Punj. Bokhara, i. 14.

TEERNEE,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by Rajapoor ferry, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 22 miles[2] W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country level and well cultivated. Lat. 25° 24′, long. 81° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

TEESGAUM.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 23 miles E.N.E. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 11′, long. 75° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEESTA,[1] a great river traversing part of Bengal,[2] rises, according to the account of the Nepaulese, in Tibet, and, as it conjectured, in about lat. 27° 59′, long. 88° 50′. Flowing westward for twenty miles through Tibet, and southward through Sikkim for ninety-seven miles, it then forms for ten miles the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 369.

* Called by Moorcroft[1] the Bilangra.

[1] Himalaya, Punj. Bokhara, i. 14.

boundary between Bhotan and Sikkim, and for twenty-three miles that between Bhotan and Darjeeling, passing eastward of the sanatarium[3] of the latter place. Subsequently dividing the British district of Dinajepoor from Bhotan for ten miles, it enters Dinajepoor, and thirty miles below that point divides into two branches of nearly equal size; one, proceeding south-westerly, is denominated the Atree; the other, flowing south-easterly, continues to be called the Teesta. About five miles below the point of divarication, it passes into a projecting portion of the territory of Cooch Behar, through which it flows eight miles farther; and then passing into the district of Rungpoor, proceeds through it in a south-easterly direction for 110 miles, to its confluence with the Brahmapootra, on the right side, in lat. 25° 14′, long. 89° 41′; its total length of course being 313 miles. The gorge east of Darjeeling, by which the Teesta flows from the mountains, is one of the two passes[4] from Bengal into Sikkim, and is denominated the Sabuk Gola Pass. The river is deep enough in this gorge to be navigated[5] upwards five or six miles. The body of water is very great, and on reaching the plain, the channel is 700 or 800 yards wide;[6] but the navigation is difficult and precarious, from the rapids, and from numerous rocks and large stones in the bed; so that it is available only for floating timber, and for canoes, used for guiding it. However, as high up as Puharpore, fifteen miles above the divergence of the Attree, it is at all times navigable for craft of six or seven tons, and during the monsoon rains for those of forty or fifty tons. Though the Teesta, or south-eastern branch of this great stream, is now the larger, formerly the Attree, or south-western branch, had a much superior volume of water, and discharged the great drainage of the Snowy Mountains of Sikkim and of Bootan, as well as of the plain at their base, into various tributaries of the Ganges. For the last fifty years, however, the drainage has taken an easterly direction to the Brahmapootra, into which it is discharged principally by the channel of the Teesta.

[3] Account of Darjeeling, 8, 10.

[4] Darjeeling, ut supra, 17.

[5] Id. Append. A. A. iii.

[6] Buchanan, ut supra, 369.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEETABURHAUT.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Seebpoor, presidency of Bengal, 40 miles S.W. of Seebpoor. Lat. 26° 36′, long. 94° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEETLAKOT, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant governorship of the North-West Provinces, a stockade

formerly held by the troops of Nepal. It is situate two miles W. of the right bank of the Kali, on a spur of mountain running southwards from the main range of the Himalaya, on the route from Askot to the Beans Pass, 24 miles N.E. of Askot. Lat. 29° 58′, long. 80° 40′.

TEETROUN, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Paneeput, 26 miles S.W. by S. of the former. Lat. 29° 40′, long. 77° 23′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEGHOOR.—A town in the British district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, 13 miles W.N.W. of Dharwar. Lat. 15° 32′, long. 74° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEGRA.—A town in the British district of Mongheer, presidency of Bengal, 33 miles W. by N. of Mongheer. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 86°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEHARA,[1] in Sirhind, a small town on the route from Loodiana to Ferozpoor, and 29 miles[2] W. of the former. It is situate close to the left bank of the Sutlej, and exhibits evidence of former importance, its present mud houses being built amongst numerous ruins of edifices constructed substantially of burnt brick. Native authorities mention its being inhabited so long ago as the time of Secander Shah's expedition. It, with the adjacent territory, was conquered by Runjeet Singh, who conferred it on the Allowalla chief, by whose defection during the Lahore war it has passed into the possession of the East-India Company. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,133 miles.[3] Lat. 30° 57′, long. 75° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 175 —Mackeson, on Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 225.
[3] Id. 172.

TEHER, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 10 miles from the right bank of the Sutlej, 86 miles S. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 30° 26′, long. 73° 51′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEHREE,[1] * in Bundelcund, a town of late years generally the residence of the rajah of Oorcha, thence frequently styled the rajah of Tehree. It is on the route from Agra to Saugor, 201 miles[2] S.E. of former, 72 N.W. of latter. Garden styles it "a large walled town;" but according to Sleeman,[3] it "is a wretched town, without one respectable dwelling-house tenanted, beyond the palace, or one merchant, or even shopkeeper, of capital and credit. There are some tolerable houses unoccupied and

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 24.
[3] Ut supra, i. 185.

* Tehari of Tassin; Tehri of Franklin;[1] Tehree of Garden,[2] Sleeman,[3] De Cruz.[4]

[1] Trans. Roy. As. Soc. i 259—Mem. on Bundelkhund.
[2] Tab. of Routes.
[3] Rambles and Recollect. i. 172.
[4] Pol. Rel. 34.

in ruins; and there are a few neat temples, built as tombs or cenotaphs, in and about the city." On an adjoining height is a fort.[4] Water and supplies for troops are abundant here. Lat. 24° 42′, long. 78° 52′.

[4] As. Res. vi. 26—Hunter, Narrat. of a Journey from Agra to Oujein.

TEHRWARRA.—See THERWARRA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEIMBOORNEE.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 53 miles W.N.W. of Sholapoor. Lat. 18° 1′, long. 75° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 233.

TEINGHA,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Lucknow cantonment to Purtabgurh, 95 miles[2] S.E. of the former, 15 N.W. of the latter. Water and supplies are abundant; the road in this part of the route is very good. Lat. 26° 7′, long. 81° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 174, 232. Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 183. Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 192.

TEKEAH,[1] in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route, by the Nanamau Ghat or ferry, from Futtehgurh to Lucknow, 66 miles[2] S.E. of the former, 45 W. of the latter. It has a bazar, and is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 51′, long. 80° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEKERAFURRA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 86 miles N.E. by E. from Jeypoor, and 103 miles W. by N. from Ganjam. Lat. 19° 38′, long. 83° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEKKREE.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dhar, situate six miles S. of the left bank of the Nerbudda river, and 37 miles S. from Dhar. Lat. 22° 2′, long. 75° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 57.

TEKMAH,[1] in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Azimgurh to that of Jounpoor, 21 miles[2] S.W. of the former, and 22 N.E. of the latter. It has a small bazar, and water is plentiful. The road in this part of the route is heavy, over an open country very partially cultivated; distant 40 miles N. of Benares. Lat. 25° 53′, long. 83°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEK MYOO.—A town in the British district of Aracan, presidency of Bengal, 50 miles S.W. by W. of Aracan. Lat. 20° 18′, long. 92° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEK NAAF.—A town standing on a low point of land at the entrance of the Naaf river, in the British district of Aracan, presidency of Bengal, 68 miles W. by N. of Aracan. Lat. 20° 49′, long. 92° 23′.

Boileau, Tours in Rajwara, 31, 196.

TEKRA, in the Rajpoot state of Jesulmeer, a village on the route from the town of Bekaneer to that of Jesulmeer, and

70 miles N.E. of the latter. The inhabitants are notorious for their marauding propensities, making frequent forays on their neighbours for the purposes of plunder. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, passing over grassy plains. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 72° 2′.

TELIAPUR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Muzufernugur, and 16 miles W. of the former place. It is situate in an open, level country, partially cultivated, and in which supplies and water may be obtained. The road in this part of the route is sandy, and heavy for wheeled carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 902 miles. Lat. 28° 54′, long. 78° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 263.

TELL RIVER rises in lat. 19° 54′, long. 82° 41′, and flowing north-west for 130 miles, through the native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, falls into the Mahanuddy river, in lat. 20° 55′, long. 84° 9′.

TELLICHERRY,[1] in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a seaport town[2] and British military station. Abreast of the fort is a ledge of black rocks, between which and the land small craft may anchor, being in some degree sheltered from the sea; but large ships touching here, when "there[3] is a chance of unsettled weather, should anchor well out in seven or eight fathoms; for H.M.S. *Superb*, of seventy-four guns, was lost at Tellicherry in November, 1781. The fleet having anchored in five and five and a half fathoms, a heavy sea began to roll, which made that ship strike on the *Sultan's* anchor, she being moored inside the *Superb*." A double light is exhibited from the flagstaff all night throughout the year.[4] For moderate-sized vessels the anchorage is one and a half or two miles off the town, with a bottom* of soft mud. The site of the town is very beautiful, open to the sea on the west, and on the opposite side backed by wooded hills interspersed with valleys, and watered by a fine river. The

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Narr. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 516, 517.
[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 511.
[4] Madras Marine Disp. 28 Feb. 1844. Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 481.

* According to official report,[1] however, "the existence of a natural breakwater at Tellicherry, formed by a reef of rocks, extending about 472 yards in length, and running parallel to the shore at the distance of about 614 yards, deserves notice, there being sufficient depth of water within it for a ship of 500 or 600 tons to ride at anchor."

[1] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Malabar, 20.

neighbouring country is highly productive, the low lands producing annually two, and in some places three, crops of rice in the year. The cocoanut-tree also grows in great abundance and perfection, and is applied to various uses: the trunks are worked up for small boats, and frames and rafters for houses; the leaves are used for thatch, mats, and baskets; the nut affords food and oil, and in its unripe state an agreeable beverage; and the sap drawn off by incision into the trunk, on fermentation, is converted into the intoxicating beverage toddy, which when distilled yields the spirit called arrack. "The citadel[5] or fort, in which are situated the jail and hospital, is built on a rising ground close to the sea, and about forty feet above its level. It is of an oblong shape, being 117 yards in length and thirty-four in breadth: its length runs parallel to the seashore. The whole of the north-west side of the citadel is occupied by a lofty building, the upper part of which is appropriated to the criminal court and offices, and the lower part forms the jail," which is calculated to contain 300 persons. The climate, though very wet during the monsoon, the average annual fall of rain being from 120 to 140 inches,[6] is found healthy. On account of its salubrity, it has been denominated the Montpelier[7] of India. The houses of the majority of the population are of unbaked brick, and thatched; but those of a better sort are built of laterite, of which there are great quantities in the neighbouring hills. The population is estimated at 20,000,* the majority of whom are Moplahs or Mussulmans; the rest Brahminists, with a few Christians. In the year 1782 it was besieged by the forces of Hyder Ali, and relieved[8] upon the arrival of a British force under Major Abington. At that time it was a place of much importance. In the year 1790 it is described by Bartolomeo[9] as "a city belonging to the English, where they have a considerable settlement, a council, and an arsenal. They employ this city as a military post, where they collect troops brought from Bombay, in order to keep in subjection the inhabitants of Malayala. A brisk trade is carried on at Tillicherry: pepper forms one of the

[5] Report, ut supra, 22.

[6] Report, ut supra, 20.

[7] Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 198.

[8] Wilks, Historical Sketches, ii. 360.

[9] Voyage to the East Indies, 143.

* Hamilton[1] mentions: "In the year 1683 the presidency of Surat established a factory here for the purchase of pepper and cardamoms, and in 1708 the East-India Company obtained a grant of the fort of Tellicherry from the Colastry raja."

[1] Gazetteer, ii. 631.

principal articles of commerce; the other exports consist of cardamoms, ginger, arrow-root, cinnamon, sandalwood, and other Malabar productions, which they transport to Bombay, and thence to England." Distance from Seringapatam, S.W., 95 miles; Madras, S.W., 340. Lat. 11° 45′, long. 75° 33′.

TELTAREE.—A town of North-Eastern India, in the British district of Goalpara, presidency of Bengal, 44 miles W.S.W. of Goalpara. Lat. 25° 52′, long. 90°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEMI.—A town in the native state of Sikhim, situate on the right bank of the Teesta river, and 18 miles N.E. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 14′, long. 88° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TENASSERIM.—The provinces of Tenasserim, comprehending Amherst, Tavoy, Ye, and Mergui, extend along the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 10° 48′—18° 25′, long. 96° 35′—99° 30′. The length is about 500 miles; the breadth is very irregular, varying as the seacoast approaches the range of mountains forming the landward boundary of the territory, or recedes from it: probably it nowhere exceeds eighty miles. The area may be estimated at 30,000 square miles. The area of these provinces has been recently enlarged by the annexation[1] of that portion of the territory acquired from the Burmese in 1852, which lies to the east of the Sitang river; and their northern frontier has thus been extended from the Salween river to the Sitang: on the east they are bounded by the Siamese range of mountains, whose height varies from 3,000 to 5,000 feet; on the south by the river Packshan, and on the west by the sea.

[1] India Pol. Disp. 22 June, 1853.

The seacoast, though of great extent, presents little variety of character: it is generally bold and rocky, and, in many places bordered by numerous islands. Towards the south, opposite Mergui, are a cluster, differing in size, shape, and height, bearing the name of the Mergui Archipelago. The coast is indented by numerous creeks and small streams; several rivers of some magnitude also empty themselves into the bay, affording good anchorage and harbourage for ships of large burthen. With the exception of the deltas of such rivers, which furnish many acres of alluvial soil, peculiarly fit for rice-cultivation, the coast vegetation is confined in a great degree to vast forests and almost impenetrable jungle. Between Ye and Tavoy the coast consists of large tracts of swampy

land, called Sunderbunds, where the mangrove, and other trees which thrive in brackish water, grow luxuriantly and in abundance.

The physical aspect of this territory is much diversified: it may be characterized generally as a mountainous country, but having also large plains or valleys, intersected by many fine and fertilizing rivers. The mountains are clothed from the base to the summit with thick forests and brushwood; the valleys are appropriated to the cultivation of the various productions raised within the provinces. Towards the north, the country is more level, consisting of vast alluvial plains, highly fertile, being watered by the Salween and the Sitang: further to the south, the aspect changes to that of a more elevated country. Here the mountains run in three parallel ridges, in a direction from north-north-west to south-south-east, varying in height from 3,000 to 4,500 feet, and gradually diminishing as they approach the shore, till their elevation does not exceed 500 feet. In the lower parts of the province, the interior still continues mountainous, but less elevated, and towards the shore terminates in low plains or swamps; and the only communication here is by boats, which navigate the nullahs and creeks.

The principal rivers have tides flowing a considerable distance up the country: they are all wide, and generally deep at their mouths; and though their navigation is sometimes intricate and interrupted, all can be safely traversed. They are subject to annual inundations, which render the proximate soil amazingly fertile. But besides fertilizing the soil, these rivers afford great facilities for foreign and internal trade; and the villages in the provinces being for the most part situate on their banks, the transit of merchandise from one to another is easily effected by canoes. The chief rivers are the Salween, Sitang, Attaran, and Tenasserim, which will be found described under their respective names.

Almost all the ground that is not subject to inundations is occupied by dense forests, containing gigantic and valuable timber. They occupy, it is said, two thirds of the whole extent of the province: one fifteenth only is under cultivation; and when the British first became possessed of the country, it presented a complete wilderness. Rules[2] for the grant of

[2] Maulmain Chronicle, May, 1841. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. 410.

uncleared lands, framed with the utmost moderation and liberality, were in due time drawn out.

The soil of Tenasserim may be described as almost universally alluvial, and that of the best description. On the deltas of rivers vast deposits are formed, which nourish a dense barrier of mangroves, as already noticed: in some localities a soil to the depth of three feet is formed by decayed vegetation. Some parts Dr. Helfer[3] supposes at no very remote period to have been covered by the sea; and this view is supported by the fragments of limestone rocks and stones which frequently occur, and the saline matter with which the soil is impregnated.

[3] Statistical Rep. on the Sickness, Mortality, &c. in the Tenasserim Provinces, presented to Parliament, 1841.

It might be apprehended that the dense jungle or impenetrable forests with which the surface of the greater portion of the province is clothed, would form an insurmountable obstacle to the attainment of information upon its geological structure; the only means of investigation being found in the steep banks of rivers, and in the fissures created by mountain-torrents. From these sources Dr. Helfer has, however, gained valuable information, the result of great and indefatigable research, which he has communicated to the world in his valuable reports on the Tenasserim provinces.

One of the most important mineral productions is coal: the quality has been described as excellent, and the quantity considerable. The localities in which it exists, it has also been said, present advantages of transport. "Iron," says Helfer, "is found in one or the other form almost everywhere." It occurs in beds, in veins, and in rocks: it is most abundant between Ye and Tavoy, approximating the seacoast. In the territory between the Salween and Gyne rivers, it is found in sandstone hills, which vary from forty to 200 feet in height. Its quality improves towards the south, near Tavoy; and this situation would be very advantageous for works, being only four-and-twenty miles from the river, which distance might be traversed by a canal or railroad. The ore found here would, Dr. Helfer asserts, furnish from seventy-four to eighty per cent. of raw iron. Mines are nowhere at present worked; in several places, however, are to be found the remains of furnaces and pits long neglected. Next to iron, tin[4] is the metal most generally diffused through the province. It is confined, however, in a great degree, to the southern parts. The richest

[4] Bengal Marine Disp. 11 Aug. 1852.

mines exist near the Packshan river, which forms the southern boundary of the provinces.[5] "The range of mountains in which the tin-ore is found is a continuation of the Siamese tin territory of Rinowng. The tin is found in the debris of primitive rocks, like in all other parts of Tenasserim; but the grains or crystals are much larger, and the soil in which they are buried yields eight to ten feet of tin, while at Tavoy the utmost is seven feet." At Mergui also tin is very prevalent, the hill on which the town stands containing much ore in the form of black sand and oxide. At some remote period, it is evident that the ore has been extracted in considerable quantities, as a large extent of surface remains upturned in the localities where it exists. The Burmese method of working is very rude and unscientific. "They either dig canals, or rather small drains, intersecting the surface; or they form a perpendicular wall of ten or twelve feet high, with a drain on its basis; or they excavate pits, varying from six to forty feet in depth. The water during the monsoon washes out a considerable part of the earth from the sides: the lighter earth is carried away, and the tin, on account of its specific gravity, remains at the bottom of the drains or pits. After the monsoon, the mass remaining at the bottom is collected, and in small flat wooden vessels, turned by manual labour, washed out. The tin grains obtained by this method are pretty well cleaned from the earthy substance."[6] This mode of working has, however, now become quite obsolete, and the only method at present employed is that of collecting the ore from the streams and rivulets where it exists. This operation is performed by men walking in the middle of the stream, and filling a small vessel in the shape of a basin with the sand and gravel found in the bed of the river; when, after a little time, the sand and lighter particles become separated from the tin, which sinks to the bottom of the vessel. Like the former, this mode is inartificial and clumsy: better methods would undoubtedly be rewarded by better success, for tin-ores are abundant and very rich. Gold is frequently to be met with in various parts of the province, but nowhere in any considerable quantities. When found, it is generally in the sands of rivers; but its primary source has not been discovered. It is supposed to lie on the foreign side of the mountain-chain, as it is most prevalent in the streams which flow into

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 179.

[6] Helfer, 2nd Report, 32.

Tenasserim from the eastward. An analysis of sundry particles found in the streams of the Tavoy district was considered so satisfactory as to induce the government to order an examination of the rocks in the vicinity of the auriferous streams.[7] Copper[8] has lately been discovered in two islands of the Mergui Archipelago, viz., Sullivan's Island and Callagkiauk; in the former in veins of quartz, in the latter in gneiss. Lead and antimony have been met with in some parts of the Amherst territory, but in very small quantities.

[7] Bengal Public Disp. 11 Sept. 1850.

[8] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 181 —Helfer, 4th Report. Bengal Pub. Disp. 28 Oct. 1846.

The only manifestation of the existence of volcanic agency appears in the numerous hot springs to be met with in many parts of the country. On the Attaran river, and near Amherst, these exist in great numbers: they are sometimes as much as fifty feet in circumference, and near their banks thirty-five feet deep. The quality of the water is that of a sulphureous mineral, tinged slightly with chalybeate.

The year is divided into the wet and dry season; the former commencing with the approach of the south-west monsoon, about June, and lasting till October, when the latter sets in. The natives on the coast divide the year into three seasons; viz., the hot, the rainy, and the cold; the first commencing in February, the second in June, and the third in October. The temperature, however, hardly varies sufficiently to justify the adoption of this division. The greatest heat prevails during the month of April, and then the thermometer is sometimes above 100°, and the weather very oppressive. Notwithstanding these provinces extend over a distance of seven degrees of latitude, there is little diversity of temperature throughout; and when a difference is perceptible, it is occasioned more from disparity in the fall of rain than any other cause. In the northern parts, the monsoon makes its appearance with great violence, and continues till the end of October or beginning of November. During the five or six following months, no rain takes place. In Mergui, on the contrary, the monsoon comes in mildly, and though it rains more at one time than at another, showers are common all the year. The climate was considered a subject of such importance, that, by order of government, a report* was made to parliament concerning

* Entitled—Statistical Reports on the Sickness, Mortality, and Invaliding among Her Majesty's Troops serving in the Tenasserim Provinces,

the health and mortality of her majesty's troops serving in these provinces; and this investigation has led to the knowledge of the fact that there is less sickness and fewer deaths here, among both Europeans and sepoys, than in almost any other part of the territories of the East-India Company. This appears the more remarkable, from the prevalence of that active generator of disease, excessive moisture, caused by the abundance of marshes, jungle, and dense forests which exist in the vicinity of the most populous districts. But clear and undeniable facts are adduced in proof of the healthfulness of the provinces; and it is said that the exhalations, instead of proving pernicious consequences, tend to cool the atmosphere, and promote its salubrity. "So beneficial," says this report, "has the climate of this coast been deemed for invalids, that in November, 1826, in consequence of the favourable result of some previous experiments, the commander-in-chief gave instructions to the medical board at Madras for the establishment of a sanatarium either at Moulmein or at Amherst."[9] The complaints that are most common and dangerous are fevers of the intermittent type, inflammation of the lungs and liver, catarrh, and dysentery. These at times prove fatal, but in the majority of cases are subdued by timely care and attention; and from a table appended to the above-mentioned report, it is shown, that during the ten years from 1827 to 1836 inclusive, out of 10,819 admissions into the hospitals at Maulmain, 305 deaths only occurred.

[9] India MS. Disp. 13 Aug. 1851.

It has before been stated that the lands under cultivation constitute only a limited portion of the province; but the soil is found capable of yielding rich and varied productions. Rice is the most important; but its cultivation is confined in a great measure to the northern districts, where the alluvial soil is so general. The most valuable rice-grounds are found at the deltas of rivers; and these yield an increase unrivalled in any part of India. The annual inundations supersede the necessity of employing artificial means for fertilizing the soil: the crops which follow are most luxuriant; the quality excellent. Notwithstanding these advantages, and the thinness of the population, it is stated that the price is much higher than in the

prepared from the records of the Army Medical Department and War Office Returns: presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. London, 1841.

neighbouring province of Arracan; this, no doubt, arising from the inconsiderable breadth of cultivation.

Cotton is grown to a small extent, but it is not indigenous, and was probably introduced from the continent of India. The plantations are generally situated on the banks of rivers; but little attention is paid to the culture, and the quality of that produced is not high: Dr. Helfer[1] thinks that the Manilla plant, and also the Egyptian, might succeed better. Sugarcane, though it thrives well throughout the provinces, is cultivated to a very limited extent, being almost confined to gardens; but there is every reason to suppose, from the character of the soil and climate, that an extension of this branch of agricultural industry would amply remunerate any person undertaking it. Tobacco is in very common use among the natives; and not only men, but women and children, either smoke or chew it. Much care is bestowed upon its culture, but it is raised only for home consumption: it is also imported from Cheduba. The betel flourishes in some parts, especially about Mergui, where it is extensively produced. The plantations resemble those of hops in England: the young plants require to be placed in a rich soil, where they must be treated with much care, and be screened from the scorching rays of the sun. The planting takes place in March, April, and May; and five or six months after, the leaves may be gathered continuously for fifteen months: fifty from each vine can be collected monthly. The production of the areca-nut is confined to the southern provinces, commencing about the latitude of Tavoy, and flourishing vigorously in Mergui. The cocoanut is found to thrive well, especially near the seacoast, and yet its cultivation is not carried to the extent which its importance would justify; and "the natives," Dr. Helfer observes, "have a great reluctance to plant it." This reluctance may be attributed to the circumstance of its not yielding fruit for eight years after it is planted; or, perhaps, the people may suspect, that as the Burmese considered cocoanut-trees the property of government, the English would take the same view. It is largely imported from the Nicobar Islands. Coffee is not grown, but the soil and climate are both suited for it. The Nauclea Gambir, or Terra Japonica, occurs chiefly on the banks of the Tenasserim river, where it attains the height of

[1] 1st Report, 18, 19.

six feet. It is uncertain whether or not it is indigenous: the natives chew it, as well as the betel.

The fruits are the pineapple, mango, orange, shaddock, lime, citron, melon, gourd, and guava. There is also the darian, which is esteemed a great luxury even by the higher classes: its growth is confined to the southern parts; and about the fourteenth degree of latitude it exists in abundance. It has a peculiar flavour, which is at first not generally relished by Europeans; but when the taste is once acquired, the fruit is very much liked: the husk is employed by the Chinese for bleaching silk. All vegetables of a tropical climate thrive admirably.

The vast forests which cover the greater part of the provinces, and clothe the mountains from their base to their summit, contain an immensity of trees. Dr. Helfer[2] estimates the number of trees in the province at 638,000,000. The same author says that there are no less than 377 different species, each at least attaining a diameter of seven inches. The heights are greater in proportion to the circumference than those in Europe. The wood has the character of being firm and elastic. Teak forests abound in the upper course of the Attaran[3] river, and yield an inexhaustible supply of timber, which is exported in large quantities. On these possessions coming into the hands of the British, prompt steps were taken for rendering the forests a source of revenue; licenses to cut timber were offered, but private speculators appeared to decline engaging in the business; government thereupon led the way by an experiment upon a very small scale. As a pecuniary speculation it failed, as such matters in the hands of government usually do; but the object probably having been rather to call attention to the forests than to realize profit, it may be considered as having been to some extent successful. Private parties took up the trade, which it was clear government could not pursue beneficially; many tons of teak-wood were exported within a few years; and by 1833 shipbuilding had made some progress at Moulmein. In that year the receipts of government from the forests were 13,457 rupees; in 1845-46, they had risen to 1,07,048 rupees. The advance, however, had not been regularly progressive, but had fluctuated considerably. Great abuses, morever, had existed; and various plans for their

[2] 2nd Report, 65. Id. 67.

[3] Bengal Revenue Disp. 12 Sept. 1849.

suppression had been adopted with more or less of success. Numberless disputes and squabbles grew out of the attempt to enforce rules on the one hand, and the desire to evade them on the other; and even yet it cannot be said that they are at an end.

Besides the teak, there are several other forest-trees. Bamboo[4] grows naturally, and in great profusion, the best occurring between Tavoy and Ye, in the interior, and on the slopes of the elevated ridges. The jack grows both to the north and south: it is one of the most valuable trees in the province. Every part is applied to some use: the fruit for food, the wood is excellent for furniture, the leaves wholesome for cattle; from the bark exudes a species of caoutchouc; the sawdust, when boiled, yields a yellow dye; and from the kernel oil can be extracted.[5] The sapan-tree is also very valuable, but its growth is confined to the country east of Mergui, near the Siamese frontier: it is felled in August, and floated down the river in rafts. Sandal-wood occurs in the southern parts, and on some of the islands on the Mergui Archipelago. The wood-oil tree grows to a good size. There are other oil-yielding plants: the sesamum is the most common, which all classes use for culinary purposes. Caoutchouc is produced from many trees in the country, and ought to become a source of revenue, as the quality is good, and it exists in abundance. The camphor-plant, the gamboge, and the castoroil-plant all occur. Spices of all descriptions—cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, peppers—grow in abundance.

[4] Helfer, 2nd Report.

[5] Id. 55.

From the extensive forests which abound throughout the province, and the vast tracts of land uninclosed and uncultivated, it might be expected that the number of wild animals would be large, and their variety great. Elephants are numerous, and of great size, occupying more particularly the tracts near the eastern frontier. The inhabitants but seldom hunt them, but a few gain a livelihood by catching these animals. This operation is performed by two men, mounted on a trained elephant, and carrying a spear and a lasso. The work is attended with much danger, not only from the elephant sought to be ensnared, but also from tigers, who frequently carry off the elephant-hunters while watching in the jungle. Several species of the rhinoceros exist, and these are hunted by

the natives for their horns, which form an article of exportation.

The manufactures of Tenasserim are of very small extent, being confined to an inferior kind of cloth, which the women weave for home supply, and to the preparation of dyes, which are obtained from the plants found in the province. Yellow dyes are procured from the sawdust of the jack-tree; red dyes are manufactured from the sapanwood, sandalwood, and others. A blue dye might be well produced from indigo, but its cultivation is neglected.

From the large extent of seacoast, and the favourable situation of the ports on rivers possessing safe and commodious harbours and commanding a good inland communication, the Tenasserim provinces present many advantages for a commercial emporium. It must, however, be the work of some time and much perseverance to establish a regular and extensive trade. Some trade is now carried on between these provinces and England, China, Madras, the Isle of France, Rangoon, Cheduba, and the Straits of Malacca; but it is very limited, and of comparative insignificance. As, however, the population increases, and the social condition of that population improves, a further taste and demand for foreign manufactures will no doubt ensue. All the ports are free, and trade is in every way unfettered. The principal imports are cotton piece-goods, cloth, spirits, and wines; iron, cutlery, sugar, opium, tobacco, cocoanuts, betel-nuts, and gunpowder. The exports are at present confined to timber, rice, ivory, edible birds-nests, buffalo-horns, and bees-wax.

At the period when the British became possessed of Tenasserim, the population, it has been said, did not exceed 30,000 souls; it has been estimated indeed as low as 10,000. More recently, these numbers have been regarded as greatly below the fact, and the people at the time of the British conquest estimated at 90,000. It is probable that all these estimates err, though the more liberal may be regarded as being nearer the truth; but however that may be, the numbers certainly increased under the occupation of the British, and in 1839 exceeded 112,000.[6] In 1847 the population was given at 150,415;[7] and by the latest returns it appears to be 191,476.[8] The people who were the first inhabitants has not been clearly

[6] Maulmain Chronicle, July, 1839.
[7] Calcutta Review, viii. 91.
[8] Friend of India, 1854, p. 259.

ascertained. The Talians, according to a recent authority, now form the larger portion of the population. This, however, seems open to doubt. Another portion, sometimes supposed to be the original occupants of the country, are called Kareans. "To judge from the Kareans inhabiting the interior," says Mr. Helfer, "who seem to have outlived all revolutions of the successive conquests, and following analogy, whatever inhabitants there were, they seem to have belonged to Mongolic races. Burmah, as well as Siam and Cambogia, seem to have been originally peopled from the north; and it is very improbable that the inhabitants of Tenasserim were ever mixed with Malay blood. The comparatively late arrival of that race from Menamcaboo, in Sumatra, in the Malay peninsula, in the districts of Jabor, Malacca, and Queda, where they formed colonies, is now almost universally adopted as a fact approaching to certainty; and if so, they had no time to disperse themselves towards the north."[9] The province has undergone many changes with regard to its inhabitants, each conqueror being followed by new settlers. All the villages are built either on the seashore or on the banks of rivers. There is a headman to each, whose duty it is to collect the revenue, to superintend the police force, and to decide all petty disputes. The language adopted in the courts of law, and in all public transactions, is the Burmese; but that of the Talian inhabitants (sometimes said to form a majority) is their own vernacular tongue, and which is very different from the language of Burmah.

[9] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 979.

The natives have the character of being robust and healthy, but they unfortunately destroy their good appearances by tattooing, a custom which, however, it is hoped civilization is now eradicating. The legs, hips, and arms, are all subjected to the tattooing instrument; and the principal colours employed are lamp-black and vermilion: the devices burnt in the skin consist of birds, pagodas, and fabulous animals. They further disfigure their persons by wearing large plugs in the lower part of the ear. Like all people of colour, they are very fond of finery; but, contrary to the taste of the Hindoos, they have a greater predilection for dresses than ornaments or jewellery.[1] They live on rice, vegetables, fruits, and leaves, seasoned with curries; but the first-mentioned is the principal source of nourishment: they do not scruple, when opportunity offers, to

[1] Low, in Jour. of Roy. As. Soc. iii. 266.

eat fish and the flesh of animals. In character and disposition these people are represented as different from and superior to the majority of East Indians. They are said to be quiet and conciliatory, very hospitable, respectful without being servile to their superiors, grateful for benefits conferred, and attached to their friends, cheerful, good-humoured, and honest.[2] They are credulous and superstitious. The chief pursuits of the people are hunting and husbandry: the women weave a species of cloth, and assist in beating out the rice, by means of mills, for daily use. Both men and women are fond of music and dancing; and a species of stage performance somewhat resembling the earlier attempts of Europe in the drama, is highly popular. Athletic games and amusements are also practised; as football, wrestling, pugilistic encounters, and boat-races. In the month of April, which is the commencement of the year by their computations, there are great festivities and rejoicings. The most popular amusement consists in throwing water from vessels over each other. Marriage is considered quite a civil contract, and can be annulled without much difficulty: the ceremony observed is that employed by the Burmese. The parents of a youth desirous of forming an alliance employ friends to gain the consent of the girl's relations, who then fix upon the time, and the parties are allowed to see each other. On the day of the ceremony, the bridegroom goes to the house of his intended with his relations and friends, and takes his seat on the right of the party there assembled, the bride being on the left. The ceremony is then performed, which is thus described by Captain Low:—"The[3] elder now gives the bride a nosegay, and makes her repeat some Bali sentences, first directed to her father, again to her mother, next to the parents of the bridegroom, and lastly to her husband. The bridegroom goes through the same ceremony, beginning with his parents and relatives, but does not address the bride. The elder then takes the flower from the bride and places it on the wall of the house; she takes a little rolled-up betel-leaf and presents it to the bridegroom, who exchanges the flower for it. They then both sit on one mat, the bridegroom on the right; a feast ensues, and they finish the ceremonies by eating out of the same dish." A newly-married couple do not proceed to the husband's house, but remain for a period of from one to three

[2] Maulmain Chronicle, April, 1838. Helfer, 1st Report, 27.

[3] Jour. Roy. As. Soc. ii. 270.

years in that of the father and mother of the bride. The results are said to be protective of the rights of the wife, but rather unfavourable to the authority of the husband. The dead are generally burned, with the exception of persons under seventeen years of age, who are buried. It is the custom, if a woman die in childbed, to burn the body on the bank of a river. The obsequies[4] of a phoongee or priest are attended with much display: the corpse, clothed in finery and placed upon a richly-ornamented coffin, is laid on the pile, which is fired by rockets, and utterly consumed.

[4] Low, Journ. Roy. As. Soc. ut supra. Maulmain Chronicle, April, 1837.

The Bhuddhist religion is the faith universally held by the Burmese and by the Talians, but they are not such faithful or rigid observers of its precepts as the Peguers and Siamese. The priests are numerous; they live generally in monasteries, and employ a portion of their time in teaching the children to read and write. The Kareans have no prescribed form of worship: they entertain a faint idea of the existence of one supreme being, but do not seem to have any notion of a future state. They are said to have some traditions of the creation of man, his fall, the deluge, the subsequent peopling of the earth, and the growth of idolatry amongst its inhabitants, which appear to have a Mosaic origin. They have a strong dread of a set of supernatural beings somewhat resembling fairies, a belief in whose existence and powers extends also to other classes. The habits of this race are said to be extremely filthy, and they have an almost superstitious aversion to the use of water for the purpose of ablution. Another tribe, called Toungthoos, are found in Amherst: they differ in many respects from all the other classes of inhabitants; but little appears to be known of them, except that they are the best cultivators in the province. The attempts made to introduce Christianity have not been altogether without success. A great difficulty existed from the indifference of the natives on the subject of religion generally; but the American Baptist Missionary Society have built churches and established stations throughout the province, through which they have been able to effect considerable improvement in the moral condition of the people.

The courts of justice, which, during the sway of the Burmese, were open to corruption and bribery, and tended more to the

perversion than the administration of justice, are[5] now under the jurisdiction of officers appointed by the government of Bengal, who are under the control and superintendence in civil cases of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and in criminal cases of the court of Nizamut Adawlut. These[6] functionaries consist of a commissioner, two[7] assistant-commissioners, and some other officers.

[5] Captain Low, in Jour. Roy. As. Soc. iii. 332-335.

[6] Act ii. 1835, of Supreme Government of India.

[7] India Financial Disp. 9 Nov. 1853.

The history of Tenasserim till the commencement of the eighteenth century is involved in obscurity. The country appears always to have been in a state of disorder and agitation, and subject to frequent changes in its possessors; at one time belonging to the Siamese, at another subject to Pegu, and at another to the Burmese. In the year 1760, the last-mentioned nation gained a firm, and, comparatively speaking, lasting possession, retaining it under their harsh and imperious yoke until the termination of hostilities with the British, when, by the treaty of Yandaboo, it was ceded to the last-named power.[8] When first occupied, the province presented a truly deplorable aspect. The inhabitants were few; it yielded no revenue, and in every respect offered nothing but discouragement. Its rapid growth to its present improved condition, therefore, is in the highest degree satisfactory, and calculated to awaken the deepest interest for its future welfare. The fact, however, is unquestionable, that there is still great room for improvement. The advantages which these provinces enjoy over many others of the British possessions in the East are manifold. Nature, with overflowing bounty, has bestowed on the land vast and varied powers of production; the rice-fields yield an increase unrivalled in India; the rivers, besides fertilizing the soil by the periodical inundations, and offering great advantages for commerce, afford large supplies of fish, which furnish an article of food for the inhabitants: the climate is salubrious. The vast amount of physical capabilities, then, are manifest; but with all these advantages the population is so scanty, that it is clear, for the proper development of these resources, an increase is necessary. It is also requisite that such increase should comprise men of vigour and enterprise, possessed of capital, and able to command labour. The greater part of the land is in the hands of government; and from the progress[9] which has already been made, it may be anticipated, that by

[8] Treaty of Peace concluded at Yandaboo, April, 1826.

[9] Friend of India, 1854, p. 259.

its judicious efforts,[1] the country may be brought to the condition which it evidently is capable of attaining.

[1] Bengal Revenue Disp. 5 April, 1854.

TENASSERIM TOWN.—Formerly the capital of the province so called, but now a place of no importance, containing only 100 houses and 400 inhabitants. It is situate on the river of the same name, at the confluence of the Little Tenasserim. The river is navigable up to the town for vessels of 120 tons burthen. The town was once surrounded by a brick wall, which is now so much in ruins that its remains can be traced only at intervals: it also had two or three pagodas. It is about forty miles from the town of Mergui by the river, and in lat. 12° 6′, long. 99° 5′.

TENASSERIM RIVER.—The most considerable and important river in the province so called. Its source is supposed to lie in the mountains to the north-east of Tavoy, between the fourteenth and fifteenth degree of latitude. For some distance it has a course due south: it here bears the name of the Kamaun-Khiaung river. Upon arriving at the village of Metamio, in lat. 14° 13′, it is joined by the Baing-Khiaung, and the united streams are called the Tenasserim River, which then takes a south-easterly direction, but turns afterwards to the south again, till it reaches the old town of Tenasserim, where it receives the Little Tenasserim. From this it takes a north-westerly direction, and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, which form an island, on which the town of Mergui is situated. The upper part of its course is through a wild and uncultivated tract, sometimes between high and perpendicular banks, at others through a low and barren country. It afterwards opens upon extensive alluvial plains, which are in some places highly cultivated. On many parts of its banks exist forests of fine teak, and the valuable sapan-wood; and some districts have been found to contain minerals and coal. It receives many feeders, but they are generally insignificant, with the exception of the Little Tenasserim, the Baing-Khiaung, and Kamaun-Khiaung. There are few villages on its banks, and none of the slightest importance but Metamio and Tenasserim.

TENDUKHERI,[1] in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town situate at the base of a remarkable conical[2] hill of trap, the summit of which was once crowned by a

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. xviii. 32 — Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkhand. Journ. As Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 388 — Spilsbury, Geol. Section across the Valley of the Nerbudda.

cluster of greyish-green basaltic columns, which now lie overthrown about the base, shattered probably by the shock of an earthquake. Close to this place are rich mines of iron-ore,[3] which are worked to considerable extent, and furnished the metal[4] of which a suspension-bridge 200[5] feet span was constructed at Saugor cantonment. In the vicinity is an extensive forest, in which lions have been recently killed.[6] Distant S. from Saugor 50 miles, N. from Nagpoor 108. Elevation above the sea 1,338[7] feet. Lat. 23° 10′, long. 78° 58′.

[3] As. Res. xviii. 32, ut supra.
[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1844, p. vii.
[5] Spry, Modern India, ii 96.
[6] Id. ii. 233.
[7] As. Res. xviii 43 —Franklin, ut supra.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TENDWARRA,[1] in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Rewah, four[2] miles S. of the former. Lat. 25° 25′, long. 80° 25′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 80.

TENGA PANEE, a river of Upper Assam, rises in lat. 27° 38′, long. 96° 20′, and flowing westerly for forty-five miles through the district of Sudiya, falls into the Brahmapootra river, in lat. 27° 46′, long. 95° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TENGERICOTTA.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 29 miles N.E. by N. of Salem. Lat. 12° 1′, long. 78° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEPPEIN.—A town in the British district of Amherst, in the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 42 miles N. of Moulmein. Lat. 17° 6′, long. 97° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TERDUL.—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Sanglee, situate on the right bank of the Kistnah river, and 59 miles N.E. from Belgaum. Lat. 16° 30′, long. 75° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEREN TAREN, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 25 miles from the right bank of the Beas river, 35 miles E. by S. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 28′, long. 74° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEREPUNYTHORAY.—A town in the native state of Travancore, presidency of Madras, 110 miles N.N.W. from Trivandrum, and 84 miles S.W. by S. from Coimbatoor. Lat. 9° 56′, long. 76° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TERHA,[1] in the district of Bainswara, kingdom of Oude, a town five miles N.E. of the left bank of the Ganges, 40 S.W. of Lucknow. Butter estimates[2] the population at 6,000, including 100 Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 24′, long. 80° 35′.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 143.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TERHA,[1] in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route

from the city of Agra to that of Gwalior, and 12[2] miles S. of the former. It has a bazar, water is abundant from wells, and supplies may be obtained from the surrounding country. The road in this part of the route is in general very good, though in some places sandy and heavy; the country level and well cultivated. Lat. 27°, long. 78° 1′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes,

TERIKOT.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 47 miles E.S.E. from Jamoo, and 44 miles N.W. by W. from Kangra. Lat. 32° 26′, long. 75° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms.

TERRAON.—See TIROWAN.

TERRUVUMPET.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 47 miles E. by S. of Madura. Lat. 9° 51′, long. 78° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms.

TESSUNAH.—See TISSOOA.

TETOWLEE, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnaul to Meerut, and 25 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, and rather well cultivated. Lat. 29° 28′, long. 77° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Garden, Tables of Routes 218.

TEWAREEPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Futtehpoor, and 18[2] miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is indifferent; the country level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 15′, long. 80° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 12

TEWREE, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a small town on the route from Pokhurn to the town of Jodhpoor, and 24 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is very good. Lat. 26° 33′, long. 73°.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 209.

TEZGONG.—A town in the British district of Dacca, presidency of Bengal, five miles N.N.W. of Dacca. Lat. 23° 46′, long. 90° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TEZPORE.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Durrung, presidency of Bengal, 46 miles E. by N. of Durrung. Lat. 26° 35′, long. 92° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THADGAON.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 41 miles S. from Nagpoor, and 118 miles E.S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 35′, long. 79° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THADZENG.—A pass through the range of mountains separating the district of Aracan from the province of Pegu, 16 miles W.S.W. of Bassein. Lat. 16° 38′, long. 94° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THAIMAH, in the British district of Seuni, territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Seuni to Ramgurh, 51 miles E.N.E. of the former. Lat. 22° 20′, long. 80° 22′.

THAIR.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 50 miles N.E. from Sholapoor. Lat. 18° 20′, long. 76° 13′.

THAIRNA.—A river of Hyderabad, rising in lat. 18° 29′, long. 75° 54′, and flowing easterly for 100 miles, falls into the Manjera river, in lat. 18° 4′, long. 77° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

THAKIL,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a mountain in the bifurcation formed by the rivers Kalee and Surjoo, and about five miles N.W. of their confluence. Its summit consists of bluish-black slate rock,[2] in some places fissile, in others compact, and cropping out from beneath limestone, with which the acclivities are covered. Elevation above the sea 8,221 feet.[3] Lat. 29° 31′, long. 80° 15′.*

[2] McClelland, Inquiries on Geology of Kemaon, 71.
[3] Surveyor-General's Map.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THAKOOR.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Durrung, presidency of Bengal, 62 miles E.N.E. of Durrung. Lat. 26° 44′, long. 92° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THAKOORDWARA.—A town in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 12′, long. 78° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THALNEIR.[1]—A town with fort in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 64 miles N.E. by N. of Malligaum. The place was ceded to the British by Holcar in 1818, under the treaty of Mundisore; but resistance being offered by the killedar upon receiving a summons for its surrender, the fort was taken by storm by a force under Sir Thomas Hislop.[2] Lat. 21° 15′, long. 75° 6′.

[2] Blacker, Mahratta War, 228.

THALOO.—A pass through the range of mountains which

* Webb, in his survey of Kemaon, in As. Res. xiii. 306, lays it down by the name of Thacil Peak, in long. 80° 2′, and with an elevation of 8,148 feet. The misstatement of longitude may be a typographical error, but is copied in a table inserted in Brande's Journal[1] by Colebrooke.

[1] For 1819—On Height of the Himalaya Mountains, 57.

separate the Aracan and Pegu districts, 48 miles S.S.W. from Prome. Lat. 18° 6′, long. 94° 50′.

THALWAN,[1] in the Julinder Dooab, a village on the right bank of the Sutlej, which is here crossed by a ferry[2] affording a much-frequented communication from Sirhind with the Punjab. It is distant 21 miles W. from Loodiana, and 1,119[3] N.W. from Calcutta. Lat. 31°, long. 75° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, pp. 171, 176—Mackeson, Journal of Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173.

THAMBA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by Rajapoor ferry, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 29[2] miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 81° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

THAMEIN.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 196 miles N. by E. from Ava. Lat. 24° 38′, long. 96° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THAN.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 33 miles N. from Ava. Lat. 22° 20′, long. 96° 4′.

THANA,[1] in the state of Boondee, in Rajpootana, a village on the route from Nusserabad to Boondee, 74[2] miles S.E. of former, 18 N.W. of latter. Here is the fortress of the feudatory of the place, a small but strong structure of masonry,[3] on the crest of a low hill. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 75° 29′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 303.
[3] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 67

THANA BAOHAN, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Delhi, 28 miles S.S.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 35′, long. 77° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THANA CHOWKEE, a police-station in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, 31 miles S.S.W. of Sasseram. Lat. 24° 33′, long. 83° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THANAPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore, and 38[2] miles W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, the country cultivated. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 79° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

THAN-MAU.—A pass through the range of mountains separating the district of Aracan and the province of Pegu, 37 miles S.W. by S. of Bassein. Lat. 16° 20′, long. 94° 30′.

THANNESUR.—See THUNNESUR.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 187.

THANOT, in the Rajpoot state of Jesulmeer, a small town in the desert, 54 miles N.E. of the city of Jesulmeer. Lat. 27° 41′, long. 70° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THARET KONG.—A town of Burmah, 48 miles S.E. from the left bank of the Irawady river, and 26 miles E.S.E. from Ava. Lat. 21° 46′, long. 96° 24′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 295.

THAUT, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Nusserabad to Bekaneer, and 41 miles N.W. of former. It contains twenty houses and ten wells. The road in this part of the route is sandy, lying over a bleak, barren country. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 74° 22′.

THEE BO.—A town of Burmah, 88 miles E. from the left bank of the Irawady river, and 94 miles E.N.E. from Ava. Lat. 22° 20′, long. 97° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THEKA VULLIOR.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 25 miles S. by W. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 8° 22′, long. 77° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THELLAR.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 70 miles S.W. of Madras. Lat. 12° 24′, long. 79° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THENKAUSHEE.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 30 miles N.W. by W. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 8° 58′, long. 77° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.
[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Journ. Himalaya, i. 155. Archer, Tours in Upper Ind. i. 218.
[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, ii. 265. De Cruz, Polit. Relations, 118
[4] As. Res. xv. 488—Gerard, Subathu and Kotgarh. Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 23, at end of vol.

THEOG.[1]—A small fort on the route from Simla to Kotgurh, and by the winding mountain road 14 miles E. of the former post. During the occupation of the country by the Goorkas, this post was held by one of their garrisons.[2] It gives name to a small thakoorai or lordship tributary to the state of Keonthal, containing eight pergunnahs, and having a population estimated at 3,500[3] persons. Elevation above the sea 8,018[4] feet. Lat. 31° 6′, long. 77° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THERAI, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 10 miles S. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 78° 7′.

THERWARRA.—A small district inhabited by Coolies, on the north-western part of the province of Guzerat. It is bounded on the north by Deodur; on the south by Rahdunpore; on the east by Kankrej; and on the west by Baubier. It is about ten miles long and eight broad; the country is flat and generally

open, but with patches of low jungle: the population is about 800. Therwarra pays no tribute to any state, but looks for protection to the British, with which government its connection commenced in 1819, upon occasion of the expulsion of the bands of plunderers from Guzerat. A subsequent agreement was entered into in 1826. The policy observed towards it is that of non-interference with its internal affairs, but the maintenance of control in its external relations. The town of Therwarra is in lat. 24° 3′, long. 71° 38′.

THINDOOA.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate on the right bank of the Chowka river, and 87 miles N. by W. from Luknow. Lat. 28° 6′, long. 80° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THOBA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor or Marwar, 30 miles N. from Jodhpoor, and 100 miles W. by N. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 44′, long. 73° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THOBAL.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Muneepoor, 13 miles S.S.E. from Muneepoor, and 81 miles E. by S. from Silchar. Lat. 24° 39′, long. 94° 7′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THOGAON.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 106 miles S. by E. from Nagpoor, and 176 miles N.N.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 41′, long. 79° 34′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THONGHOO.—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Aracan, presidency of Bengal, 139 miles S.S.E. of Aracan. Lat. 18° 55′, long. 94° 18′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THOOMIEEOLKHOOLEL.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Muneepoor, 22 miles N. from Muneepoor, and 81 miles W.S.W. from Silchar. Lat. 25° 9′, long. 94° 4′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THOREE.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 47 miles S.W. by W. from Khatmandoo, and 40 miles N. from Bettiah. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 84° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THORLA.—A town in the British district of Tipperah, presidency of Bengal, 18 miles N.W. of Tipperah. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 90° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THOUNG YIN MYIT.—A river rising in lat. 16° 10′, long. 99° 9′, and flowing north-west for 160 miles, separates the British district of Amherst from the native state of Siam, and falls into the Thaluayn Myeet river in lat. 17° 35′, long. 97° 43′.

THOUREE.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate on the right bank of the Goomtee river, and 60 miles E.S.E. from Luknow. Lat. 26° 28′, long. 81° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THREE PAGODAS, in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 92 miles S.E. by E. of Amherst. Lat. 15° 20′, long. 98° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THULASEEREE.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 79 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. 20° 4′, long. 73°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 37.

THULENDI,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 86 miles[2] N.W. of the former, 42 S. of the latter. It has a bazar, supplies and water may be obtained in abundance, and the road is good to the south-east, or towards Allahabad, though indifferent to the north-west, or in the direction of Oude. Lat. 26° 25′, long. 81° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THULLEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 24 miles S. from Jeypoor, and 79 miles E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 35′, long. 75° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 331*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

THUNDOO BHAWANI,[1] in Sirmor, a summit of the Sain range, and near its south-eastern extremity. It is crowned by a small Hindoo temple, which was a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 5,700 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 40′, long. 77° 26′.

[1] E.I.C Trigon. Surv.
[2] Barr, March Delhi to Cabul, 21.
[3] Jacquemont, Voyage, v. 12.

THUNNESIR,[1]* in Sirhind, a town on the route from Kurnal to Loodiana, and 23 miles N. of the former place. It is situate on the left bank of the Sursooty, in a level, fertile, well-cultivated country,[2]† abounding in groves of mango-trees. The site is a great irregular mound,[3] formed of the ruins of the former city, over which, amidst crumbling walls, are scattered the present habitations. Most of these are wretched huts; but the natives in easy circumstances have handsome houses, on the walls of which are depicted, in gaudy colours and of large dimensions, the grotesque figures of their monstrous idols. The place is surrounded by a ruinous wall, formerly of considerable height: connected with it is a dilapidated fort with numerous towers; there is also a large tank, and a temple of Mahadeo. Outside the town is a ruinous Mussulman tomb, of considerable height and octagonal form, having a turret at

[1] Ferishta, iv. 642.

* Thanasir of Briggs.[1]

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

† Farther south, however, and near Kurnal, the country is represented as of a different character, having "much bush and jungle, and little cultivated."[1]

each angle, and being surmounted by a large and very elegant cupola[4] of white marble. Its appearance is rendered more striking by its picturesque situation amidst palm-trees, embosomed in a thick mango-grove. Notwithstanding the ruinous state of the buildings, the environs are represented as very pleasing. "We had our tents pitched," says Lloyd,[5] "to the north of the town, upon a green turf shaded by lofty trees. It was a delightful spot, and the tanks, mausoleums, and ruins formed a beautiful picture before us." At a short distance from the town is the lake of Khoorket, famous and revered[6] among the Hindus on account of a great battle,* which, according to the Mahabarat, was fought on its banks in the mythological period of the Hindoo records. This lake is thus described by Lloyd:[7]—"As well as I can judge, it is about one mile in length, and half a mile in width. In the centre is an island 235 paces in breadth, connected with the shore on each side by two ancient bridges 235 paces in length each, which, I was informed, are during the rainy season covered with the water of the flooded lake. There is a third bridge also, which leads to the island, said to have been built by Aurungzebe; but it is now useless and broken. There are no temples here, but at the most hallowed spots flights of steps run down to the water's edge, for the convenience of those desirous of performing the usual ablutions." The district of which Thunnesir is the chief town, contained ninety-nine and a half † villages, and was estimated to have an annual revenue of 7,600*l.* sterling. A moiety[8] of the territory escheated to the British government in consequence of the failure of heirs in 1833 and in 1851, and the remaining portions have been confiscated, in consequence of the failure of the chiefs in their allegiance.

In 1011, Mahmood of Ghuznee crossed the Indus, with the avowed intention of destroying Thunnesir, though his ally, the rajah of Lahore, offered, in case the town were spared, that

[4] Jacquemont, ut supra, 13.

[5] Journ. to the Himalaya, i. 5[illegible]

[6] Rennell, 68.

[7] Journey to the Himalaya, i. 5[illegible]

[8] India Pol. Dis. 29 July, 1835. Id. 10 Sept. 185[illegible]

* According to the Ayeen Akbery,[1] in its vicinity is a lake called Koorkhet, to which people come from far to pay their adoration, and to bestow charity. This was the scene selected for the war of the Mahabarut, which is alleged to have been carried on in the latter end of the Duaper Jowg.

[1] ii. 107.

† In Sirhind it was not uncommon for towns and villages to be divided among several sirdars, and subject to distinct jurisdictions.

the amount of its revenues should annually be paid to the invader, in addition to all the expenses of the expedition, besides fifty elephants and a large amount of jewels.[9] Regardless of the intercession and the proffered gifts, Mahmood continued his march, and took and sacked Thunnesir, and, destroying the idols, sent the fragments of Jugsoma, the principal one, to Ghuznee, to be there trodden under foot. Ferishta[1] relates that on this occasion "the Mahomedan army brought to Ghuznee 200,000 captives and much wealth; so that the capital appeared like an Indian city, no soldier of the camp being without wealth or without many slaves." Thunnesir is distant N.W. from Calcutta 988 miles.[2] Lat. 29° 58', long. 76° 54'.

[9] Ferishta, i. 51.
[1] Ut supra, 53.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THURQRA.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 58 miles E.N.E. from Nagpoor, and 46 miles S.E. by S. from Seuni. Lat. 21° 27', long. 80°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THUROWLEE, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Khachi, 42 miles N.N.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 14', long. 83° 9'.

THURRAUD.—A petty independent state on the north-western frontier of Guzerat, bordering on the Runn, north of the river Bunnas. It extends from north to south about thirty-five miles, and from east to west about twenty-five, and has an area of 600 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Marwar district of Sachore; on the south by that of Baubier and that of Therwarra; on the east by Pahlunpore; and on the west by the petty state of Wow. Thurraud pays no tribute.[1] The territory appears to have been badly administered, and at the request of its chief it has been taken under British management. The chief town is in lat. 24° 23', long. 71° 36'.

[1] Bombay Polit. Disp. 28 Dec. 1849. Id. 25 April, 1851.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

THUTHA, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 18 miles S.E. from the left bank of the Indus river, 52 miles S.E. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 33° 34', long. 72° 23'.

THUTTEEA,[1] in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town near the southern frontier towards Cawnpore, and on the right bank of the river Esun, a short distance to the left[2] of the route

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 158.

from Etawa to Lucknow, by Nanamow Ghat. Lat. 26° 55′, long. 79° 58′.

THYLOOSA.—A town in the British district of Northern Cachar, presidency of Bengal, 60 miles E. of Jynteahpore. Lat. 25° 11′, long. 93°. E.I.C. Ms. D

TIACOTAY.—See AIKOTA.

TIAGUR.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 46 miles W. of Cuddalore. Lat. 11° 43′, long. 79° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. D

TIBBEE, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 11 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 37 miles N.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 57′, long. 70° 39′. E.I.C. Ms. D

TIBEE, in the British district of the Bhuttiana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansee to Bhutnair, and nine miles E. of the latter. It is a poor place, being scantily supplied even with water. Lat. 29° 33′, long. 74° 32′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 194.

TIDONG,[1] in Bussahir, a river, or rather large torrent, of Koonawur, rises on the south-east frontier, towards Gurwhal, and about lat. 31° 23′, long. 78° 42′, and holding a north-westerly course along the north-eastern base of the huge Ruldung range, falls into the Sutlej in lat. 31° 35′, long. 78° 29′. The valley, or rather ravine down which it flows, is a singular scene of savage grandeur, being inclosed generally by mountains of slate, of a vast height, bare, and of shattered outlines. A fearful pathway proceeds along the course of the river. "In some[2] parts of the road there were flights of steps, in others framework of rude staircases, opening to a gulf below, and embracing ruin from above. In one place is a construction still more dreadful to behold; it is called a rapeea, and is made with great difficulty and danger. I never saw anything of the kind to such an extent. It consisted of six posts, driven horizontally into the clefts of the rocks, about twenty feet distant from each other, and secured by wedges: upon this giddy groundwork a staircase of fir spars was formed, of the rudest nature; twigs and slabs of stone connected them together, just as in the sangas. There was no bar or support of any kind on the precipice side, which was deep and perpendicular to the Tidong, a perfect torrent." For six or seven miles the fall of the stream is 300 feet a mile, and in some places nearly double, where it

[1] E.I.C. Trig. Surv.

[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours Himalaya, ii.

displays an entire sheet of foam and spray, thrown up and showered upon the inclosing rocks with loud concussions, echoed from one side to the other with a noise like thunder.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIERRO, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated nine miles from the left bank of the Indus, 69 miles S.W. by S. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 20′, long. 70° 53′.

TIGGAREAH, or TIGGREAH.—One of the Cuttack Mehals, on the south-west frontier of Bengal: it pays a tribute of 826 rupees to the British government, and the rajah maintains a force of 300 cavalry and infantry. Its centre is in lat. 20° 30′, long. 85° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 40.
[3] As. Res. xviii 42—Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkhand.

TIGHURA,[1] in the district of Punna, in Bundelcund, a village on the route from Allahabad to Saugor, 225[2] miles S.W. of former, 88 N.E. of the latter. It is situate on the river Cane, here crossed "by a rocky ford, bed 160 yards wide, stream thirty, and two and a half feet deep; banks steep." Elevation above the sea 1,093[3] feet. Lat. 24° 17′, long. 80° 1′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 235.

TIGREE LUTTERA, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Moradabad, and 34 miles S.E. of the former place. It is situate near the left bank of the Ganges, in an open and partially cultivated country. The road is in general bad, and in some places liable to be overflowed during the rainy season. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 888 miles. Lat. 28° 50′, long. 78° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIHANAGANJ, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Azimgurh to that of Ghazeepoor, 10 miles S.E. of the former, 34 N.W. of the latter, 50 N.E. of Benares. Lat. 25° 57′, long. 83° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIHLURA, in the British district of Jounpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Jounpoor to Futtehpoor, 27 miles W. of the former. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 82° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc.

TIJARA,[1] in the territory of Alwar, under the political superintendence of the Governor-General's agent in Rajpootana, a town 55 miles S.W. of Delhi. The district within which it is situate was overrun by the Mahrattas at the close of the last century, and by one of their chiefs conferred on the adven-

turer George Thomas,[2] who burned the town, to chastise some predatory aggressions of the inhabitants. In the course of the Mahratta war, the town and district came into the possession of the British government, by which power, in 1803, they were, with other pergunnahs, granted to the rao-rajah of Alwar. On the death of that prince in 1815, the succession was contested, the competitors being Benee Singh, a nephew, and Bulwunt Singh, an illegitimate son of the deceased rajah, both minors. The difficulty was temporarily evaded by an extraordinary arrangement, under which the nephew was to enjoy the dignity of rajah, and the son to possess the power and resources of the state. A few years afterwards, on the approach of the nephew, Benee Singh, to manhood, he seized the entire authority, and made his cousin a prisoner. An attempt to assassinate the guardian of Bulwunt Singh, while on a visit to the British Resident at Delhi, was attributed to the instigation of the rival party at Alwar; and by the interference of the British government, the clumsy arrangement by which it had been sought to reconcile the pretensions of the rival claimants was brought to an end. The nephew of the late rajah was permitted to retain the authority of which he had possessed himself, but he was compelled to provide for Bulwunt Singh, partly in territory, and partly in money,[3] an equivalent for Tijara and other districts bestowed by the British government on that person's father; the territory and property thus ceded, to descend to the heirs of the body of Bulwunt Singh only, and not to any adopted son; but to revert to the principality of Alwar on the failure of natural descendants. Tijarra is reported to have been badly administered since its severance from Alwar.[4] The town is situate in lat. 27° 56′, long. 76° 55′.

TIKAPAR, in the territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hoosungabad to Jubbulpoor, 66 miles E. by N. of the former. Lat. 22° 58′, long. 78° 44′.

TIKAREE.—A town in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, 24 miles N. of Sherghotty. Lat. 24° 54′, long. 84° 54′.

TIKERI,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the Kutra Pass from Allahabad to Rewa, and 35[2] miles

[2] Franklin, of Thomas, [cut off]

[3] Collection of Treaties, i. 70[cut off]

[4] India Pol. D[cut off] 21 May, 1844.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. D[cut off]

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.

S.E. of the former city. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country level, well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 25° 10′, long. 82° 17′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 336* — Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

TIKHUR,[1] in Bussahir, a small fort on a mountain projecting eastward from the ridge connecting Wartu with the Chur. It is garrisoned by a British detachment from the cantonment of Kotgarh. Elevation above the sea 7,735[2] feet. Lat. 31° 11′, long. 77° 41′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 5.

TIKOOREE, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 29 miles S.W. of the latter. It is situate in a well-watered, fertile, and well-cultivated country. Lat. 28° 11′, long. 79° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIKOORI FORT, in the native state of Rewah, in Bundelcund, 46 miles S.W. by S. from Rewah, and 51 miles N.W. by N. from Sohagpoor. Lat. 23° 57′, long. 81° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIKREE, a village in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, on the route from Pillibheet to Beesulpoor, and 16 miles S. of the former. Lat. 28° 23′, long. 79° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIKREEALA JILL.—A town in the native state of Cutch, situate on the Great Western Runn, and 36 miles N. from Bhooj. Lat. 23° 42′, long. 69° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TILBEGUMPOOR, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Boolundshuhur to Delhi, 14 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 29′, long. 77° 42′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

TILCHEE, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Seetapoor, and 39 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, in some parts cultivated, in others overrun with jungle. Lat. 28° 11′, long. 80° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TILHUR, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Shahjehanpoor to Bareilly, 12 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 58′, long. 79° 49′.

TILJUGA.—A river of Nepal, rising in lat. 26° 51′, long. 86° 39′, and, flowing in an easterly direction for forty miles, falls into the Coosy on the right side, in lat. 26° 40′, long. 87° 12′.

TILLAURAH.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 129 miles W. by S. from Khatmandoo, and 54 miles N. by W. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 27° 28', long. 83° 15'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TILOI,[1] in the district of Salon, kingdom of Oude, a town 55 miles S.E. of Lucknow. It is the property and residence of a Hindoo chieftain, styled rajah of Tiloi, the lineal representative of the ancient kings of Oude, and the head of a family which, as late as the middle of the last century, held the whole[2] of the south-eastern part of Oude, from Fayzabad to Manickpoor. His present possessions are very extensive, and well managed, so that 7,50,000 rupees are annually paid by him to the king of Oude, without any oppressive exactions from the cultivators, who enjoy greater security and ease than those of any other part of the kingdom. The rajah lives in the town, in an ancient mud fort, having within its inclosure many good buildings of masonry. Butter estimates the population at 10,000, of whom a third are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 8', long. 81° 30'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 109.

TILOTHOO,[1] in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, a town a mile N.W. of the left or north-west bank of the river Sone. It is described by Buchanan[2] as a good country town, containing 700 houses; and assuming the usual average of inmates to each, the population appears to be about 3,500. It was formerly the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, nearly conterminous with that denominated, under recent arrangements of the British authorities, that of Rohtas.[3] The previous pergunnah of Tilothoo contained 560 square miles, and a population of 44,960 persons. Tilothoo is in lat. 24° 47', long. 84° 3'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Survey, i. 431.
[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 184[illegible] vol. ii. part i. 25[illegible]

TILWARA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, is situate on the left bank of the Lonee, between Balmeer and the town of Jodhpoor, and 65 miles S.W. of the latter place. Boileau, who was ferried over the river here in the beginning of July, during the rainy season, found the Lonee "rushing down with a fierce turbid stream a quarter of a mile wide, but not very deep." The raft on which he passed "was made of a common charpae or bedstead, under which five earthen pots were lashed, giving it sufficient buoyancy to float." This was guided and impelled by four or five strong men, holding on and swimming with it, being themselves rendered buoyant by dried calabashes

Boileau, Rajwar[illegible] 113-115.

strapped round their waists. Notwithstanding the shortness of the distance, the perilous passage occupied two hours. Annually, about the time of the vernal equinox, a great fair is held here, principally for the sale of live stock, and on such occasions it is said that 8,000 people are collected. Very good horses are sold for from 40*l.* to 60*l.* each, baggage-camels for 6*l.*, riding-camels for 12*l.* The maharaja receives a duty of ten shillings for each camel sold, six for each horse, one for each bullock. The road in this part of the route, between Balmeer and Jodhpoor, is overflowed in the rainy season, and becomes unsafe for travelling. Lat. 25° 52′, long. 72° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 173, 225.

TILWARA, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Lodiana to Ferozpoor, and 30 miles W. of the former town. It is situate on the left bank of the Sutlej, in a level open country, with a sandy soil partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is sandy and heavy, and in consequence with difficulty practicable for guns and carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,132 miles. Lat. 30° 57′, long. 75° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TILWUN.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 30 miles W. of Malligaum. Lat. 20° 34′, long. 74° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Walker, Map of Hindostan.

TIMBOONREE.[1]—A town in Malwa, in the native jaghire of the same name,[2] 59 miles N.W. by W. from Baitool, and 43 miles S.W. from Hoosungabad. Lat. 22° 21′, long. 77° 14′.

TIMBOORNEY.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 66 miles S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 23′, long. 78° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIMERY.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, six miles S. of Arcot. Lat. 12° 49′, long. 79° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIMLA FORT, in the British district of Almora, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to Khyreegurh, 43 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 9′, long. 80° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIMLA GURHI, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a stockade, now in ruins, on the most southern or outer range of the Himalaya, rising over the plain of Pilleebheet. Elevation above the sea 3,821 feet. Lat. 29° 9′, long. 80° 9′.

TIMLI, a village of the British district of Dehra Doon, is situate on the north-eastern declivity of the Sewalik range. A mile south-west of it was a station of the series of small triangles in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 2,509 feet. Lat. 30° 21′, long. 77° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 330*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

TIMLI PASS,[1] so called from the village of that name about a mile north of it, leads from Suharunpoor to Dehra, over the Sewalik Mountains, bounding the Dehra Doon on the south-west. It is practicable for wheeled carriages. Elevation above the sea 2,339 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 20′, long. 77° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 333*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

TIMMAPOORAM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 112 miles E.N.E. from Hyderabad, and 122 miles N. by W. from Guntoor. Lat. 18° 1′, long. 80° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIMMERYCOTA.[1]—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 69 miles W. by N. of Guntoor. Population about 3,000.[2] Lat. 16° 33′, long. 79° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Report on Med. Topography of Guntoor, 22.

TIMMEROWN.—A town in the native state of Bhopal, situate on the right bank of the Nerbudda river, and 88 miles E. by S. from Bhopal. Lat. 23° 3′, long. 78° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TINARA, in the British district of Seuni, territory of Saugur and Nurbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpoor to Seuni, 20 miles N.E. by N. of the latter. Lat. 22° 15′, long. 79° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TINDEVANUM.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 38 miles N.N.W. of Cuddalore. Lat. 12° 14′, long. 79° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TINNEVELLY,[1] in the presidency of Madras, a British district, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north, north-east, and north-west, by the British district of Madura; on the east and south-east by the Gulf of Manaar, dividing it from Ceylon; and on the west and south-west by the raj or territory of Travancore. It lies between lat. 8° 9′ and 9° 56′, long. 77° 15′—78° 26′: its greatest length from north to south is 122 miles, its greatest breadth from east to west seventy-four miles: the area is estimated at 5,700 square miles.[2] Its seacoast commences at Cannakapoor, lat. 8° 9′, and proceeds, in a direction generally north-east, for about ninety-five miles, to Vaimbaur, "forming[3] the north-west side of the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.
[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 542.

Gulf of Manaar. It is little frequented, except by small vessels from the neighbouring coasts, especially from Colombo and Negombo, which trade with it." It has few places of any note in a maritime point of view. The coast is generally low[4] and level; the sea near the shore is shoaly and unsafe, and in the north-east part abounds in dangerous reefs and rocks. Proceeding north-east, the navigator discerns, seventeen miles from Cape Comorin, a headland, called East Cape, having on its east side the Bay of Kovolam; and twenty-seven miles farther north-east, Munahpaud, a point on which is situate a town, at the south side of the estuary of the river Naut, but in a situation dangerous for shipping. Farther north-east is the small town of Pinnacoil, the approach to which from the south is also dangerous, from an extensive reef stretching from it in that direction, but affording shelter to small vessels between the town and the reef. North-east of Pinnacoil twelve miles is Tuticorin, the most considerable place on the coast: abreast of it, with a channel between them and the mainland, are several islets, forming a petty archipelago, extending from north to south about eight miles,[5] and there is "a safe roadstead,[6] with good anchorage, in which vessels can ride at all seasons of the year." A pearl-fishery[7] is carried on along this part of the coast, but it is not very productive. The western part of Tinnevelly is the most elevated, as the surface rises there towards the Ghauts, attaining in the vicinity of Courtallum an elevation[8] of 4,300 feet above the sea. At the base of the mountains, the elevation of the country is estimated at 800 feet, and eastward it descends to about 200, the average[9] elevation of the plain of Tinnevelly. The mountains are stated[1] to consist of hypogene schists, penetrated and broken up by outbursts of plutonic and trappean rocks. The general slope of the surface is eastward, as indicated by the courses of the rivers. The Tambaravari* rises on the eastern declivity of the Ghats, in lat. 8° 53′, long. 77° 20′; holds a course generally either east or south-east for eighty miles, and falls into the Gulf of Manaar. The Chittaur rises in the same tract with the Tambaravari, but about sixteen miles north-west of the source of the latter, flows in a direction south-east for sixty miles, and joins the Tam-

* The Chindinthoora of the Trigonometrical Survey.[1]

[4] Horsburgh, i. 543.

[5] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, iv. 305—Wight, Acc. of Harbour of Tuticoreen.

[6] Id. 306.

[7] Madras Revenue Disp. 10 April, 1839; 19 August, 1840; 27 April, 1842.

[8] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, ii. 383—Wight, Observations on Flora of Courtallum.

[9] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. No. xv. 141—Newbold, Summary of the Geol. of Southern India.

[1] Id. 145.

[1] Engraved by Walker, 63.

baravari on the left side, in lat. 8° 47′, long. 77° 52′. The river of Vypar, the largest in the district, rises, like those already mentioned, on the east side of the Ghats, in about lat. 9° 45′, long. 77° 44′, and holding a course south-east for about eighty miles, it falls into the Gulf of Manaar. These principal streams are joined right and left by numerous feeders during the monsoons, when the country is in many parts laid under water, and everywhere in the plains contains innumerable small lakes or ponds. That part of the district to the north of the river Tambaravari is the more level and fertile, and is very productive, being extensively irrigated by canals from that river: the south-eastern part is barren, having a light stony soil. The soil throughout the district is generally of a deep red or rusty colour, from the presence of iron, and contains a large quantity of sand, forming a friable mould. In the maritime tract on the south-eastern coast, are extensive salt-marshes, liable to spread greatly during the rainy season. The climate along the seacoast, and generally in the eastern and southern part, is characterized by aridity and heat, the thermometer having been registered at 115°, "some[2] say that they have observed it at 130°." This state of weather prevails in the latter part of summer and throughout autumn, when the coast of Malabar experiences all the violence of the south-west monsoon, which is intercepted by the Ghats, and thereby prevented from affecting the Coromandel coast or the plains of Tinnevelly. During the north-east monsoon, "that is, from[3] October to March," the wind blows from the Bay of Bengal, and moderates the temperature; and at that season Tritchindoor, on the seacoast, is found to be remarkably salubrious. Courtallum, on the western frontier, towards Travancore, presents perhaps greater advantages in point of climate than any part of the Carnatic. There the mountains are of much less elevation and breadth than in other parts, and the chain being divided quite across by a narrow pass, leading from the Carnatic to Malabar, the south-west monsoon finds admission through the opening, and agreeably modifies[4] the climate of Courtallum, and of the neighbouring parts. Early in June, when the south-west monsoon sets in, it brings with it to this tract thick clouds and strong winds, so that the rays of the sun are intercepted, and the air put in violent motion; from which causes, combined with

[2] Madras Journ of Lit. and Science, iii. 35 – Wight, on the Land Winds of Coromandel.

[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 591.

[4] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, ii. 381 – Wight, Observations on the Flora of Courtallum.

the heavy fall of rain, the temperature is lowered much below the standard in the adjacent tracts.

In regard to the zoology of Tinnevelly, little information is on record. Wild elephants appear sometimes to occasion annoyance, as in 1842 the collector was authorized to grant rewards to persons assisting in the destruction of a large herd of these animals which infested the district.

The natural vegetation in this favoured tract comprises timber-trees of enormous size, date-palm and sago-palm, various twiners, such as the Cocculus indicus, pepper-vine, ferns of enormous magnitude, comprehending the total number of species within the indigenous flora. Many valuable intertropical productions, such as clove, nutmeg, cinnamon, have been introduced, and have thriven well, though it does not appear that in a commercial point of view they have afforded any adequate return. Of all the products of the district, cotton is the most important; but the cultivation is restricted to the native plant of India. The government experiments for the introduction of the American species commenced in Tinnevelly, but the planters were not satisfied with the soil and climate, and in the following year they were removed to Coimbatore.[5] Rice is the principal alimentary crop, but it sometimes fails to a considerable extent, when the amount of rain is below the usual average.

[5] Commons' Rep. on Growth of Cotton in India, 1848, p. 28.

The whole population of the district of Tinnevelly is returned at 1,269,216,[6] and appears to be rapidly on the increase, as in 1823, according to official return, it was only 564,957.[7] By comparison of the area with the larger of the above-mentioned amounts, the relative density of the population appears to be 221 to the square mile. It consists in the larger degree of Hindoos, there being few Mussulmans, and no Europeans except[8] those in the civil or military service of government; but there is an unusually large proportion of native Christians.

[6] Madras Census Return, July, 1852.

[7] First Appendix to Third Report of Select Committee of House of Commons, 6 Oct. 1831, p. 330.

[8] Evidence on East-India Affairs, before Select Committee of House of Commons, vol. i. 1831, p. 53.

Tinnevelly, the principal town, Pallamcottah, and Tuticorin, the only places of note in the district, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

TINNEVELLY,[1] the principal place of the British district of the same name, is situate near the left bank of the river Chindinthoora, over which is a good bridge, forming a communication

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

with the town and military station of Pallamcottah, near the opposite bank. Here were formerly a jail and an hospital, which have been removed to Pallamcottah; but this place is still the station and residence of the revenue collector. The population, according to the official return,[2] is about 20,000. Distance from Madura, S., 86 miles; from Madras, S.W., 350. Lat. 8° 44′, long. 77° 45′.

[2] Report o Topograph Statistics o nevelly, 11

TIOKLA.—A town in the British district of Amherst, in the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 23 miles N. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 50′, long. 97° 41′. E.I.C. Ms.

TIPPACANDRA.—See MOYAAR RIVER.

TIPPACHATTRAM.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 29 miles S.S.E. of Nellore. Lat. 14° 4′, long. 80° 11′. E.I.C. Ms.

TIPPERAH, including Bulloah, a British district of Bengal, bounded on the north-west by the Megna river, separating it from the British districts Dacca and Mymunsing; on the east by those of Sylhet and Chittagong, and by the native territory of Tipperah; on the south by the Bay of Bengal; and on the west by the British districts Backergunge and Dacca. Excluding the islands at the mouth of the Megna, it is 110 miles in length from north to south, and sixty-eight in breadth: it contains an area of 4,850 square miles, with a population of 1,406,950.

TIPPERAH.—A town in the British district of Tipperah, presidency of Bengal, 48 miles E.S.E. of Dacca. Lat. 23° 28′, long. 91° 10′. E.I.C. Ms.

TIPPERAH (Independent).—An extensive tract of mountainous country, bounded on the north by the British districts Silhet and Cachar; on the east by the territory of Burmah; on the south by Burmah and Chittagong; and on the west by the British district of Tipperah. It is 130 miles in length from east to west, and eighty in breadth, and contains an area of 7,632 square miles. In 1850 daring outrages[1] were reported to have been committed by the hill tribes upon the British population occupying the frontier of this state. It was proved, however, upon inquiry, that these affrays occurred within the territory of the rajah, and that the violence offered was to persons not subject to the British government. The late rajah dying in 1850, was succeeded by his son,[2] who has declined to

[1] Bengal Ju Disp. 5 Feb

[2] India Pol 9 Oct. 1850.

accede to the decision of the arbitrators appointed to fix the boundary-line between independent and British Tipperah.[3]

[3] Bengal Revenue Disp. 5 April, 1854.

Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 125. Vigne, Kashmir, 111. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 420.

TIRA, or SHAH JEHANPUR, a town and stronghold, in the north-east part of the Punjab, is situate on a rock of sandstone, several miles in circumference and flat at top. The Beas flows along its base on one side, and on every other it is surrounded by precipices eighty or 100 feet high. It contains about 1,200 or 1,500 houses, and 5,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the residence of Sansar Chand, the independent rajah of Kotoch, who at one time had a revenue of 350,000*l.*, and was so powerful as to rival Runjeet Singh. After the death of Sansar Chand, his descendants were dispossessed by Runjeet Singh, who took possession of Tira, and annexed it to the Punjab. Lat. 31° 36′, long. 76° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIRHOOT.[1]—A British district in the presidency of Bengal, bounded on the north by the dominions of Nepaul; on the east by the British district of Bhaugulpore; on the south-east by Monghyr; on the south by the Ganges, dividing it from Patna; on the south-west and north-west by the district of Sarun. It lies between lat. 25° 26′—26° 42′, long. 84° 58′—87° 11′; is 140 miles in length from east to west, and ninety-five in breadth: the area is 7,402 square miles. Though containing no mountains, the surface of the country is considerably varied by undulations, and its general aspect beautiful, from the groves, orchards, and woods "which abound,[2] especially on the banks of the lakes and rivers. The drainage of that part of the Himalayas situate to the north, passing through this district in its course to the Ganges, gives rise to numerous rivers and watercourses." Of these, the principal are the Ganges, Gunduck, and Bagmuttee.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 239.

The climate of Tirhoot is characterized by mildness and moisture.[3] In December, 1832, the mean of the maximum of temperature through the first half of the month was found to be 72°, through the second half 68°; the mean of the minimum during the first half 57°, during the second 48°. In the succeeding June, the mean of the maximum for the first half of the month was 102°, for the second half 95°; the mean of the minimum for the first and second divisions of the month was 79°. The average means for the whole year were, maximum 87°, minimum 69° 1′: the general mean for three years was 75°.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 79—Dashwood, Meteorological Register.

"For Europeans,[4] the climate is undoubtedly one of great salubrity, which is attributed to the moderate range of the thermometer, and to exemption from the extreme and sultry moisture of Bengal, and the parching dry heat of the upper provinces."[5] For natives, however, who have not the same sanative means at command, the climate is unhealthy, from malaria, especially in the vicinity of jhils. The northern part of the district, in the vicinity of the Terrai, or swampy forest at the base of the Sub-Himalaya, is the most unhealthy. The results of the malaria are usually dysentery, cholera, fever, ague, biliary affections. The soil is rich, especially in the low grounds, when the inundations have retired; but in some parts it is so saturated with muriate of soda or culinary salt, sulphate of soda, saltpetre,[6] and some other mineral salts, as to be barren and white, as if covered with snow. Those salts are extracted through the means of simple but effectual processes by the natives, who drive a considerable trade in them; and the application of European capital and skill would doubtless greatly increase the beneficial results from this source of commerce. The natives are industrious and persevering cultivators, though not remarkable for skill: they, however, raise good crops of wheat, rice, barley, maize, millet, ginger, turmeric, sweet potato, yam, oil-seeds; and in the cool season the esculent vegetables of Europe. Sugarcane, tobacco, and cotton are produced to considerable extent, and indigo[7] so largely, that it may be regarded as the staple commercial crop of the district. The following are enumerated as the fruits:—"Mango,[8] grapes (green and black), lichi, loquat, citron, shaddock, lemon, lime, guava, plantain, custard-apple, koranda, wampee or Brazilian currant, love-apple, melon, pine-apple, strawberry, cocoanut, jaik, baila, tamarind, sola or soap-nut, pumpkin."

The manufacturing industry is rude and of small extent: it is principally directed to producing fabrics of coarse cotton and woollen, sacking, ropes, earthen utensils, extraction of saltpetre and other mineral salts, indigo, sugar-boiling, and lime-burning. The district is stated[9] to contain 7,656 towns and villages, eighty-eight pergunnahs or subdivisions, and sixteen thannas or police divisions. The population amounts to 2,400,000. In a respectable work, the Hindoos are stated to be to the Mussulmans as about seven to one.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 622—Prinsep, Comparative View of the Range of Thermometer.

[5] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 230.

[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 23; 1834, pp. 37, 38—Stephenson, on Saline Nature of Soil of Ghazepore.

[7] Roberts, Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan, ii. 334.

[8] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 211.

[9] Id. 230.

[1] As. Res. ix. 71—Wilford, Essays on Anugangam.

Tirhoot, at a period[1] of remote antiquity, was denominated Maithala, and probably formed part of the kingdom of Magadha or Behar, the monarchs of which are said to have been paramount rulers of India long previously to the Christian era.

The towns—Muzuffurpoor the capital, Karnal, Durbunga, Hajeepore, Mowah, and Singgah—are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

[2] p. 61.

[3] p. 79.

[4] Stewart, Hist. of Bengal, 114.

[5] Treaties with the Native Powers, 132.

The principal routes are, 1st, from south-east to north-west, from Monghyr, through Muzuffurpore, to Bettiah, in the district of Sarun; 2nd. from north to south, from Mullye, through Muzuffurpore and Hajeepore, to Gya. According to Stewart, it was first invaded by the Mussulmans about 1225,* under the command of Ghiyas-ood-deen Bulbun, sovereign of Delhi. The same writer mentions[2] that about 1240 it was invaded by Toghan Khan, who ruled Bengal under Masaud, sovereign of Delhi, and adds,[3] that in 1324 it was, by Ghiyas-ood-deen Toghlak,† sovereign of Delhi, subjugated, and incorporated with that realm. During the weakness of the empire of Delhi, consequent on the inroad of Tamerlane, Nusrit[4] Shah, an ephemeral sovereign of Bengal, seized Tirhoot; but it was again, in 1538, subdued, and brought under the rule of Humayon, padshah of Delhi. The right of the East-India Company appears to have accrued from the grant which, in 1765, Shah Alum made[5] of the provinces of Bengal and Orissa.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Voyage to the East Indies, 134 (Translation).

TIRIPUNAITORAI,[1]‡ in the raj or state of Cochin, a town about two miles N.E. of the Backwater, an extensive shallow lake, the reservoir of numerous streams flowing from the Western Ghats. Bartolomeo states,[2] in A.D. 1787, that it was the residence of the rajah of Kochin; and it probably continues to be so at present. Distant from Cochin, S.E., seven miles; from Calicut, S.E., 105; Bangalore, S.W., 303. Lat. 9° 57′, long. 76° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIRIT.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the

[1] Ferishta, i. 246. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 17. Prinsep, India Tables, ii. 174.

* Stewart's account is, however, probably erroneous, as, according to the best authorities,[1] Ghiyas-ood-deen Bulbun did not ascend the throne until the year 1265 or 1266.

[1] Hist. of India, ii. 58.

† This statement is supported by the weightier authority of Elphinstone:[1] "He [Toghlak] reduced Tirhoot (formerly Mithila), and took the raja prisoner."

[1] Engraved by Walker, No. 62.
[2] Gazetteer, ii. 680.

‡ Of the Trigonometrical Survey;[1] the Tripontary of Hamilton.[2]

ruler of Cashmere, situate 158 miles E. by N. from Sirinagur, and 167 miles N.E. by N. from Chamba. Lat. 34° 34′, long. 77° 42′.

TIRJOOGA RIVER, rising in lat. 26° 39′, long. 86° 38′, in the Teraï of Nepal, through which it flows for eighteen miles, to the boundary of the British district of Tirhoot, and thence pursuing a course generally southerly for sixty miles, during which it bounds or intersects the districts of Tirhoot, Bhagulpore, and Mongheer, falls into the Gogaree on the left side, in lat. 25° 41′, long. 86° 29′.

TIRMIUM.—A town of Madras, in the native state of Poodoocottah, or Rajah Tondiman's country, situate 40 miles S. from Trichinopoly, and 50 miles N.E. by E. from Madura. Lat. 10° 15′, long. 78° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIROHA.—See Tirowan.

TIROOA,[1] in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Furruckabad to Cawnpoor, 33 miles S.S.E. of the former. Population 5,865.[2] Lat. 26° 59′, long. 79° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 105.

TIROURI,[1]* in Sirhind, or territory of the protected Sikh states, a town on the route from Kurnal to Thunesur, eight miles N. of former, 15 S. of latter. In A.D. 1193, Muhammad Shahabuddin, sultan of Ghor and of Ghuznee, invading[2] India, was here encountered by Pritwi Rajah, sovereign of Delhi and Ajmer. After a desperate conflict, the Hindoos were defeated with great slaughter, and Pritwi Rajah being made prisoner, was put to death after the battle. Lat. 29° 47′, long. 77°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Ferishta, i. 177. Bird, Preface to Hist. of Gujarat, 75. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, i. 608.

TIROWAN,[1] or TURAON, in Bundelcund, a small state, or rather jaghire, granted by the East-India Company to a Chaube† descendant of one of the proprietors of Callinger, who received it by treaty,[2] on the surrender of the last-named place, in 1812. It is situate within the district of Banda, its centre being in lat. 25° 12′, long. 80° 55′, and is estimated to comprise only twelve square miles,[3] five villages, and a population of 2,000. The annual revenue is given at 10,000 rupees (1,000*l.*), and the native force amounts to about fifty men. Tirowan, the principal place, is situate on the river Pysonee, on the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 52, 268.
[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

* Tirowry of Briggs's Index; Turaoree of Elphinstone.[1]

† Chaube[1] means a Brahmin skilled in the four Vedas, but by courtesy is used as an honorary title to the descendants of such.

[1] Map accompanying Account of Kabal.
[1] Shakespear, col. 726.

4 Garden, Tables of Routes, 36.

route from Allahabad to Callinger, 38 miles[4] N.E. of the latter, 74 S.W. of the former. It is rather a considerable place, has a large bazar, supplies are abundant, as is also water from the Pysonee. Lat. 25° 14′, long. 80° 52′.

1 Act of the Govt. of India, No. xvii. of 1853.

TIROWAN.—A town in the British district of Banda, in Bundlecund. In 1816, a tract of land situate near this town, was granted by the British government to Maharajah Imrit Rao, as an independent jaghire. Benaik Rao, son of Imrit Rao, died in 1853, and the jaghire lapsed to the paramount authority.[1] The town is in lat. 25° 12′, long. 80° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIRPAVAUNIUM.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 10 miles S.E. by E. of Madura. Lat. 9° 50′, long. 78° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIRRUPUR.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 28 miles E. by N. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 11° 6′, long. 77° 24′.

1 Garden, Tables of Routes, 17..

TIRSOON, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Khasgunj to Meerut, and 49 miles[1] S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good for carriages, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 21′, long. 78°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIRUKOVALUR.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 38 miles W.N.W. of Cuddalore. Lat. 11° 57′, long. 79° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIRU VADI.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 13 miles W.N.W. of Cuddalore. Lat. 11° 47′, long. 79° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TIRUVALUR.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 34 miles E. of Tanjore. Lat. 10° 47′, long. 79° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TISAR, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town near the south-east frontier, towards the British district Mynpooree. Lat. 27° 25′, long. 78° 20′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Rennell, Bengal Atlas, No. 11. Garden, Tables of Routes, 84.
2 Thornton, Brit. Empire in India, ii. 46.

TISSOOA,[1] in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Futtehgurh, and 18 miles S.E. of the former. Here, in 1774,[2] the British army under Colonel Champion, and supporting the cause of Shujahuddawlah,

nawaub of Oude, utterly defeated a far more numerous force of Rôhilla Patḥans, and broke the power of that people. A village four miles south-east of this place was named Futehgunje, or "Victory Market," by the nawaub, who kept aloof[3] during the action, and was then probably posted there. The engagement is also sometimes called the battle of Cutterah[4] or Kuttra, from a small town of that name a few miles to the south-east; and sometimes, "the battle of St. George."[5] Tissooa is in lat. 28° 8′, long. 79° 40′.

[3] Thornton, ut supra, 47.
[4] Hamilton, Description of Hindostan, i. 438. Heber, Journ. in India, i. 434.
[5] Prinsep, India Tables, part ii. 176.

TITALIYA,[1] in the British district of Dinajepoor, presidency of Bengal, a small town on the route from Purneah to Darjeeling, 72 miles[2] N.E. of former, 45 S. of latter. It is situate on the left bank of the river Mahanunda, here having a channel 300 yards wide,[3] but with a small body of clear water in the dry season, and during the rains navigable only for canoes, in consequence of its varying depth.* Craft, however, of from twenty to thirty tons burthen can ascend to within a few[4] miles of the town. The site of the town is a level country, about twenty-five miles south of the south base of the Sub-Himalaya, or first range of mountains. Here was formerly a British cantonment, abandoned in 1829 in consequence of the alleged insalubrity, attributed to malaria from marshes[5] situate east, south, and south-west of the place. The country to the north is, however, salubrious, and provisions are abundant and excellent; population 2,500.[6] An annual fair[7] is held at this place, the establishment of which is officially stated to have been eminently successful.[8] Elevation above the sea 275 feet; distance from Dinajpoor, N., 66 miles; from Burhampoor, by Dinajpoor, N., 359; from Calcutta, by Burhampoor and Dinajpoor, 477. Lat. 26° 27′, long. 88° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 307.
[3] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 359.
[4] Calcutta Gleanings in Science, ii. 90—Herbert, Visit to the Siccim Mountains.
[5] Chapman, in "Dorjeling," ut supra, Append. A, p. ii.
[6] Chapman, ut supra, p. 1.
[7] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 309.
[8] India Pol. Disp. 2 Jan. 1852.

TITULLA.—A town in the British district of Sumbulpoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 59 miles W.N.W. of Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 44′, long. 83° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOCHEE, or GOMBELA.—A river rising on the eastern slope of the Suliman Mountains, in lat. 32° 53′, long. 70° 1′, and, flowing through the Damaun for ninety miles, falls into the Indus river, in lat. 32° 36′, long. 71° 20′.

* Such is the statement of Buchanan; but according to Lloyd,[1] "it is navigable in the rains for boats of 500 maunds [about eighteen or twenty tons] as far as six miles north of Titaliya."

[1] Quoted in p. 18 of "Dorjeling," published in Calcutta, 1838.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TODA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 63 miles S. by W. from Jeypoor, and 65 miles E.S.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 4′, long. 75° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TODDICOMBIT.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 39 miles N.N.W. of Madura. Lat. 10° 27′, long. 78° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOGA, in the district of Peshawar, division of the Punjab, a town situated 11 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 36 miles S.S.E. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 33° 30′, long. 71° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOHANUH, in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hissar to Loodiana, 42 miles N. by E. of the former. Lat. 29° 41′, long. 75° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] De Cruz, Pol. Rel. 47, 257.

[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

[4] De Cruz, 47.

TOHREE FUTTEHPOOR,[1] in Bundlecund, a town on the route from Banda to Jhansi, 85 miles W. of the former, and 40 E. of the latter. It is the principal place of a jaghire or feudal grant, which contains an area of thirty-six square miles, fourteen villages,[2] and a population of 6,000 souls. It yields a revenue of 3,680*l.*, and the chief maintains twenty horse[3] and 250 foot, with a few artillerymen. This jaghire was made "subject to a tributary payment of 2,650 rupees, or 265*l.*[4] conditionally on relinquishment by Jhansi of the village Kesirpoora, resumed by that state." It is held of the East-India Company by sunnud or grant, dated April, 1823. Tohree Futtehpoor is in lat. 25° 27′, long. 79° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOKA.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 41 miles N.N.E. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 37′, long. 75° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOKSELGHAT.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of the San Coos river, and 61 miles E.S.E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 86° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Surveyor-General's Map.

TOLA,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village in the Bhotia subdivision of Juwahir. It is situate on the left bank of the river Gori, 400 feet above the stream, and on the route to Hiundes by the Juwahir Pass, from which it is distant 20 miles S. Elevation above the sea[2] 11,122 feet. Lat. 30° 20′, long. 80° 15′.

TOLJAPOOR.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated

districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 28 miles N.E. from Sholapoor. Lat. 18°, long. 76° 10′.

TOLTA.—A town in the British district of Jessore, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles S.S.E. of Jessore. Lat. 22° 44′, long. 89° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOMOKEU, in Bussahir, a halting-place in the district of Koonawar, is situate on the route from Sungnum to the Manerung Pass, and near the left bank of the river Darbung. Elevation above the sea 13,547[1] feet. Lat. 31° 49′, long. 78° 26′.

[1] Gerard, Koonawur, Map.

TONDIMAN'S COUNTRY.—See POODOOCOTTAH.

TONGANUR.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 61 miles W.N.W. of Cuddalore. Lat. 12° 6′, long. 79°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TONGDE.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 124 miles E.S.E. from Sirinagur, and 88 miles N.E. by N. from Chamba. Lat. 33° 32′, long. 77° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TONGHO.—A town of Eastern India, in the British territory of Pegu, and formerly the capital of an independent kingdom, which was subdued by the Peguers, and subsequently annexed to Ava. It is situate on the right bank of the Sittang river, 83 miles E. by N. from Prome. A British[1] officer, describing the place upon its acquisition by the English in 1852, observes, "A few ruined pagodas, scattered over a vast quadrangle, inclosed by a massive wall, and surrounded by a broad ditch, are all that now remain to tell of the former magnificence of ancient Tongho." Since its occupation by the British, great improvements have been made, and there is every prospect that in a few years "Tongho[2] will surpass in wealth and importance all the glories of a barbaric age." Lat. 19°, long. 96° 18′.

[1] Quoted in Friend of India, 1853, p. 501.

[2] Ut supra.

TONGLO.—A mountain[1] of Sikhim, having an elevation of 10,000 feet. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 88° 8′.

[1] Hooker, Rhododendrons of Sikkim, Himalaya, 5.

TONGSO.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the left bank of the Champamuttee river, and 100 miles N.N.W. from Goalpara. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 90° 9′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TONK,[1] in Rajpootana, a town in a small district forming one of the possessions of the family of the Patan freebooter Ameer Khan. It lies on the route from Delhi to Mhow, 218[2]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 146.

miles S.W. of the former, 289 N. of the latter, and on the right bank of the river Bunass, here crossed by ford, the water being usually only about two feet deep. The town, which is of considerable size, is surrounded by a wall, and has a mud fort. A mile south of it was the site selected for his residence by Ameer Khan, noted during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and the early part of the present, for his restless activity, and distinguished no less by talents for intrigue and war than by treachery and disregard of human life and suffering. Born in an humble station at Sumbhul,[3] in Rohilcund, this notorious freebooter commenced his career in the service of the state of Bhopal, about the year 1794. Soon after he joined the ex-chiefs of Ragoogurh, who were subsisting by plunder, and subsequently he attached himself to the fortunes of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, who, in 1806,[4] granted to him Tonk, with its territory, wrested from the rajah of Jeypore. Having made it his place of abode, the ameer embellished[5] it with various public buildings: he had previouly, in 1798, received from Holkar the grant of Seronje.[6] In 1817,[7] he held, in addition to these territories, Perawa and Chupra, in Malwa, with Nimbera and some other pergunnahs in Mewar. All those possessions were in that year by treaty guaranteed[8] to Ameer Khan by the East-India Company, and the fort and district of Rampoora were added as a free gift by the British government. The area of the whole amounts to 1,864 square miles. The population has been estimated at 182,672; the revenues at 8,20,000 rupees, or 82,000*l.*,[9] derived from six provinces, in the following proportions:—Tonk, including Rampoora, 2,00,000 rupees; Chappra, 1,00,000; Perawa, 1,00,000; Allygurh, 80,000; Seronje, 2,00,000; Nimbera, 1,40,000. Total, 8,20,000. Those scattered territories are separated from each other, at distances varying from 100 to 250 miles. The reigning chief, who succeeded his father Ameer Khan in 1834, has contracted debts of large amount, for the payment of which he has mortgaged several districts, together with an annuity of 15,000*l.*,[1] granted to Ameer Khan by the British government as indemnity for the revenue of Pulwul, a district which had been conferred upon the ameer for two generations. The town of Tonk is in lat. 26° 10′, long. 75° 56′.

[3] Busawun Lal, Mem. of Muhammed Ameer Khan, 7.

[4] Prinsep, in Preface to Busawun Lal, p. iii.

[5] Busawun Lal, 485.

[6] Id. 103.

[7] Id. iii.

[8] Treaties with the Native Powers, i. 638.

[9] India Pol. Disp. 20 Feb. 1850.

[1] Id. ut supra.

TONRWUTTEE.—See TOORAWUTTEE.

TONS,[1]* (SOUTH-WESTERN), a river rising in the native state of Myher, in the territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lat. 24°, long. 80° 30′. The elevation of the source must considerably exceed 900 feet, as at a cascade ninety-five miles to the north-east, or down the stream, the elevation of the waterway is 890[2] feet. Here the river, flowing through a ravine in the Kutra range, is precipitated over a fall 200[3] feet in depth: it continues its course north-easterly over the more depressed tract in that direction. Fifty miles below the fall, it passes through the Tara range into the valley of the Ganges, and twenty miles farther, in the same direction, falls into that river on the right side, between the village of Punasa and that of Sirsa, in lat. 25° 15′, long. 82° 8′, having held a total course of 165 miles. The route from Jubbulpore to Allahabad lies along its left bank for a distance of twenty-six miles from its source, and then crosses the stream at the town of Myher, lat. 24° 16′, long. 80° 50′. Garden[4] says of this point, "Cross the Tonse by an indifferent ferry; bed 250 yards wide; stream, in dry season, sixty yards wide, and from one to two feet deep; right bank steep, left shelving." At a place twenty-four miles north-east of this, fifty from the source of the river, and in lat. 24° 30′, long. 80° 55′, it on the left side receives a small stream, called the Satni or Sutna, and five miles lower down, the route by the Kutra Pass from Allahabad to Saugor crosses it, "close under Puttrahut,[5] by a bad rocky ford, bed 200 yards wide, and stream, during the dry season, about thirty yards wide, and knee-deep." Jacquemont assigns to the bed the inferior width of 150[6] or 180 feet, but adds (on this point corroborating the former account), that it was not without water even when he passed, in the latter part of January, the driest season of the year. Below this sixty miles, still to the north-east, in lat. 25° 2′, long. 81° 44′, the river is crossed by the route leading from Allahabad to Jubbulpore by the Sohagi Pass, the passage being made by ford;[7] and here the bed is rocky, and the banks

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Franklin, ut supra, Barometrical Observations in Bundelkhand, 42.
[3] Id. 27.
[4] Tables of Routes, 34.
[5] Garden, 39.
[6] i. 393.
[7] Garden, 35.

* According to Wilford,[1] from Tamas, "darkness,"—"The dark river, from its being skirted, at least formerly, with gloomy forests, is called Tonsa or Tonso in the spoken dialects." According to Jacquemont,[2] the natives pronounce its name "Tonmœss;" but a Frenchman's report of the mode of pronouncing a foreign language is not perhaps to be implicitly trusted.

[1] As. Res. xiv. 396—Wilford, on Ancient Geography of India.
[2] Voyages, i. 393.

steep. Its course from this point to its junction with the Ganges is very sinuous, but generally in a north-eastern direction: it is about fifty miles in length. About a mile above the mouth, it is crossed, between the villages of Punassa[8] and Sirsa, by the route from Allahabad to Mirzapore, and, according to Garden,[9] "the bed of the Tonse at the Punassa ferry is about 400 yards wide, and the stream in the dry season usually runs under the left bank, and is 150 yards wide." He describes the left bank as steep, and the right as sloping. Besides the Satni, falling into it on the left side, the Tons receives on the right side the following tributaries, in the order down the stream in which they are here enumerated:—the Beher, Mahana, Seoti, and Belun.

[8] Davidson, Travels in Upper India, i. 329.
[9] p. 34.

In the march from Allahabad to Chunar, the Tons was crossed, probably at Punasa, by the army of Baber, who describes it, under the name of Tus,[1] as "a muddy, swampy river," which it doubtless is near its mouth. It is the Tounse of Rennell's map.

[1] Memoirs, 407.

TONS[1] (NORTH-EASTERN), a stream of the territory of Oude, is a large offset of the Ghogra or Deoha: leaving that river on the right side, about ten miles above the city of Oude, and in lat. 26° 47′, long. 82° 1′, it takes a south-easterly direction, and about twenty-five miles from its commencement sends northward an offset, by which it communicates[2] with the original stream. During the dry season, the stream is in many places embanked, to collect the water for irrigation; and the stagnation thus produced causes extensive malaria. Proceeding in a south-easterly direction, it passes the town of Azimgurh, and uniting with the Surjoo, another offset of the Gogra, the joint stream falls into the Ganges on the right side, in lat. 25° 41′, long. 84° 11′; its total length of course being about 240 miles. It is navigable upwards from its mouth as far as the town of Azimgurh, a distance of about 120 miles, but its volume of water is represented as on the decline. By Buchanan,[3] it is called the Sota, or "branch;" by Baber, Tousin.[4]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 13.
[3] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 300.
[4] Mem. 421.

TONSE,[1] or SUPIN, a river of Gurhwal, rises in lat. 31° 2′, long. 78° 33′, at the north of the Jumnotri peaks,[2] and but a few miles from the source of the Jumna, flowing from the southern base of the same mountains. The source of the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.
[2] As Res. xiv. 199, 328*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon Survey of Himalaya.

Tonse appears to have been first ascertained in October, 1819, when it was visited by Herbert, who found the stream to issue, thirty-one feet wide and knee-deep, from a snow-bed 12,784 feet above the sea, and extending as far as the eye could reach. The course of the river is generally westerly for thirty miles, to the confluence of the Roopin, on the right side, in lat. 31° 3′, long. 78° 10′, and at an elevation of 5,300 feet.* The declivity of the channel in that distance must be above 250 feet per mile ; so that the stream is almost a cascade. It is from its source to this confluence with the Roopin called the Supin ;[3] † but downwards the united stream is called the Tonse. The Supin is the larger[4] of the confluents, though the Roopin is described by Jacquemont[5] as deep, nearly fifty feet wide, furiously rapid, and rushing along with a tremendous roaring. The united stream called the Tonse is about 120 feet wide :[6] it holds a south-westerly course of about nineteen miles to the confluence of the Pabur, on the right side, in lat. 30° 56′, long. 77° 54′. The Pabur is a large stream,[7] though somewhat inferior in size to the Tonse. From the confluence, the united stream, still called the Tonse, leaves Gurhwal and takes a generally southerly direction, forming for the rest of its course the line of division between the British pergunnah of Jaunsar and the hill states of Joobul and Sirmoor. Thirteen miles below the confluence of the Pabur, the Tonse receives the Shalwee, a considerable stream, which flows into it on the right side, in lat. 30° 48′, long. 77° 49′. It thence flows about forty miles, in a course generally southerly, but very tortuous, through a succession of rugged ravines of limestone, to its junction with the Jumna, in lat. 30° 30′, long. 77° 53′, and at an elevation of 1,686 feet[8] above the sea. As its total course is about 100 miles, it has the enormous fall of above 110 feet in a mile. Though below the junction the united stream bears the name of the Jumna, the volume of the Tonse is much the greater, as, when surveyed by Hodgson and Herbert, it discharged 2,827[9] cubic feet in a second of time, while the amount discharged by the other river was only 1,045.

[3] As. Res. xiv. 328*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

[4] As. Res. ut supra, 328*.

[5] Jacquemont, iv. 140.

[6] Jacquemont, ut supra, 142.

[5] Ut supra, 141.

[7] Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 389.

[8] As. Res. xiv. 328*.

[9] Id. ib.—Hodgson and Herbert, ut supra.

* Jacquemont[1] states the elevation of the confluence above the sea to be 4,456 feet, deduced, however, from what he allows to be "*une médiocre observation du baromètre.*"

[1] Iv. 141.

† In the Atlas of India this distinction is not observed, as the stream is called the "Supin or Tonse" both above and below the confluence.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOOBKEBAUGRA.—A town in the British district of Bulloah, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles N.W. of Bulloah. Lat. 23° 10′, long. 90° 37′.

Garden, Tables of Routes.

TOODURPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly, division of Pilleebheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoragurh, and 45 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, fertile, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 47′, long. 79° 55′.

TOOLA RAM SENAHPUTTEE'S COUNTRY, bounded on the north by the British district of Nowgong; on the south-east by the territory inhabited by the wild Naga tribes, and by that of the Muneepoor raj; on the south by Cachar; and on the west by Cachar and Nowgong. It is seventy-three miles in length from north to south, fifty in breadth; contains an area of 2,000 square miles, with a population of 30,000: its centre is in lat. 25° 35′, long. 93° 18′. Upon the recovery, in 1834, by Rajah Govind Chunder, of the throne of Cachar, of which he had been deprived by the princes of Munneepore, Toola Ram resisted[1] the authority of the restored prince. In order to terminate the contest and secure the pacification of the country, Govind Chunder was induced to bestow upon Toola Ram the hill territory of which the latter held possession. Subsequently, when Cachar was annexed to the British dominions, the hilly tract assigned to Toola Ram formed an exception, and a small stipend was assigned to its chief.[2] The government having been badly administered[3] both by Toola Ram and his successors, an intimation has been made to the present chiefs, that unless the conditions of the treaty be fulfilled, they must not expect to retain the country.[4]

[1] Treaties with Native Powers, 273.

[2] India Pol. Disp. 19 Oct. 1836.

[3] Id. 18 Feb. 1852.

[4] Id. 1 March, 1854.

TOOLAVA.—See CANARA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOOLSEA.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, presidency of Bengal, 41 miles N. of Bhagulpore. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 87° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOOLUMBA, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Ravee, 50 miles N.E. by E. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 32′, long. 72° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOOMADY.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 18 miles N.N.E. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 24′, long. 81° 19′.

TOOMBGEE.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 81 miles S.S.E. of Sholapoor. Lat. 16° 34′, long. 76° 21′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOOMBUDRA.—See TUMBUDRA.

TOOMCOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 70 miles N.N.E. from Seringapatam, and 44 miles N.W. by W. from Bangalore. Lat. 13° 20′, long. 77° 9′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOOMSUR.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, situate on the right bank of the Wein Gunga river, and 43 miles E.N.E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 23′, long. 79° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOOMULLAGOODIUM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 38 miles E. from Hyderabad, and 118 miles N.W. by W. from Guntoor. Lat. 17° 20′, long. 79° 7′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOOMULTHULPOOR.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 21 miles W.S.W. of Nellore. Lat. 14° 18′, long. 79° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOONEE.—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, 33 miles N.E. of Samulkottah. Lat. 17° 21′, long. 82° 35′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOONGA, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town situate 22 miles S.E. of the city of Jeypore. Lat. 26° 41′, long. 76° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 338.

TOONGA,[1]* or TUM.—A river of the Mysore territory, rising[2] in lat. 13° 15′, long. 75° 14′. It holds a tortuous but generally northward course for forty-five miles to Hallamutta, in lat. 13° 40′, long. 75° 16′, whence it flows north-east fifty miles to its confluence with the Budra, in lat. 14°, long. 75° 43′. Below the confluence, the united stream bears the name of Toongabudra.[3] It is merely a great torrent, having a scanty stream during the dry season, and in the monsoon rushing along with vast volume and great rapidity.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 43.
[3] Buchanan, ut supra, iii. 287.

TOONGABUDRA.—See TUMBUDRA.

TOONGHAWALA, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 40 miles from the right bank of the Ravee, 40 miles N.W. by N. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 7′, long. 73° 55′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOONGLA.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, six miles from the right bank of the Monas river, and 80 miles W.N.W. from Durrung. Lat. 26° 55′, long. 90° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Tum of Tassin; Toom and Tunga of Wilks;[1] Tunga of Buchanan.[2]

[1] Hist. Sketches, iii. 214.
[2] Journey from Madras, iii. 287.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOONGROO,[1] in Bussahir, a peak in the range stretching between the Wartu and Chur mountains. From its western side the river Giri takes its rise, and from its north-eastern, feeders pass off to the Pabur. It was one of the stations of the large series of triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 10,102 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 8′, long. 77° 41′.

[2] As. Res. iv. 323*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 84.

TOONOOR,[1] in territory of Mysore, a city, once of great extent,[2] subsequently reduced to a few temples and a small number of dwellings, and now again growing into importance. Here is a vast tank or reservoir, called the Yadavi Nadi, formed by damming up the lower extremity of a rocky valley, by means of a mound seventy-eight cubits high, 150 cubits long, and £50 thick at the base. The superfluous water is let off by a channel, which has been cut with great labour through one of the hills forming the lateral boundaries of the valley; and this passage is at such a height as to allow the drainage through it to irrigate a considerable extent of the subjacent plain. When the reservoir is full, it contains a sufficient quantity of water to supply the cultivators for two years; but owing to the failure of rain, the supply is often inadequate. This useful and grand work was executed by a Brahmin, with the spoils of his Jain antagonists, whom, by means of his intrigues with the local prince, he had succeeded in overthrowing, and the ruins of their temples were his principal materials. In A.D. 1798, Tippoo Sultan caused an opening to be made in the mound, and the great rush of water so enlarged the passage as to sweep away a large portion of the mound, and drain the whole reservoir. As the final and successful invasion of the British was then imminent, it has been supposed that he was impelled to this extraordinary act by a desire to deprive[3] the invaders of this supply of water: others attribute the step to an ebullition of bigotry, which was his ruling passion. The lake is generally by Mussulmans called Moteetalab, or Pearl-tank, a name which, on account of its beauty, it received[4] from Nasir Jung, when, in A.D. 1746, he advanced to Mysore to enforce payment of arrears of tribute. After the overthrow of Tippoo Sultan, the reservoir was repaired[5] by order of the British authorities. Distance from Seringapatam, N.W., 10 miles. Lat. 12° 33′, long. 76° 42′.

[3] Wilks, Historical Sketches, ii. 306.

[4] Id. i. 238.

[5] Buchanan, ii. 84.

TOORAVAKIRA.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 51 miles N. from Seringapatam, and 63 miles W. by N. from Bangalore. Lat. 13° 10′, long. 76° 44′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOORAVANOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 136 miles N. from Seringapatam, and 60 miles S.W. by S. from Ballary. Lat. 14° 22′, long. 76° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOORAWUTTEE, or BUTEESEE.—A district of the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, the management[1] of which during the distracted state of Jeypore was assumed by the British, who, however, in 1837, again restored[2] it to the rajah of Jeypore. Its centre is in lat. 27° 42′, long. 75° 58′.

[1] India Pol. Disp. 20 April, 1836.
[2] Id. 5 July, 1837.

TOORKEIRA.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 64 miles N. by E. of Malligaum. Lat. 21° 27′, long. 74° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOOSHAM, in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hissar to Rewaree, 22 miles S.E. by S. of the former. Lat. 28° 51′, long. 76°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOOTOO, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a village on the route from the town of Bekaneer to that of Jessulmeer, and 55 miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy, lying among sandhills. Lat. 27° 12′, long. 71° 49′. Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 196.

TORA, in the district of Peshawar, division of the Punjab, a town situated 20 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 30 miles N.E. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 34° 9′, long. 72° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TORAGUL.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 48 miles E. by N. of Belgaum. Lat. 15° 56′, long. 75° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TORBELA.—A small town in the north of the Punjab, and on the left or eastern bank of the Indus, a little below where it issues from the mountains and flows over the plain in a broad and shallow, yet still very rapid current.[1] Below Torbela, and between it and Attock, are the five fords of the Indus. These are dangerous at all times, from the icy coldness and extraordinary rapidity of the stream; and in summer they are, in consequence of the swell of the stream, totally impracticable. The river[2] is here smooth, rapid, and about 200 yards wide. Lat. 34° 7′, long. 72° 50′.

[1] Leech, Fords of the Indus, 19. Burnes, Pers. Nar. 119.
[2] Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 188.

TOREE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 52 miles E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

S.S.W. from Jeypoor, and 56 miles E. by S. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 75° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOREE.—A town in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, 46 miles W.S.W. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 84° 46′.

TOREESHA RIVER rises in lat. 26° 57′, long. 89° 14′, in the territory of Bhotan, and, flowing south thirty-eight miles through Bhotan, and forty miles through Coosh Behar, falls into the Durlah river, in lat. 25° 56′, long. 89° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TORIORE.—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, 23 miles N.N.W. of Trichinopoly. Lat. 11° 9′, long. 78° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TORRA.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 152 miles E. from Nagpoor, and 122 miles S.S.E. from Ramgurh. Lat. 21° 8′, long. 81° 30′.

TORRES.—Two islands in the Mergui Archipelago, situate 72 miles from the coast of Tenasserim. They are about lat. 11° 47′, long. 97° 36′.

TOUDAN.—A town of Eastern India, in the British territory of Pegu, situate on the right bank of the Irawady river, and 30 miles N. by W. from Prome. Lat. 19° 12′, long. 94° 56′.

TOUNGHOO.—See Tongo.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOUTOULI.—A village in the British district of Rohtuk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 58′, long. 76° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOUVERAMCOORCHY.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 20 miles N.E. by N. of Madura. Lat. 10° 20′, long. 78° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOWANG.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the left bank of the Demree river, and 77 miles N. by E. from Durrung. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 92° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TOWARUM.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 58 miles W. of Madura. Lat. 9° 55′, long. 77° 20′.

[1] Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 68.

TOWRA,[1] in Sirhind, a village in the British district of Umballa, on the route from Kurnal to Patiala, and 46 miles N.W. of the former place. It is situate in a level, fertile country, imperfectly cultivated, and in consequence overrun with jungle. The road in this part of the route, notwithstand-

ing the level character of the country, is scarcely practicable for guns or carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,011[2] miles. Lat. 30° 14′, long. 76° 40′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

TOWRAJ, a river of Hyderabad, rises in lat. 18° 22′, long. 76° 18′, and, flowing easterly for thirty-five miles, falls into the Manjera river, a feeder of the Godavery, in lat. 18° 22′, long. 76° 44′.

TRANDA, or TURANDA,[1] in Bussahir, a village in the district of Koonawar, is situate near the left bank of the Sutluj, and at the confluence of the Chonda torrent. It lies on the route from Rampoor upwards, ascending the left bank of the Sutluj. Tranda is pleasantly situate, and is a neat village of substantial, well-built houses, embosomed in a wood of lofty deodars: it contains about twenty families.[2] Elevation above the sea 7,089[3] feet. Lat. 31° 33′, long. 77° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. — As. Res. xv. 400, 413 — Herbert, on Levels of Setlej. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 912 — Hutton, Trip to Kunawur.
[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 295, 296, 297.
[3] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 141.

TRANQUEBAR.[1]—A town within the limits of British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras. There is a slight curvature in the shore here, concave towards the sea, so that a small[2] bay is formed, causing the surf to be less violent here than in the more exposed part of the coast. It is surrounded by walls, and protected by the fort called Dansborg, which, being white, as well as most of the houses, the place is conspicuous[3] when viewed from the sea. Besides the defence of the fort, the town is surrounded by a wall with bastions. Of public buildings, the most remarkable are a few Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic place of worship, and the fort, containing the offices of government. The territory extends six miles from north to south, and three miles inland, and has an area of fifteen square miles. The soil is in general under cultivation, though in some places marshy, and throughout impregnated with salt. The greater part produces rice, and much of the remainder is planted with fruit-trees, especially the cocoanut-palm, and other species of palm, the mango, and jak. The climate is considered healthy, in consequence of the prevalence of sea-breezes, which moderate the temperature,[4] so that the thermometer is stated not to range higher than 100°, its lowest limit being about 70°. The settlement of Tranquebar was ceded to the British government in 1845 by the king of Denmark, for a pecuniary consideration.[5] The town, with its district, was stated in 1844 to contain 23,426[6] inhabitants, of

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 416.
[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 588.
[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra.
[5] India Pol. Disp. 2 July, 1845.
[6] Madras Almanac, 1844, pp. 176-177.

whom 166 were Europeans and their descendants. No later census of the population is available, but the superiority of British over Danish administration is attested by the growing prosperity of the district, and the large increase in the amount of the government revenue.[7] Distance from Negapatam, N., 18 miles; Tanjore, E., 51; Madras, S., 147. Lat. 11° 1′, long. 79° 55′.

[7] Madras Revenue Disp. 22 Aug. 1849.

TRAVANCORE.[1]—A native state in the south of India, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the north by the territory of Cochin and the British district of Coimbatoor; on the east by the British districts of Madura and Tinnevelly; and on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. It lies between lat. 8° 4′—10° 21′, long. 76° 14′—77° 38′: it has an area of 4,722[2] square miles. The most marked physical feature of the country is furnished by the Western Ghauts, or Sukhein, as that great range is called[3] in its southern part. Divided from the northern part by the great gap or valley of Palghat,[4] it expands into a mazy group, overspreading the country to the eastward, and attaining in some places an elevation of 7,000[5] feet above the sea. The formation of these mountains is such as is referred by geologists to the earliest periods:—"Hypogene schists,[6] penetrated and broken up by prodigious outbursts of plutonic and trappean rocks." With these occur occasionally granite, gneiss, and hornblende, the primitive rocks being in some places overlaid extensively with laterite. The termination of the Western Ghats in the bold hill near the Amboli Pass, a little above Cape Comorin, is stated to be of granite.[7] The line of water-heads forms, with little exception, the boundary to the east and north-east, and the drainage is effected by a great number of torrents, passing to the south-west, the west, and the north-west, which discharge their contents either into the Indian Ocean or into the Backwaters, as the British denominate an extensive series of shallow lakes running parallel with the coast, and communicating with the sea at certain places. The Perryaur, the most considerable of the torrents above mentioned, rises on the eastern frontier of Travancore, in a deeply secluded and nearly unexplored part of the Western Ghats, and about lat. 9° 15′, long. 77° 20′. Its course is very tortuous, but generally in a direction north-west, and ultimately expanding

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Trigonometrical Survey Report.

[3] As. Res. v. 1, 5—Duncan, Historical Remarks on the Coast of Malabar.

[4] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 512. Journ. Royal As. Soc. No. xv. part ii. 142.

[5] Medical Report on Topography and Statistics of Southern Division of Madras Army, 95.

[6] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. ut supra, 145—Newbold, on Geol. of Southern India.

[7] Id. viii. 138—Newbold, on Geol. of Southern India.

into a broad estuary communicating with the Backwater, it is discharged into the sea, in lat. 9° 58′, long. 76° 18′; its total length of course being about 140 miles. After it has reached the plain country, it is called the Alwye, and is subject to enormous floods; so that though the channel is broad, it has been known during the monsoon to rise sixteen feet[8] in twenty-four hours, and continue at that height for some months. Its mouth, called by seamen[9] Cranganore river, or Aycotta river, flows between the south-west boundary of the territory of Cochin and north-west boundary of Travancore. The latter state has here a very short line of seacoast detached from the remainder, lying further southward. This detached piece of coast extends about four miles, to lat. 10° 10′, where commences the seacoast of a detached portion of the territory of Cochin, which continues towards the south-east for about twenty-five miles, to Undarally. There the seacoast of Travancore recommences, and stretches in a south-easterly direction for 155 miles, to Cape Comorin, where it turns to the north-east for six miles, and then terminates at Cannakapoor. Throughout this whole extent of coast, there is no safe harbour for ships of any burthen; the shore is in general low, sandy, and covered with trees; but there are several roads having safe anchorage in favourable weather. The principal resorts of shipping along the coast are Aulapolay or Aleppi, which, though a small place, carries on a considerable trade in teak,[1] cocoanuts, coir or cocoanut fibre, betel-nut, and pepper; but there being no harbour, ships of any considerable burthen must anchor in the open sea, four miles from the shore: Porca or Poracaud, a town exporting timber, coir, and pepper, where ships may anchor two miles from the shore, in six fathoms water: Iviker or Aibika river, an estuary by which the Backwater communicates with the sea, but so shallow (there being but five or six feet on the bar at high water) that only boats can pass, large ships being compelled to anchor three miles off shore: Quilon, a town on the north side of a small bight open to the south and south-west, but on other points sheltered by land and a projecting reef: Anjengo, where there is merely an open road, in which ships may anchor, two miles off shore; but their boats are seldom available, on account of the violent surf, and consequently communication with shore is effected by means of the country boats: Pondera,

[8] Journn. Roy. Soc. N.S. iv. 32 —Edye, on Seaports of Malabar.
[9] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 512.
[1] Id. i. 513.

a small town, where the land is bold to approach, so that large ships can anchor near the shore: Taingaputnum, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which, in consequence of a bar, is accessible to none but small boats, except in the rainy season; but within the bar the navigation is practicable at all times, and is of considerable extent: Cuddeaputnum, having an unsafe anchorage between the shore and two rocky islets, a short distance from the shore. Cape Comorin is the next place deserving notice, but it is entitled to this distinction only as being the most southern point of India: it is a low, sandy spot. The whole extent of coast is indeed generally low, nowhere presenting anything more aspiring than a few cliffs of slight elevation; and this adds to the striking effect which the Ghats, about fifteen or twenty miles inland, must under any circumstances produce, from their extent and grandeur. The trading stations along this coast are little frequented during the south-west monsoon, which commences late in May,[2] or early in June, and prevails till September. During June and July, there is a succession of severe squalls, accompanied with heavy rain, and on the coast by high seas; but the weather rather moderates towards the end of the latter month. The violence diminishes in August, and still more in September, though the weather in that month is often cloudy and threatening, and heavy showers of rain sometimes descend. The fair season succeeds, when the weather[3] is occasionally rather close. In November, the north-east monsoon sets in, with far less intensity than that from the south-west, but still bringing rain, and cooling the air. March, April, and May are the hottest months of the year, and also the most unhealthy. In December, January, and February, the nights are comparatively cool, and the dews are heavy: exposure to them is dangerous, being apt to produce fever.

Notwithstanding the nearly equatorial position of Travancore, the high lands, in consequence of their great elevation, enjoy a moderate temperature, and even the lower part of the territory is cooled by the great fall of rain, and by the proximity of the mountains and of the sea. The thermometer at Trivandrum[4] seldom rises above 90° in any season, nor above 75° during the south-west monsoon. In a series[5] of observations made at Quilon during the years 1835 and 1836, the highest range of

[2] Horsburgh, i. 519, 525.

[3] Medical Report, ut supra, 75.

[4] Id. ib.

[5] Id. 111.

the thermometer was 88°, and the lowest 69°; the former in April and May, in the afternoons; the latter in December and January, immediately before daybreak.* The climate is moist, and the average fall of rain considerable. Though to European constitutions somewhat enervating, it is not considered positively unhealthy. As there is never any cold bracing weather, the recovery of invalids is usually slow; and in rheumatic cases, or where there exists a tendency to pulmonary disease, the dampness of the atmosphere is decidedly injurious.

Notwithstanding the great mountain masses, and the prevalence of primary or early rock formations in Travancore, its mineral resources appear to be very scanty, no metal of importance except iron being reported to be found in it. Its zoology is varied and important. Elephants[6] are very numerous among the wooded valleys and table-lands of the Ghats, where tigers of enormous size are also common: bats as large as chickens abound: the wild buffalo, the wild swine, the elk, the leopard,[7] the black leopard, and the ant-bear are found: monkeys exist in great numbers and variety: the antelope, the civet cat, the jackal, the hare, the ichneumon or mongoose, the otter, and a seal of diminutive size, are also to be reckoned among the animals known in Travancore. Of birds, there are the hawk, the raven, the vulture, the peafowl, the jungle-fowl (Gallus gallinaceus), the pied bird of Paradise (Picus orientalis), parrots and paroquets innumerable, and extremely destructive to the crops; and lastly, aquatic birds of divers species and in great numbers. Of reptiles, there are snakes, various in kind and numerous in quantity, many of them of deadly venomous character; scorpions and centipedes: alligators of great size swarm in the rivers and lakes, and are very voracious and destructive; human beings, as well as inferior animals, occasionally becoming their prey. Their principal food, however, is fish, of which there is great abundance in the rivers and lakes, in addition to that afforded by the sea.

[6] Report, ut supra, 95. Journ. Royal A Soc. No. iv. 33

[7] Forbes, Orient Memoirs, i. 222 B. Bolomeo, Vo age to the East Indies, 210-228.

The soil on the more elevated surfaces is light and gravelly, but in the low grounds it is a deep black mould, formed either by deposits from inundations or decayed vegetation. In such

* For minute information respecting the meteorology of Travancore, see Madras Journal of Literature and Science, vol. v. 318; vi. 161, 339; vii. 145, 413; ix. 199, 454; x. 202, 443.

soils rice of excellent quality is produced in great plenty: the sago-palm thrives well, and yields an excellent product. Many plantations of mulberry have recently been made by the rajah, in the hope of producing silk on a large scale. A great variety of vegetables congenial to the climate are cultivated; and many European esculents may by care be brought to maturity.

The communication between the lower parts of the territory is much facilitated by inland navigation through the Back-waters; and a trifling outlay in their improvement would open a channel from Trivandrum, the capital, to Trichoor, a distance of 200 miles. The rajah of Travancore some years since formed on his eastern frontier, towards Tinnevelly, a double[8] line of works, extending from a place on the seashore, about half[9] a mile to the west of Cape Comorin, in a northerly direction, to a point where the Western Ghats become impassable for an army. Horsburgh viewing this work, thus notices it:—"The[1] low country seems divided by a wall or trench stretching from the shore to the mountains, and fortified by mounds of earth." The same rajah also constructed a line of works on his north-western frontier, "as[2] a northern boundary towards Calicut, running east and west from a point of the hills [the Western Ghats] deemed inaccessible, chiefly behind or south of a river which discharges itself into the estuary" falling into the India Ocean between Kodungaloor and Ayacotta. In 1789 "this miserable wall," as it is styled[3] by a military writer, was forced and partially destroyed by Tippoo Sultan; and as the rajah was under British protection, the aggression gave rise to the war with Mysore in the same year. As the whole country is now subject to British supremacy, those feeble defences have been left to the natural but speedy progress of decay.

The population of Travancore consists of Brahminists, Mussulmans, and Christians, besides a few Jews. Its amount is returned at 1,011,824.[4] Brahmins are very numerous, and are either settlers from other countries or Namburis, considered to be aboriginal Brahmins, highly regarded by the rest of the Brahminist population, over whom they have a more powerful influence than even in other parts of India. The most numerous and important class are, however, the Nairs, who, although of the Sudra or labouring caste by descent, are at present found

8 Wilks, Historical Sketches, iii. 30.

9 Trigonometrical Survey Map, engraved by Walker, No. 63.

1 East-India Directory, i. 417.

2 Wilks, iii. 32.

3 Id. iii. 62.

4 Parliamentary Report, 1851.

engaged in various occupations, and from among whom the rajah's troops are recruited. As is the case with the Nairs elsewhere, they do not marry, but select[5] a young girl, and having performed the idle ceremony of tying a band round her neck, and making her some small present, send her back to reside in the house of her father or brother,[6] where she is at liberty to live in licentious intercourse without restraint. The Namburis are said to be the most favoured lovers of the women placed in these extraordinary circumstances. The male portion of the Nair population live in a course of profligacy similar to that followed by the women; and as none know their own offspring, they regard their sisters' children as their heirs. The rajah appears to belong to this singular class. The Mussulmans comprise the Moplahs, descendants of Arabs settled on this coast, and the Lubbis, a mixed race between the Arabs and Hindoos, besides a few of Pathan descent. Christians probably form a more numerous proportion of the population here than in any other part of India, if the Portuguese dominion of Goa be excepted. They are of three classes: first, the ancient Christians of St. Thomas, or of the Syrian or Jacobite church, who regard the patriarch of Antioch as their spiritual head. These Christians are perpetually at war among themselves, and have appealed to the British government, which has, however, declined to interfere in their disputes:[7] second, Romanists, descendants from Christians of the last-mentioned denomination, but forcibly made to acknowledge the supremacy of the pope: third, Portuguese Romanists, and descendants of heathen natives, converted by missionaries of that nation. The pope is of course acknowledged as the head of the followers of the Church of Rome, the chief local authority being exercised by a vicar-apostolic[8] residing at Verapoli. The[9] Christians in the aggregate are stated to amount to an eighth of the whole population; and in sailing close to land, their churches may be observed occurring at short intervals along the shore[1] of Travancore. Besides the denominations of Christians already mentioned, there are a few Protestants, descendants of converts made by the Dutch, and now under the spiritual[2] care of a British missionary. According to a clerical[3] authority, who appears to have given much attention to the subject, the number of Syrian Christians in Travancore is about 70,000;

[5] Buchanan, Narr. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 513. As. Res. v. 12-18 —Duncan, Historical Remarks on the Coast of Malabar.

[6] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, i. 70-72—Conner, Memoir of a Survey of Travancore.

[7] Friend of India, 1851, p. 114.

[8] Buchanan (Claudius) Christian Researches, 135.

[9] Conner, ut supra, 79.

[1] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 516.

[2] Conner, ibid.

[3] Minutes of Evidence on East-India Affairs, before Select Committee of Commons, Feb. 14 to July 27, 1832,—Rev. James Hough.

that of the Romish or Papal Christians about the same; and the entire number of professed Christians, including the Protestants, about 150,000.

In the secluded parts of the mountains is a wild race, extremely rude and savage in their habits, but not ferocious, living on game or the spontaneous produce of the forest. Slavery exists in Travancore, and the slaves are described as "in[4] the lowest possible state of degradation." Not only are they held by private persons, but some are the property of the government, which derives[5] a small revenue from letting out their services to such cultivators as require them. The British Resident has recently pressed upon the minister the manumission of the children of these slaves; in addition to which, the home authorities have suggested the emancipation of the parents also; and the subject of predial slavery generally, with a view to its entire abolition at an early period, has been recommended to especial attention. In consequence of this pressure, a proclamation[6] was issued in 1853, declaring free the children of slaves of the state who may be subsequently born; forbidding the seizure of private slaves in satisfaction of debts; recognising the right of slaves to possess property, and to enjoy the protection of the law; directing the emancipation of slaves connected with property lapsing to the state; prohibiting without consent the sale and separation to a greater distance than fifteen miles of slave parents and children; and prescribing regulations intended to preserve that unhappy class from oppression. How far these rules will be effective against the opposition of both prince and people remains to be seen; but it is something to have obtained a recognition of the right of slaves to be dealt with as human beings.

The higher ranks of the people of Travancore are stated to be intelligent, especially the Nairs, "who have[7] a quick apprehension, are admirable accountants, and perform the operation of writing with a rapidity and adroitness quite peculiar to themselves." They are, however, in general a listless, unimpassioned race, little characterized by atrocious criminality (except in regard to one branch of the moral code), but addicted to lying; and from their depraved notions respecting the union of the sexes, steeped in the grossest licentiousness. Such a course of life is, as might be expected, attended by

4 Appendix (Public) to Report of Select Committee of House of Commons, 1832, p. 421.

5 Madras Pol. Disp. 22 May, 1850.

6 Friend of India, 1853, pp. 722-771.

7 Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, i. 56—Conner, Memoir of Survey of Travancore.

the diseases which are its usual penalties, and which nowhere are more[8] general or more virulent than in Travancore.

There are two passes through the hills to Tinnevelly, lying to the east of the Western Ghauts. Of these, the Arungol Pass, situate in lat. 8° 55′, can be traversed only during the rains, from June to December, without incurring great hazard of contracting deadly fever. The Arambooli Pass, seventy miles farther south, is considered to be perfectly safe at all times. The principal places, Trivandrum the capital, Quilon, Aibika, Aulapolay or Alippee, and Anjengo, are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The early history of Travancore is too obscure and too unimportant to justify the bestowal of any notice upon it except in a work purely antiquarian. Its first political or commercial relation with the East-India Company was in 1673, when that great corporation, by permission from the government of Travancore, established a factory at Anjengo,[9] on the seacoast. During the prolonged warfare waged by the British with Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo Sultan, the British invariably found the rajah of Travancore a steadfast ally; and in that relation he was, in 1784, included in the treaty between the East-India Company and the sultan of Mysore. In 1789, Tippoo Sultan, under the double impulse of resentment and ambition, attacked the rajah of Travancore, and after a smart repulse, forced the lines which had been erected for the defence of the country on its northern frontier, towards Cochin, overrunning and cruelly devastating the Travancore territory. Lord Cornwallis, then Governor-General, regarding this attack on an ally as an act of hostility against the British government, commenced military operations, which ended in Tippoo Sultan being deprived of half his dominions, and compelled to restore all that he had wrested from the rajah of Travancore. In 1797, the rajah concluded with the East-India Company a treaty,[1] by which he engaged to pay an annual subsidy adequate to maintain three battalions of native troops, with proportionate artillery, to be stationed within his territory. By a subsequent treaty in 1805,[2] the rajah agreed to pay annually, in addition to such subsidy, a sum adequate to maintain one regiment of the East-India Company's native infantry; and in case an additional force should be required for the defence of his

[8] Report, ut supra, 87.

[9] Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 18

[1] Treaties and Engagements with Native Powers, Lond. 1812, p. 1

[2] Id. 283.

withdrawn, and in 1832 the entire responsibility of preserving the peace of the country was intrusted to the rajah; but the British government is still bound to afford protection and assistance, should occasion demand its interposition. The rajah died in 1846. During the last few years of his administration the country was allowed to deteriorate, notwithstanding the vigorous remonstrances of the British Resident. Extravagance wasted the accumulations of former years of careful management; and a decreasing revenue, coincident with a lavish expenditure, led to the neglect of nearly all public works, however important or necessary.[3] The roads and bridges were left to go to decay, and even the works for irrigation, so essential to the prosperity of the people, and so closely connected with the immediate interests of the revenue, were not kept in repair. The rajah last mentioned was succeeded by his brother, the Eliah rajah,[4] who, under the able administration of his dewan, corrected the improvident expenditure of his predecessor.[5] This improved system, however, prevailed only for a time: a passion for expense of an alleged religious[6] character seized the mind of the prince, and has been indulged to an extent which has called forth repeated remonstrance from the Resident.

[3] Madras Pol. Disp. 14 April, 1847.
[4] Id. 14 July, 1847.
[5] Id. 18 July, 1849.
[6] Id. 4 May, 1853.

TRAVANCORE, or TERAVANKODE,[1] in the territory of Travancore, a decayed town, formerly the capital[2] of the state, and giving name to it, but nearly deserted since the rajah has transferred his residence to Trivandrum, on the sea-coast. Lat. 8° 14′, long. 77° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bartolomeo, Voyage to the East Indies, 112. Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 63.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRIBENNEE.—A town in the British district of Jessore, presidency of Bengal, 40 miles N. of Jessore. Lat. 23° 42′, long. 89° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRICHANGODE.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 29 miles S.W. of Salem. Lat. 11° 22′, long. 77° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRICHINOPOLY.[1]—A British district under the presidency of Madras, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the collectorate of South Arcot; on the south-east by the river Coleroon, which separates it from Tanjore; on the south by the native state of Poodoocottah (Rajah Tondiman's territory), and by the British district of Madura; on the west by Madura and Coimbatore;

and on the north-west by the British district of Salem. It lies between lat. 10° 37′—11° 31′, long. 78° 13′—79° 37′, and is ninety-four miles in length from north to south, and sixty in breadth: the area is, according to official[2] return, 3,243 square miles. It is a flat tract, the surface being diversified only by some high ground to the south of the town of Trichinopoly, and in many places by granite rocks,[3] some tabular, others with rounded summits, which seldom rise to any considerable height. The rock on which the fort of Trichinopoly stands is an exception, rising to an elevation of between 500 and 600 feet,[4] and in the same part of the district there are some other large rocks of similar character. Besides those of granite, there are rocks[5] of secondary trap and greenstone. "The granite has externally a dark or dull earthy colour; internally it is variegated, and contains a large proportion of felspar, with some quartz and mica. It is a hard and very durable stone, forming an excellent building material. Quarries of it are worked by the natives. It is hewn out into pillars and steps for staircases, and the walls of the forts and gateways are built of it." In the high tract to the south of the town of Trichinopoly the soil is sandy or gravelly, and generally barren and uncultivated; but with this exception, the cantonment is surrounded by rice-lands several square miles in extent. In the low grounds along the courses of the rivers, the sub-soil is a stiff, tenacious, red-coloured clay, with an intermixture of sand, from which excellent bricks and tiles are made. The overlying cultivable soil is a deep black mould, very fertile, and, under proper management, producing two crops annually. The mean annual fall of rain is considerable, though not excessive, amounting to from thirty to forty inches; still the district is characterized by aridity, and without the irrigation effected by means of the rivers and torrents flowing from the Ghauts and Mysore, the country would be a parched desert. "A steady[6] high temperature, cloudless sky, a dry and close sultry atmosphere, with much glare and intense radiation of heat, are the characteristics of the climate of Trichinopoly. The heat, drought, and glare are often very intense for months together; the hot weather is, however, a good deal broken and varied by high westerly winds; and whirlwinds, often accompanied by clouds of sand and dust, recur at short intervals, often for a

[2] Madras Census Return, July, 1852.

[3] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Trichinopoly, 197.

[4] Heyne, Tracts Historical and Statist. on India, 350. Report on Med. Topography, ut supra, 198.

[5] Report, ut supra, 196.

[6] Report, ut supra, 194.

week or two at a time. The high winds and dusty weather, which prevail chiefly during May, June, and July, render those months the most disagreeable part of the year, the atmosphere being obscured during the day by clouds of dust. The monsoons are not well marked, except by a change in the direction of the wind. The climate of this part of the southern division may, with tolerable accuracy, be divided into three seasons, viz., the hot and dry, the hot and windy, and the cool and showery; or more simply, into eight months hot and dry, and four showery. March, April, and May, are always exceedingly sultry, with much thunder and lightning, and occasionally heavy thunder-showers occur; but from nine A.M. until four P.M. it is always disagreeably hot: June and July are also hot, although in a less degree, the heat being generally at its maximum about the middle of May. When the westerly wind sets in, the heat is moderated, but when accompanied by dust, it is, as already remarked, particularly unpleasant. Thunder-showers occasionally occur during a week or two in the months of August, September, October, and November, which are cool, cloudy, and pleasant. December, January, and the greater part of February are dry, cold in the mornings and evenings, but sultry and close during the forenoon. Fogs and dews are rarely known in the months of March, April, and May, when the country presents the appearance of a vast desert. The rivers and tanks become dried up; the trees shed their leaves, and vegetation is completely at a stand; the respiration of animals at this time panting and oppressed,—in short, all nature, both animal and vegetable, seems to droop and shrink from the raging mid-day heat. When the rains succeed, nature soon revives; vegetation bursts forth with new life and vigour, and the eye is relieved from the oppressive glare and barrenness. The soil being so arid and sandy, there are scarcely any fogs, vapours, or noxious exhalations; and in this respect the climate is salubrious, the atmosphere being seldom damp or humid."

The Cauvery, the principal river, enters the district at its western extremity, in lat. 10° 58′, long. 78° 15′, and flows through it in an easterly direction to Seringham, three miles north of the town of Trichinopoly, in lat. 10° 52′, long. 78° 44′, near which locality it divides[7] into two branches; the northern,

[7] Madras Jour. of Lit. and Science, iv. 309—Account of the Irrigation of the Delta of Tanjore.

called the Coleroon; the southern retaining the name of the Cauvery. The principal feeders of the Cauvery are the Bhavani, the Noyel, and the Ambrawutty, flowing from the Western Ghauts, the Neilgherry group, and the table-land of Mysore; and the Jyaur, which, descending from the eastern declivity of the Eastern Ghauts, falls into the principal stream on the left side, just at the head of the island of Seringham. The Cauvery, having its principal feeders close to the Western Ghauts, is fully under the influence of the south-west monsoon, and conveys, to fertilize the Carnatic, an abundant portion of the rains driven from the ocean by that vast aërial current. The Cauvery is generally nearly empty during March, April, and the early part of May, towards the close of which a scanty stream frequently comes down; about the middle of June, the regular periodical inundation, caused by the south-west monsoon, reaches Trichinopoly; and by the beginning of July, the volume of water is sufficient not only to fill all the tanks and canals, but to afford a redundance of water, which finds its way to the sea by the two channels, the Coleroon and the Cauvery. At the height of inundation, the Cauvery is a vast torrent, for miles wide. The river continues to have a considerable quantity of water during August, but in the two months succeeding becomes very low, until replenished in the course of November by the rains of the north-east monsoon. During winter, it continues to fall, and by March, as already observed, is generally nearly dry. After the divergence of the Coleroon, the Cauvery sends forth on its right or south side a great number of branches, which traverse and intersect the delta of Tanjore. Of those branches, the most important is the Vennar, which diverges about eight miles below the town of Trichinopoly. The Cauvery is used to a considerable extent at certain seasons, as a means of communication and traffic, when cotton piece-goods, saltpetre, and some other wares are floated down from the British districts Coimbatore and Salem, and conveyed to the towns on the seacoast. The communication, however, is only practicable during the inundations; even then it is hazardous and uncertain, and can be effected only by means of circular baskets, ten or fourteen feet in diameter, and covered with buffalo-hides. As soon as those rude craft have reached their destination, the wicker is abandoned, having been pre-

viously stripped[8] of the hides, which are transported back either by human labour or on bullocks.

[8] Madras Journal, ut supra, 319.

Of the zoology of this district there is scarcely any authentic information. Its general aridity and barrenness are probably unfavourable to the multiplication of animals. The dry ground is infested with great swarms of white, black, and red ants, and other destructive insects, which commit great ravages both in the fields and in houses: water-snakes are very common in rice-fields, and scorpions; the cobra de Manilla and cobra de capella are occasionally met with: common striped squirrels are very numerous, noisy, and troublesome, frequenting the roofs of houses, and plundering the gardens: frogs swarm in the pools and tanks after heavy showers, and at night cause great annoyance by their loud and incessant croaking: eye-flies and musquitoes abound, especially after rain.

There are plantations of cocoanut-trees, made principally on account of the oil obtained from their fruit; but the chief alimentary crops are rice, ragi (Eleusine corocana), various kinds of millet, maize, and plantains. Sugarcane is little cultivated, but tobacco is grown in considerable quantities and of very fine quality. Everything in husbandry depends on irrigation, manure being scarcely used. Cotton is a product of some importance.[9]

[9] Proceedings of the East-India Company in regard to Cotton Wool, 406.

The population is returned at 709,196;[1] a number which, compared with the area, indicates a relative density of 219 to the square mile. By much the greater part of the people are Hindoos, about a fifth part only being Mussulmans, and a very small proportion ostensibly Romish Christians. The language spoken in the district is the Tamul. The military station of the district is at the fort of Trichinopoly, the force stationed at which furnishes detachments to Negapatam, Tanjore, Combaconum, and Coimbatore. The district is divided into eight talooks. The principal routes are—1st, From north-east to south-west, from Madras, through the town of Trichinopoly, to Madura and Palamcotta; 2nd. from east to west, from Tanjore, through the town of Trichinopoly, to Coimbatore; 3rd. from east to west, from Combaconum to Trichinopoly. The principal places (Trichinopoly and Seringham) are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. Trichinopoly was included in the territory styled the Carnatic,

[1] Madras Census, July, 1852.

the civil and military government of which was vested in the British government, under the provisions of the treaty with the nabob, dated in 1801.

TRICHINOPOLY.[1]—The principal place of the British district of the same name, under the presidency of Madras, a town, with a celebrated fort. The rock on which the fort is built is of sienite, estimated to be 600 feet[2] above the alluvial plain,* from which it rises, and is a very striking object viewed from a distance at any point of the compass, and commands a very extensive and fine prospect over the surrounding country, including the island of Seringham, with its numerous pagodas, and the meanderings of the Cauvery, and its branch the Coleroon. The fort is situate on a part of the rugged declivity of the rock, and two furlongs from the right bank of the Cauvery, which is embanked; but from want of skill, or of adequate expenditure on the works, they sometimes give way, thus admitting the inundation[3] to lay the neighbouring country under water. The fort, with its strong and massy walls, constructed of solid masonry[4] (which are in general still in a good state of repair, though in some parts rather dilapidated), bears the appearance of having been strongly and regularly built. The walls, which are in some places double, are from twenty to thirty feet in height, of very considerable thickness, and upwards of two miles in circumference. Within them is a very extensive petta or native town. The houses and huts are generally of the ordinary Indian construction, being low, small, and very closely huddled together, with small courts in front of them. They are without windows, and almost all present to the eye the appearance of being filthy, dark, ill-ventilated, and, according to English notions, extremely uncomfortable, being, what they cannot fail to be, decidedly unhealthy, with little prospect of improvement.[5] They are, however, arranged in tolerably straight, wide, and regular streets, which are usually crowded at all hours of the day with multitudes of passengers, carriage-bullocks, and cattle of various kinds. Most of the streets have bazars, for the sale of native goods and wares of every description. The flagstaff is placed on the summit of the rock, and there is an easy access to it by means

* Only 330, however, according to the engraved notice under the frontispiece in Heyne's work.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Do

[2] Heyne, Tracts, 350. Bartolomeo, Voyage to the East Indies, 47.

[3] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, iv. 313.

[4] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Trichinopoly, 19

[5] Madras Judicial Disp. 26 Oct. 185

of a spacious flight of stone steps, which, about halfway up, passes through the site of an old magazine, accidentally blown up in 1772. On the rock is a pagoda, forming a very striking object, and regarded with deep reverence by the Brahmanists. The fort contains the arsenal, commissariat, ordnance stores, medical stores, pay-office, garrison hospital, and jail. It has been observed, that from the crowded streets, numerous buildings, and the proximity of the rock, the temperature of the fort is generally higher than that of the immediate neighbourhood or cantonment. The jail erected in 1806 was in a confined situation near the eastern extremity of the fort, and has been replaced by one of recent erection, in which due provision[6] has been made for the separation of the several classes of prisoners, as well as for ventilation, drainage, and cleanliness.

[6] Madras Judicial Disp. 30 May, 1849.

The natives of this town are famed for their skill in the manufacture of hardware, cutlery, and jewellery; their harness and saddlery are also excellent in workmanship and materials, and very moderate in price. Large quantities of cheroots are manufactured, from tobacco of superior quality, grown in this and the neighbouring districts.

The cantonment, in which the troops composing the garrison are quartered, is at the distance of from two to three miles south-west of the fort, on an extensive open plain, studded with masses of granite. It is very extensive, its various buildings and establishments being scattered over an area of not less than from six to seven miles in circuit. Many of the bungalows or lodges occupied by the civil and military officers are spacious and well constructed, and have large and well-stocked gardens. The troops there are generally one regiment of native cavalry, one company of European foot artillery, one regiment of her Majesty's foot, and four regiments of native infantry, forming a force of between 4,000 and 5,000 men: the native infantry corps furnishes detachments to several British military stations. The cantonment is healthy, and has abundance of excellent water, from a considerable branch of the Cauvery, which flows through it. In a central part of the cantonment are public rooms, built and supported by voluntary subscription: they contain a reading-room and good library. In the south of the cantonment, and three miles from the fort,

is Saint John's Church, a handsome building, affording ample accommodation for the European inhabitants and troops. In the western part of the cantonment there is a small Romish chapel, at which a Portuguese priest officiates. In the fort is a large missionary chapel.

There are in the vicinity of the town some excellent gardens, producing vegetables in abundance, and mangoes, grapes, pine-apples, custard-apples, limes, oranges, water-melons, and various other fruits.

The mean annual temperature of Trichinopoly is about 85°, the maximum in the shade being 102°, the minimum 68°. The population, exclusive of the troops and other government establishments, is estimated at 30,000, of whom about a fifth are Mussulmans.

Trichinopoly figures rather conspicuously in the history of India during the early part of the eighteenth century. Its Hindoo rajah died without issue in the year 1732. Three[7] wives survived him, two of whom dutifully submitted to conflagration; the remaining one preferred to live, and succeeded to the government. A party being raised to oppose her pretensions, she solicited the aid of the Mussulman nabob of Arcot, who sent a force to her assistance, commanded by his son, with whom was associated a man named Chunda Sahib, who occupies a distinguished place in the records of that period. The ranee was sufficiently well acquainted with the average character of the good faith of Indian princes, to entertain some misgivings as to the ulterior designs of those whose aid she had been compelled to invite; to allay them, Chunda Sahib took an oath on the Koran, as it was believed, that the foreign troops should be employed for no other purpose but the establishment of the ranee's authority; and that when that should be secured, they should be withdrawn. To avoid profanation of the holy volume of the Mahometans, it is usual to wrap it in a covering when used for the administration of an oath. When Chunda Sahib thus solemnly attested the pure intentions of himself and his master, the covering was such as was usually employed, but it enveloped only a brick, and the deponent did not feel his conscience bound by an engagement made on so vile a material: accordingly, the first use he made of his power was to subvert the authority of the ranee, and

[7] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 249, et seq.

subject her to imprisonment. This distinguished service seemed to entitle Chunda Sahib to the office of administering the government of the place which he had so honourably won, and he was without hesitation appointed thereto. But Chunda Sahib had enemies in the court of his master, which, like all other eastern courts, was a hotbed of intrigue. Failing in their endeavours to prejudice the nabob against one of his favourite servants, these persons had recourse to the Mahrattas, who, ever on the watch for opportunities to acquire either wealth or power, readily assented to do the work of those who envied Chunda Sahib's good fortune, but in reality, as on all other occasions, were bent only on performing their own. The result was the alienation of Trichinopoly from the rule of the nabob of Arcot, under which it had so recently been brought, the Mahrattas succeeding in reducing the fortress, and making its perjured conqueror prisoner. This event took place in 1741. The Mahrattas did not long retain possession of Trichinopoly; and throughout the wars urged between the English and French for supremacy in India, this place continued to be a frequent object of attack or intrigue. One of the latest and most memorable events connected with its history, is the march of Captain Calliaud to its relief, when besieged by the French in 1757. Captain Calliaud[8] was before Madura, which he was preparing to attack, when he was informed of the danger of Trichinopoly, which had then sustained bombardment for several days, an assault being hourly expected to follow. He did not receive the news till three o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st May, and at six he was on his march, which movement was commenced without tents, baggage, or artillery. The men bore their own food; a few bullocks only were taken, and these were laden with ammunition. At six o'clock in the evening of the 25th, the relieving force was within twelve miles of Trichinopoly, having advanced thus far without annoyance; but the great difficulty,—that of entering the town, remained to be overcome. The march of Captain Calliaud was not unknown to the enemy, and troops had been so disposed as to command every line by which, under ordinary circumstances, the place could be approached from the direction of the expected relief. It was discovered, also, that some spies had mixed with the English troops, for the purpose of ascertaining the precise

[8] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, i. 268, et seq.

route which would be taken. This precaution, devised for his destruction, Captain Calliaud converted into the means of safety. The spies were suffered to exercise their office undisturbed and apparently unsuspected, until the commander had apparently fully made up his mind as to the route by which he would seek admission to the town, and having pursued it undeviatingly for about six miles, the spies dropped off to communicate the information of which they thought themselves possessed to their employers. Thus rid of these persons, Captain Calliaud, as soon as such a step could with safety be taken, changed his track for another, which, being naturally regarded as unlikely to be selected, had been left by the enemy altogether unguarded. This extraordinary route for the passage of troops lay across rice-fields under irrigation, which were thereby converted into one continuous morass. Every step had to be taken knee-deep in mud and water. The march occupied seven hours, although the distance was less than that number of miles: thus was occupied the night. By break of day firmer ground was obtained, and the labours of the troops were rewarded and cheered by the sight of the city and fort of Trichinopoly at no great distance. A part of the garrison was drawn out, accompanied by two field-pieces, to protect the reinforcement, if any attempt were made to intercept them; but the only duty to which they were called was to give welcome to their deliverers, who marched into the fort amidst universal shouting. Captain Calliaud's attention had been required at so many points during this extraordinary night march, that he had undergone more fatigue than any man among those whom he commanded, and he was in a state of perfect exhaustion. Notwithstanding this, however, he marched at the head of his troops when they entered the fort, though obliged, from weakness, to be supported on each side by a grenadier. The enemy continued anxiously to watch for the approach of the English party by the expected route, till a triumphant salute assured him of their being beyond the reach of his arms. The immediate consequence of this admirably-performed movement was the precipitate retirement of the French from before the place. Distance of Trichinopoly from Madura, N.E., 75 miles; Coimbatore, E., 120; Tanjore, W., 29; Bangalore, S.E., 165; Madras, S.W., 190. Lat. 10° 50′, long. 78° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Southern Division of Madras Army, 107.
Bartolomeo, Voyage to the East Indies (Translation), 138.

TRICHOOR,[1]* in the territory of the native state of Cochin, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Madras, a town, the principal place of a tallook[2] or subdivision of the same name. Of the towns in the territory, it is next in importance to Cochin: the site is advantageous, being close to the eastern coast of the Backwater, an extensive estuary or shallow lake, by which it communicates with Chaugat and the city of Cochin; but by land the only route is that proceeding north-east to Palghat, and being a defile through jungles infested with wild elephants and other dangerous animals, and very unhealthy from November to March. Among the Brahminists it is much celebrated for its sanctity. The fortifications which formerly encompassed the town have been destroyed, and excellent barracks, with an hospital, stores, and magazine, have been built. The sepoys, of whom there are about 150, have dry, airy, and commodious dwellings; and the station is considered very healthy. There are here a native police-station, a court, and jail. Distance from the city of Cochin, N., 41 miles; Bangalore, S.W., 190. Lat. 10° 32′, long. 76° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRICOLUM.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 69 miles S.E. by S. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 2′, long. 75° 59′.

TRICOTA, a lofty mountain in the north of the Punjab, and on the south of the valley of Cashmere, has such an elevation as to be covered with snow the greater part of the year. North of it is a remarkable spring, from which the water gushes at very short and regular intervals, as if expelled by pulsations, and is received into a spacious reservoir. During December, January, and the beginning of February, the water is too warm for the hand to bear immersion in it, but at other times cold. According to Von Hügel, this is caused by the water produced by the melting of snow on the heights cooling that yielded by the fountain, which being heated by subterranean fire, has this naturally high temperature during the winter months, when the snows and ice-bound streams withhold their cold admixture. This natural wonder causes the place to be considered holy by the Hindoos, and consequently to be visited as a place of pilgrimage. Lat. 32° 58′, long. 74° 37′.

[1] Engraved by Walker, No. 62.

* Trichoowapayoor of Trigonometrical Survey.[1]

TRILOKNATH.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the left bank of the Chandra river, and 140 miles S.E. from Sirinagur. Lat. 32° 43′, long. 76° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRIMALROYENPATAM.—A town in the French territory of Karical, situate within the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 47 miles E. by N. of Tanjore. Lat. 10° 53′, long. 79° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRIMBUK.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 16 miles W. by S. of Nassik. Lat. 19° 58′, long. 73° 32′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRIMUNGALUM.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 11 miles S.W. of Madura. Lat. 9° 50′, long. 78° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRINOMALEE,[1] in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, a town[2] at the base of a hill surmounted by a lofty pagoda, which commands all parts of it. Here, in the year 1767, a British force under Colonel Smith defeated an army far superior in numbers and artillery, commanded by Hyder Ali and Nizam Ali.[3] It was besieged in the year 1791 by Tippoo Sultan,[4] and obliged to surrender, in consequence of the cross fires from a neighbouring hill which commanded it. At present Trinomalee is a considerable and rather well-built place, having a numerous population, including a large proportion of Brahmins. Distance from Cuddalore, N.W., 58 miles; Madras, S.W., 103. Lat. 12° 14′, long. 79° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Wilks, Historical Sketches, ii. 25.
[3] Id. ii 40, 41.
[4] Id. iii. 106.

TRIPATOOR.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 36 miles E.N.E. of Madura. Lat. 10° 7′, long. 78° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRIPETTY.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, and the seat of one of the most celebrated Hindoo temples south of the Kistnah river, situate 51 miles N. by E. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 38′, long. 79° 29′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRIPPATUR.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 63 miles N.N.E. of Salem. Lat. 12° 29′, long. 78° 36′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRIPUNAITORAI,[1]* in the raj or state of Cochin, a town about two miles N.E. of the Backwater, an extensive shallow

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Of the Trigometrical Survey;[1] the Tripontary of Hamilton,[2] who states it to be the usual residence of the rajah of Cochin.

[1] Engraved by Walker, No. 62.
[2] Gazetteer, ii. 680.

lake, the reservoir of numerous streams flowing from the Western Ghats. Bartolomeo states,[2] in the year 1787, that "it was the residence of the rajah of Cochin, and it probably continues to be so at present. Distance from Cochin, S.E., seven miles; Calicut, S.E., 105; Bangalore, S.W., 303. Lat. 9° 57', long. 76° 24'.

[2] Voyage to the East Indies, 134 (Translation).

TRISUL GUNGA, a river, called in the upper part of its course the Bori Gunduk, rises in the Himalayas, in lat. 28° 57', long. 85° 48', and flowing in a south-westerly direction, forms a junction with the Gunduk in lat. 27° 31', long. 84° 5'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRITCHINDOOR.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 35 miles E.S.E. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 8° 30', long. 78° 10'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRITRAPUNDI.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 40 miles E.S.E. of Tanjore. Lat. 10° 33', long. 79° 42'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRITTANY.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 26 miles N.E. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 10', long. 79° 39'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRIVALUM.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, eight miles N.W. of Arcot. Lat. 12° 59', long. 79° 18'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRIVANANELLUR.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 29 miles W.N.W. of Cuddalore. Lat. 11° 52', long. 79° 24'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRIVANDRUM,[1] in the territory of Travancore, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Madras, a town situate[2] a mile and a half N.E. of the shore of the Indian Ocean, and on the right bank of a small river or torrent flowing from the Western Ghats. The town is of considerable size, having its greatest length north and south. At the southern extremity is the fort, about half a mile square, without a ditch, with walls of mud cased with stone at some parts of the north and west faces. It is for the most part an ugly, ill-built pile; but the rajah's palace, within its precincts, is a large handsome edifice in the European style.[3] At the north of the town are the barracks and the old cantonment, formerly occupied by a regiment of native infantry and a detachment of artillery, and at present the head-quarters of the Nair brigade. On an eminence outside the town, and 195 feet[4] above the

[2] Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 63. Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Southern Division of Madras Army, 72.

[3] Bartolomeo, Voyage to the East Indies, 113.

[4] Madras Journal of Literature and Science, vi. 56-60.

level of the sea, the rajah in the year 1837 built an observatory, seventy-eight feet in length from east to west, and thirty-eight in breadth; containing a transit instrument, a transit-clock, two mural circles, an altitude instrument, an azimuth instrument, and two powerful telescopes, one a refractor, the other a reflector; besides meteorological, magnetic, and pendulum apparatus. Elevation of the town above the sea 135 feet; distance from Cannanore, S.E., 255 miles; Madras, S.W., 395. Lat. 8° 28′, long. 77° 2′.

TRIVATOOR.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 22 miles S.E. of Arcot. Lat. 12° 39′, long. 79° 36′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRIVELORE.—A town in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, 25 miles W. of Madras. Lat. 13° 8′, long. 80°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TRIVUR.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 76 miles N.N.W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 17° 8′, long. 80° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TROMBAY.—A island, named after the town of that name, situate between the island of Bombay and the mainland of the British district of Tannah: the town is nine miles N.E. of Bombay, and in lat. 19° 1′, long. 73°.

TRUNULVAUSEL.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 57 miles N.E. by E. of Tanjore. Lat. 11° 13′, long. 79° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TSAGAING.[1]—A town of Burmah, on the right bank of the Irawady river, and three miles N.N.W. from Ava. Tsagaing, or Chagain, was formerly the seat of imperial residence: it is situate "partly at the foot and partly on the side of a rugged hill, that is broken into separate eminences, and on the summit of each stands a spiral temple. These temples rising irregularly one above another to the top of the mountain, form a beautiful assemblage of objects, the effect of which is increased by their being carefully whitewashed and kept in repair."[2] Lat. 21° 55′, long. 96°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Symes, Embas. to Ava, 281.

TSALENG.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, 101 miles N.W. by W. from Durrung, and 72 miles N. from Goalpara. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 90° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TSHOMORIRI.—See CHAMORERIL, LAKE.

TSINGUH MYO.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left

bank of the Irawady river, and 49 miles N. from Ava. Lat. 22° 34′, long. 96° 2′.

TSTALONTSKEIK.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Khyendwen river, and 69 miles W.N.W. from Ava. Lat. 22° 14′, long. 95° 4′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 212.

TUAVEE, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to the town of Muzuffurnugur, and 39 miles S.E. of the former. It is an inconsiderable place, supplies are scarce, and the road in that part of the route is bad. Lat. 29° 28′, long. 77° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUBAH.—A town in the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor, in Orissa, 50 miles S. by E. from Jeypoor, and 69 miles N.W. by W. from Vizagapatam. Lat. 18° 20′, long. 82° 33′.

TUDRI HARBOUR.—See CANARA.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, iii. 286.

TUDURU,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a village on the river Tunga,[2] 14 miles S.E. of Bednore. Lat. 13° 38′, long. 75° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUGRA.—A town in the British district of Backergunje, presidency of Bengal, 100 miles E. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 30′, long. 90°.

Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. ii. 12. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 115. Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 59.

TUKHT-I-SULIMAN, or "Solomon's Seat," in Cashmere, a lofty hill,* close to the city of Sirinagur or Cashmere, on the eastern side. The view from it is very noble, extending over the city, the contiguous lake or dal, and the whole of the valley of Cashmere, bounded on every side by mountains in most places crowned with perpetual snow. It is three-quarters of a mile long, rocky, bare of trees, but covered with grass where there are any patches of earth. Its rocks are of trap. On the summit is a massively-built Buddhist temple, having every mark of extreme antiquity: it is now converted into a mosque. Elevation above the sea 6,950 feet. Lat. 34° 4′, long. 74° 59′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 121.

TUKHWA, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futtehgurh, and 38 miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is generally bad, the country cultivated. Lat. 26° 58′, long. 80° 3′.

* Vigne (ii. 42) states its height at 450 feet; Von Hügel (i. 238) states it at 1,200 above the surface of the lake.

TULEHGAON.—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, 22 miles N.E. by E. of Poonah. Lat. 18° 40′, long. 74° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TULLAGAON.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or the Nizam's dominions, situate on the left bank of the Godavery river, and 126 miles N.W. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 59′, long. 77° 41′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TULLAJA.—See TALLAJA.

TULLEGAON.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, situate on the left bank of the Wurda river, and 61 miles W. from Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 8′, long. 78° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TULL GHAT.—A pass in the mountains dividing the Tannah and Ahmednuggur districts, through which is a road leading from Bombay to Nassik, and continued thence to Agra. The pass is 65 miles N.E. by N. of the town of Bombay, and in lat. 19° 43′, long. 73° 30′.

TULLODA.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 76 miles N. by W. of Malligaum. Lat. 21° 36′, long. 74° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TULLODEE.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, situate on the left bank of the Wein Gunga river, and 110 miles S.S.E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 19° 41′, long. 79° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TULLUCK,* in the territory of Mysore, a town, the principal place of the tallook or subdivision of the same name, near the north frontier, towards the British district of Bellary. In the year 1790 it was stormed and sacked by the Mahrattas. Distance from Chitteldroog, N.E., 25 miles. Lat. 14° 26′, long. 76° 44′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TULLUCKWARRA,[1] in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, a town[2] on the right bank of the river Nerbudda, which is navigable to the sea. The place is rudely fortified. Distance from Baroda, S.E., 30 miles; Broach, N.E., 40. Lat. 21° 58′, long. 73° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. Bombay, i 46 —Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

TULSIPOOR,† in the kingdom of Oude, a town near the northern frontier, towards Nepal, on the route from Goruck- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Talaker of Moor.[1]

† Town of Tulsi, a nymph beloved[1] by Krishna, and by him metamorphosed into the plant tulsi[2] or tulasi, Ocymum sanctum, or "sweet basil."

[1] Narrat of Operations, 127.
[1] Shakespear, col. 540.
[2] Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 381.

poor to Kumaon, 80 miles N.W. of the former, 115 N.E. of Lucknow. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 82° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TULWANDEE, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 13 miles from the left bank of the Chenaub, 45 miles N. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 15′, long. 74° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 30.

TUMACHABAD,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Benares to Allahabad, 56 miles[2] E. of the latter, 18 W. of the former. It has water from wells and a tank, and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is excellent; the country level, wooded, and cultivated. Lat. 25° 16′, long. 82° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Voyages, iv. 8.

[3] Jacquemont, ut supra, 52.

TUMBARA,[1] in the British district of Suharunpoor, a halting-place on the south-western declivity of the Sewalik range, and on the route from the town of Suharunpoor to that of Dehra, being 10 miles S.W. of the latter. It is merely a small expanse in the deep channel of the Mohun, a torrent, the course of which pursued upwards forms the road from the plain to the crest of the Sewalik ridge, bounding the Dehra Doon on the south. Jacquemont[2] describes the vicinity as dreary in the extreme, and overrun with a long harsh grass, concealing numerous tigers and leopards, which infest the road, and render it highly dangerous to the traveller. Elevation above the sea 1,958 feet.[3] Lat. 30° 13′, long. 77° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUMBONG KHA.—A town of Burmah, 47 miles E. from the left bank of the Irawady river, and 197 miles N.E. by N. from Ava. Lat. 24° 19′, long. 97° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 42.

TUMBUDRA.[1]—A river of the Mysore territory, formed by the junction of the rivers Toonga and Budra, in lat. 14°,[2] long. 75° 43′. Thence it flows sinuously, but generally in a northern direction, for forty-five miles, to Headagatry, in lat. 14° 26′, long. 75° 42′, whence it turns to the north-east, and flows in that direction for fifteen miles, to Hurryhurr, in lat. 14° 30′, long. 75° 52′. There it again takes a course generally north (but not without many sinuosities) for forty-five miles, to the confluence of the Wurda, which joins it on the left side, in lat. 14° 55′, long. 75° 45′. From that confluence it turns north-east, and subsequently east, and then flows for 220 miles, to its fall into the Kistnah, on the right side, in lat.

15° 58′, long. 78° 19′, having a total course of 325 miles. The length of the course of the Budra, the longest of the feeders of the Tumbudra, is ninety-five miles; so that the course of the continuous stream from the source of the Budra to the mouth of the Tumbudra is 420 miles. Ritter, quoting Cullen, states the confluence to be 952 feet above the sea. On the banks of the Tumbudra are teak-forests, the timber of which might, if rendered more buoyant by floats of bamboo, be sent down the Kistnah during the monsoon floods. The river "at all times contains water, but in the dry season, the channel being full of rocks, will not admit floats. In the rainy season it swells prodigiously, and is said to be in most places eight or ten feet higher than the top of the rocks. Its stream is there exceedingly rapid and muddy, and filled with large trees swept away by the flood, while in some places rocks come very near the surface." There is reason, however, to think that those great obstacles to navigation are only in the upper part of its course.

TUMLOOK,[1] in the British district of Midnapore, subject to the presidency of Bengal, a town on the right bank of the river Cossye, in this part of its course called the Roopnarayn. The site and vicinity are low, and protected by embankments, with a view to security from inundations, which, however, notwithstanding these precautions, sometimes occur, and cause much injury. Tumlook is the head-quarters of an agency for the manufacture of salt on government account. According to Wilford, it was originally called Tamraliptas,[2] and was the capital of a realm of some note. There does not appear to be any direct route from Calcutta to this place, the absence of such accommodation being probably attributable to the nature of the intermediate country, which is marshy and cut up by watercourses. The direct distance is thirty-five miles; circuitously, by water, down the river Hoogly and up the Roopnarayn, or lower part of the Cossye, 48; travelling distance from Midnapore, E., 40 miles. Lat. 22° 18′, long. 87° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. viii. 33

TUMLOONG.—A town in the native state of Sikhim, situate on the left bank of the Teesta river, and 32 miles N.E. by N. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 88° 37′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUMOO.—A town of Burmah, 19 miles W. from the right E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

bank of the Khyendwen river, and 191 miles N.W. by N. from Ava. Lat. 24° 8′, long. 94° 29′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUNCARIA,[1] in the British district of Broach, presidency of Bombay, a town on the northern side of the estuary of a small river falling into the Gulf of Cambay; distance from Baroda, S.W., 43 miles. The Guicowar has it in contemplation to connect his capital of Baroda by railway with this town.[2] Lat. 21° 59′, long. 72° 40′.

[2] Bombay Pol. Disp. 20 October, 1852.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUNDA, in the British district of Dumoh, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Dumoh to Hoosungabad, 61 miles S.W. by W. of the former. Lat. 23° 24′, long. 78° 40′.

TUNGARUDRA.—See TUMBUDRA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUNGEE, in the district of Peshawar, division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Lundye river, 20 miles N. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 34° 18′, long. 71° 42′.

TUNGRUNG, in Bussahir, a pass in Koonawar, over a lofty ridge separating the valley of the Buspa from that of the Taglakhar. The difficult path over it is traversed principally by travellers on foot, driving goats and sheep, the only beasts of burthen in these rugged tracts, though yaks pasture on the level summit, overgrown with herbage. The rocks are of clay-slate, and so high is here the limit of perpetual snow, that Gerard writes, in the middle of July, "not a patch of snow[1] lay within reach, or was visible near us;" yet the elevation is 13,739 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 38′, long. 78° 32′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 94. Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 72, at end of vol. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 369 —Gerard, Journ. to Shipke.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUNGUDA.—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 49 miles N.W. by W. of Guntoor. Lat. 16° 40′, long. 79° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUNGUL.—A town in the native state of Sikhim, situate on the left bank of the Teesta river, and 60 miles N.N.E. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 52′, long. 88° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUPOOKRA,[1] in the territory of Alwar, district of Tijara, under the political superintendence of the Governor-General's agent in Rajpootana, a town 44 miles S.W. of Delhi. At the close of the last century, when this region was overrun by the Mahrattas, Tupookra with its vicinity was, along with some other districts, granted by one of their chiefs to the adventurer

George Thomas;[2] and at the close of the war in 1803, was by the British government transferred[3] to the Rao rajah. Lat. 28° 7′, long. 76° 54′.

[2] Francklin, Mem. of Thomas, 5.
[3] Sutherland, Pol. Relations, 97.

TUPPUL, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Allygurh to Rewaree, 31 miles W. by N. of the former. Lat. 28° 2′, long. 77° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUPURANUH, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 24 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and cultivated. Lat. 29° 29′, long. 77° 19′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 218.

TURANNA,[1] in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holcar's family, a town on the route from Goona to Oojein, 129[2] miles S.W. of the former, 22 N.E. of latter. It is situate on the east or right bank of the Chota Kalee Sindh river: it has a bazar, and supplies are abundant, and is the principal place of a pergunnah containing 175 villages, and yielding an annual revenue[3] of 50.000 rupees. Population about 10,000. Lat. 23° 18′, long. 76° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 185.—As. Res. vi. 34—Hunter, Narrat. of Journ. from Agra to Oujein.
[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 434.

TURAON.—See TIROWAN.

TURIVAKARAY,[1]* in the territory of Mysore, a town, the principal place of a tallook or subdivision of the same name. Here is a fortress,[2] consisting of an outer and an inner fort, strongly defended by a ditch and mud wall: the town is uninclosed. There is here a very fine tank, built, according to tradition, with a treasure, the concealment of which was pointed out by the divinity Ganesa. Distance from Seringapatam, N.W., 54 miles. Lat. 13° 10′, long. 77° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 58.

TURKANAMBI.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 46 miles S. by E. from Seringapatam, and 58 miles N. by W. from Coimbatoor. Lat. 11° 48′, long. 76° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TURKOD.—A town in the British district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, 12 miles N.W. by N. of Dharwar. Lat. 15° 36′, long. 74° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TURKOOAH.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, 34 miles S. of Midnapoor. Lat. 21° 56′, long. 87° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Tooravakaira of Trigonometrical Survey.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TURKOOLWA, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to the Sarun district, 34 miles E. by S. of the former. Lat. 26° 36′, long. 83° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TURMA.—A town on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Keunjur, 81 miles E. by N. from Sumbulpoor, and 90 miles N.W. by N. from Cuttack. Lat. 21° 35′, long. 85° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUROWLEE.—A town in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 77° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TURPOONGY.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 160 miles E. by N. from Nagpoor, and 98 miles S.S.E. from Ramgurh. Lat. 21° 30′, long. 81° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TURRAH, in Guzerat, or the territory of the Guicowar, a town near the right bank of the river Bunass, in a rugged, ill-cultivated country, thinly inhabited by Bheels, Coolies, and similar semi-barbarous tribes. Distance from Ahmedabad N.W. 85 miles. Lat. 23° 58′, long. 71° 43′.

TURRANNA.—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar's family, situate on the right bank of the Chota Kallee Sind river, and 44 miles N.E. from Indoor. Lat. 23° 17′, long. 76° 4′.

TURROCH.—See OOTRACH.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TURRYE.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 52 miles S.S.E. of Hydrabad. Lat. 24° 40′, long. 68° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TURRY KAIRA.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 52 miles E. by S. from Bednore, and 107 miles N.W. by N. from Seringapatam. Lat. 13° 43′, long. 75° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TURYA.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 160 miles E. by N. from Nagpoor, and 108 miles S.S.E. from Ramgurh. Lat. 21° 21′, long. 81° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TURYA SOOJUN, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to the district of Sarun, 56 miles E. of the former. Lat. 26° 36′, long. 84° 17′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUTICORIN,[1] * in the British district of Tinnevelly, pre-

[1] Ind. Dir. I. 544.
[2] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, iv. 305—Wight, Acc. of Harbour of Tuticoreen.

* Tutacorin of Horsburgh;[1] Tuticoreen of Wight.[2]

sidency of Madras, and the only important port in the district, is situate on the north-west coast of the Gulf of Manar. It has a safe roadstead, with good anchorage, sheltered on the west, north, and south by the mainland of Tinnevelly, and on the east by a group of islets, extending about eight miles from north to south. The trade of this place was once considerable, the exports having formerly in one year amounted[2] to 365,000*l.*; subsequently a decrease appears to have taken place, but latterly the increased briskness in the cotton[3] trade has caused a great improvement. "No fewer than 3,000 bales of cotton have been in less than fifteen months shipped from it to England direct; 3,000 more, intended for the China market, were sent from it to Madras by coasters, to be finally shipped there; while 1,000 were sent by land from Tinnevelly, for transmission to England."[4] The measures adopted for deepening[5] the Paumbaum passage, through the reef between Ceylon and the mainland, have vastly increased the traffic of this port, by opening a direct passage for shipping between it and the Bay of Bengal, thus obviating the tedious and hazardous voyage round the island of Ceylon. Pearl-banks exist in the vicinity of the town, which the government have authorized to be examined.[6] Distance from Tinnevelly, E., 33 miles; Madras, S.W., 325. Lat. 8° 48′, long. 78° 12′.

2 Wight, ut supra, 305.
3 Madras Marine Disp. 3 Feb. 1847.
4 Wight, ut supra, 305.
5 Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, vi. 191; viii. 328 —Monteith, on Widening the Pamban Passage;—Congreve, on Dredging the Pamban Passage.
6 Madras Revenue Disp. 10 Nov. 1852.

TUTTABAR.—A town in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, 56 miles W. by N. of Ramgur. Lat. 23° 51′, long. 84° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUTWAS.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor or Marwar, 66 miles N. by E. from Jodhpoor, and 54 miles S. from Beekaneer. Lat. 27° 14′, long. 73° 19′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUWARA.—A town in the native state of Gurhwal, situate on the right bank of the Bhageruttee river, and 53 miles N.E. from Dehra. Lat. 30° 51′, long. 78° 41′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TUZHIGUNG,[1] in Bussahir, a village of Koonawar, at the northern base of the lofty Purgeul, hence sometimes called the Tuzhigung Mountain. Gerard[2] describes the village as "perched, amidst ruins of a frightful bulk, at the height of 11,850 feet above the sea. The small space of soil which is not yet possessed by the rocks produces barley and buckwheat, inclosed by gooseberry fences; the inclined southern aspect, and the vast extent of arid surface on every side, reverberate a

1 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 374 —Gerard, Journ. to Shipke.
2 Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 162.

surprising warmth, and favour an early harvest in the fields. We observed enormous masses of granite, their bases environed by ripe crops, and their tops shaded by drooping willows." Lat. 31° 50′, long. 78° 43′.

TWENGNGAGE.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 83 miles N. from Ava. Lat. 23° 4′, long. 96° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS.[1]—A British district under the presidency of Bengal. Its name is derived from its formerly containing twenty-four divisions, called pergunnahs in the vernacular language. It is bounded on the north-east by the British district Baraset; on the east, south-east, and south by the Sunderbunds; on the south-west and west by the river Hoogly, separating it from the British districts of Hoogly and Hidgelee. It lies[2] between lat. 21° 55′—22° 48′, long. 88° 6′—88° 43′: it is sixty miles in length from north to south, and thirty-two in breadth: the area, according to official return, is 1,186 square miles.[3] The whole country is throughout a plain, little elevated above the level of the sea, and traversed by numerous streams and watercourses. The river Hoogly, considered by the Brahminists as the revered Ganges of mythological celebrity, touches on the district at its north-west corner, at Pulta Ghat, and flowing southward ten miles, is the boundary between the British district Hoogly and this district, into which it passes at that distance, and taking a course tending to south-west for twenty miles through the district, flows by Calcutta. Passing out of the district at Bhujbhuj, it continues to flow southward for twenty-four miles, to the mouth of the Roopnarain, in lat. 22° 14′, long. 88° 5′, for that distance forming the boundary between this district and Hoogly. At the confluence of the Roopnarain, the Hoogly turns south-eastward, and for twenty-four miles forms the south-western boundary of the district, passing finally away from it in lat. 22°, long. 88° 12′. Throughout the whole course of seventy-eight miles for which the Hoogly is connected with this district, it is navigable for the largest ships as far as Calcutta.[4] The Pali, a watercourse connecting the Salt Lake, in the environs of Calcutta, with the inlets of the Sunderbunds, extends about ten miles in a direction from west to east; and though rapid and deep, yet does not appear to be navigated.[4] A considerable offset from the Hoogly, imme-

[2] Walker, Survey Map, 1852.

[3] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 312.

diately south of the city of Calcutta,[5] takes a direction south-east, and flowing through this district twenty-eight[6] miles, to Budurtulla, passes the eastern frontier into the Sunderbunds, through which it winds, and subsequently, by very sinuous channels, opens a communication with the main stream of the Ganges, in the vicinity of Commercolly. This navigation, though circuitous and tedious, being 177 miles longer than that directly upwards through the Hoogly, is very important, being at all times navigable for large craft, and affording a route by water to the North-Western Provinces, when the more direct channel can scarcely be navigated by small boats.

[5] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. i. 25.
[6] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

In this district there are three seasons, as in other parts of Bengal. The hot season commences in the early part of March, and during its continuance the temperature is very high, in some instances reaching 112°[7] in the shade, and 140°[8] in places exposed to the direct rays of the sun. The hot season is terminated early in June by the periodical rains brought by the south-west monsoon, and which continues to the middle of October. The annual rain-fall is considerable, amounting frequently to eighty inches. In November the weather becomes clear, settled, and comparatively cool, though the days are often rather warm. December, January, and the early part of February constitute the most agreeable and salubrious part of the year, though the weather in the close of the last month becomes variable, and sometimes rather unpleasant from warmth.

[7] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 236.
[8] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii, part i. 312.

There is a considerable quantity of jungle in the eastern part of the district, harbouring tigers, tiger-cats, hyænas, wild swine, wild buffaloes, and deer: jackals are everywhere numerous. The domestic animals are chiefly small horned cattle, sheep, and goats. Horses are not numerous, and are probably for the most part imported. Bullocks are generally used by the natives both for draught and for bearing burthens.

The cocoanut-palm is cultivated to considerable extent, as well as the toddy-palm, from the fermented sap of which a spirit is obtained by distillation. Of other fruits, there are the mango, the jàk (Artocarpus integrifolia), guava, tamarind, mulberry, custard-apple, and many others indigenous, besides a variety introduced from foreign countries.

The articles of commerce are native cotton cloths and coarse

silk cloths, a small quantity of cotton, hemp, coir or rope made of cocoanut-fibre, cocoanuts, betel-nuts, teak and some other timber, ginger, turmeric, yams, sugar and melasses obtained by inspissating the sap of palms, honey, wax, oil of mustard-seed, rice, a small quantity of indigo, hides, salt-fish, sugar, and rum.

9 Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

The present amount of population is taken to be 288,000,[9] * which, compared with the area, gives an average of something less than 243 to the square mile. Of the inhabitants, the majority are Brahminists; but there is a considerable number of Mussulmans; and the number of Christians, both native and European, is, in proportion to the mass of the population, greater than in most parts of India, a result probably of the proximity to the chief seat of British power in the East. There are some Jews, Armenians, and Chinese. The district at present contains only eighteen pergunnahs, viz. — 1. Magurah, 2. Muragacha, 3. Calcutta, 4. Medanumullo, 5. Azimabad, 6. Buridatrati, 7. Balleeya, 8. Huttegaghar, 9. Kharee, 10. Kaspoor, 11. Pakchakuli, 12. Shakpore, 13. Shahnagar, 14. Ghur, 15. Dukinsagar, 16. Boroo, 17. Moida, 18. Muhammad Alipore. Barrackpore, a cantonment of native troops, is situated within the district, as is also Dumdum, formerly the head artillery station for Bengal. Calcutta, though included locally within the limits of the district, is a separate and exclusive jurisdiction. Alipore, where the civil establishment is located, Kidderpore, as well as Barrackpore and Dumdum, are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The principal routes are—1. From Calcutta to Dacca, through Jessore; 2. from south to north, from Calcutta to Barrackpore; 3. from north to south, from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour; 4. from north-east to south-west, from Calcutta, through Bhujbhuj, to Midnapore; 5. from south-east to north-west, from Calcutta, across the Sulkea Ghaut, to Burdwan.

The district of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs was the earliest territorial possession of any considerable extent obtained by the East-India Company, to whom it was granted in the year 1757, by the Nabob Jaffier Ally Khan.

* Exclusive of the population of Calcutta.

TYOQR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, situate on the right bank of the Cauvery river, and 18 miles S.E. by S. from Seringapatam. Lat. 12° 13′, long. 76° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

U.

UBDOOLPOOR,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with a population of 6,634 inhabitants,[2] 20 miles N. from Ghazeepore. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 83° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 165.

UBHOO, in the British district of Bhutteeana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village near the north-western frontier. Lat. 30° 9′, long. 74° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UCHARA.—See OOCHEYRA.

UCHARA.—A town in the native state of Rewah or Baghelcund, 34 miles W. by S. from Rewah, and 44 miles S.E. by E. from Punnah. Lat. 24° 23′, long. 80° 51′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UCHNERA, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Agra to that of Bhurtpore, and 16 miles W. of the former. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 77° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UCHRA.—See ACHERA.

UDELLEE.—A town in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, 78 miles S.S.W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 22°, long. 72° 6′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UDEPOOR,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town situate at the base of a remarkable[2] conical hill. It is the principal place of a pergunnah comprising 100[3] villages, and yielding an annual revenue of 35,000[4] rupees, though it is considered capable of yielding 70,000 under proper management. There was formerly a fort on the hill, and its ruins, as well as those of very many others scattered around to a great extent, indicate that it was once a place of much greater importance than at present. Distant S. of Gwalior 160 miles. Lat. 23° 52′, long. 78° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. vi. 29—Hunter, Narrat. of Journey from Agra to Oujein.
[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 314.
[4] Additional Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament April, 1844, p. 93.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 141.

UDHUR,[1] in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Alwar, by Ferozpoor, to Delhi, and 52[2] miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 6′, long. 77° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan (Claudius), Christian Researches, 133. Bartolomeo, Voyage to the East Indies, 123. Journ. of Roy. As. Soc. ii. 187—Swanston, on Primitive Church of Malayala.

UDIAMPER,[1] in the territory of Cochin, under the political management of the presidency of Madras, a town celebrated as the place where, in A.D. 1599, Menezes, the Portuguese archbishop of Goa, compelled the Syrian Christians of St. Thomas ostensibly to conform[2] to papacy, and judicially burned their ritual and doctrinal books. Bartolomeo observes, that it has become a very poor place, which, however, retains a church of the Syrian Christians. Distance from city of Cochin, N.E., 10 miles. Lat. 10° 2′, long. 76° 29′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 50.

UDUMPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and 38 miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country is open and cultivated. Lat. 28° 47′, long. 79° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 55.

UETHAM,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Fort Almora to the Juwahir or Unta Dhura Pass, 43[2] miles N.E. of Almora. It is situate close to the river Surjoo, on the left bank of which is encamping-ground, and supplies are obtainable. Lat. 29° 57′, long. 79° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UFZULGURH, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a fort and town on the route from Pilleebheet to Nugeena, and 15 miles S.E. of the latter. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, *viâ* Moradabad, 938 miles. Lat. 29° 24′, long. 78° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UGOOHULLY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 81 miles W.N.W. from Seringapatam, and 58 miles E. by N. from Mangalore. Lat. 13° 3′, long. 75° 44′.

E.I C. Ms. Doc.

UHEAN.—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 20 miles S.E. by E. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 20′, long. 97° 57′.

UHEERA.—See HEURA.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 50.

UHROW, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and 35 miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad; the

country open, level, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 46′, long. 79° 23′.

UJEETPOOR,[1] in the jaghire of Rampoor, in Rohilcund, a village on the route from Bareilly to Moradabad, and 41[2] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes through a fertile and well-cultivated country. Lat. 28° 45′, long. 79° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 86. Davidson, Travels in India, i. 25.

UJI,[1] in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town three miles N. of the left bank of the Gogra. It contains 100[2] houses, and consequently, allowing six persons to each, a population of 600. Distant W. of Goruckpoor cantonment 42 miles. Lat. 26° 44′, long. 82° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 377.

UKBURPOOR, in the British district of Cawnpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Jumna, 24 miles E. of Calpee. Lat. 26° 4′, long. 80° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UKBURPOOR, in the British district of Cawnpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpoor to Jalloun, 26 miles W.S.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 23′, long. 80°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UKHALIYA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of the San Coos river, and 116 miles E.S.E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 6′, long. 87°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UKHTA.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 48 miles E. by S. of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 85° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UKLEEMPOOR,[1] in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the southern shore of an extensive fresh-water jhil or lake.[2] Distance S.W. from Delhi 50 miles. Lat. 27° 58′, long. 77° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Jacquemont, vi. 339.

UKPA, in Bussahir, a village in the district of Koonawar, on the right[1] bank of the Sutlej, along which the route proceeds, about a mile from the stream, over a rocky surface, and amidst pine-forests. Ukpa is at the elevation of 8,450[2] feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 35′, long. 78° 26′.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 383 — Gerard, Journ. to Shipke.
[2] Gerard, Koonawur, 300, and Table iii. No. 122.

ULAYI, in the British district of Budaon, the principal place in the pergunnah so called, is situate on the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. 27° 51′, long. 79°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ULLAEE, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on

Garden, Tables of Routes, 295.

the route from Nagor to Beekaneer, and 14 miles N.W. of the former. It contains eighty houses, supplied with water from two tanks and three wells. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 73° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ULLAGAUVERY.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 34 miles N. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 9° 13′, long. 77° 41′.

[1] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 314.

ULLAH BUND,[1] on the southern frontier of Sinde, a ridge of earth of slight elevation, thrown up by the earthquake of 1819, across the Phurraun or Poorana branch of the Indus. The name signifies "the mound of God," and was given to it by the natives, in allusion to the fact of its not having been made by human efforts. It is thus described by Burnes:[2] "The Ullah Bund, which I now examined with attention, was, however, the most singular consequence of this great earthquake. To the eye it did not appear more elevated in one place than another, and could be traced both east and west as far as it could reach. The natives assigned it a total length of fifty miles. It must not, however, be supposed to be a narrow strip, like an artificial dam, as it extends inland to Ramoaka Bazar, perhaps to about a breadth of sixteen miles, and appeared to be a great upheaving of nature. Its surface was covered with saline soil, and I have already stated that it consisted of shells, clay, and sand." In 1826, a great inundation of the Indus poured such a stream over the desert, that it cut through the Ullah Bund, forming a channel thirty-five yards wide and about thirty feet deep, and immediately below that bank expanded into a lake, covering a surface of 2,000 square miles. This watery expanse[3] received from Burnes the name of the Lake of Sidree, being that of a small fort which it overwhelmed. The place where the Ullah Bund was intersected by the Phurraun is in lat. 24° 21′, long. 69° 11′.

[2] iii. 317.

[3] iii. 313.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 5.

ULLEEGUNGE, or ALLEEGUNGE, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Agra to the town of Bareilly, and 13 miles S.W. of the latter. Supplies may be had here in abundance. The road in this part of the route is rather good in dry weather, but in the rainy season in many places laid under water, the country being level, low, and intersected by streams. Lat. 28° 20′, long. 79° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ULLEEGUNGE,[1] or ALLEEGUNGE, in the British dis-

trict of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Futtehgurh, and 32[2] miles N.W. of the latter. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and has a bazar; water is plentiful from wells, and supplies are abundant: the town contains a population of 7,146 persons.[3] The road in this part of the route is heavy, deep, and bad; the country level, cultivated in some parts, in others covered with bush-jungle. Lat. 27° 29′, long. 79° 14′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

[3] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 105.

ULLEHPOOR.—A town in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 19′, long. 78° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ULLYNUGGURH.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 44 miles W. by N. of Madura. Lat. 10° 3′, long. 77° 33′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ULTAFGUNJ,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Azimgurh to Fyzabad, 56 miles[2] N.W. of the former, 30 S.E. of the latter, situate two miles S.W. of the right bank of the Deoha or Gogra. Lat. 26° 39′, long. 82° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 58.

ULTEAH.—A town in the native state of Kolapoor, presidency of Bombay, 14 miles E.N.E. from Kolapoor, and 66 miles N. from Belgaum. Lat. 16° 47′, long. 74° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ULUKDEO, in the British district of Bareilly, division of Pillibheet, lieutenant-governorship of the N.W. Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Pillibheet to Nugena, and 40 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 59′, long. 79° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ULWAR.—See MACHERY.

UMARAWUTTY.—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 20 miles N. of Guntoor. Lat. 16° 34′, long. 80° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UMARPOOR,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town lying on the route from the cantonment of Aligurh to that of Futtehgurh, and 47 miles[2] S.E. of the former. It has a bazar, water is obtained from wells, and supplies may be had from the surrounding country, which has an undulating surface, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 42′, long. 78° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

UMBALLAH.—A British district, of Sirhind, under the presidency of Bengal, and within the Cis-Sutlej division of

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.
[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.
[3] Shakespear, Mem on Statistics of N.W. Prov. 1848, p. 188.

territory: its centre is in lat. 30° 23′, long. 76° 44′: its area[1] is stated at 293 square miles, and its population[2] as amounting to 67,134; of whom more than two-thirds are represented to be Hindoos. It appears, however, that these returns[3] apply only to the government lands strictly so called, and that the British police controls a tract estimated to comprise 2,175 square miles. Moreover, the population return is partial; and as the greater part of the district was unsurveyed and unsettled, the statistical information is necessarily meagre and imperfect. Umballa is one of those possessions which, previously held by a Sikh sirdar, has escheated[4] to the East-India Company in default of rightful heirs. This district was seized by Runjeet Singh during one of his marauding expeditions to the left of the Sutlej; and that aggression occasioned in 1809 the movement of British troops, which resulted in the conclusion of a treaty with Runjeet Singh, by which he was required to withdraw his army from the left bank of the Sutlej, and to relinquish his recent conquests in Sirhind.[5] The climate of Umballa is very hot: in 1838 the thermometer[6] reached 112° in the shade, in June; and in January of the same year it at no time fell lower than 33°.

[4] Prinsep, Life of Runjeet Singh, 215.
[5] Prinsep, ut supra, 69.
[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838—Edgeworth, Botanico-Agricultural Account of Protected Sikh States.

UMBALLA.[1]—A town, the chief place of a British district within the tract of country called Sirhind, and under the presidency of Bengal. It lies on the route from Kurnoul to Loodiana, 55 miles N. of the former, 69 S.E. of the latter. It is a large[2] walled town, situate in a level and highly-cultivated country, well supplied with water, and capable of furnishing abundant supplies. The houses are built of burnt brick, but the streets are in general so narrow[3] as scarcely to admit the passage of an elephant. There is a fort at the north-east of the town, and under its walls the encamping-ground of the British troops. Height of the town above the sea 1,040 feet;[4] distant from Calcutta, N.W., by Lucknow, Delhi, and Kurnoul, 1,020 miles.[5] Lat. 30° 24′, long. 76° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173.
[3] As Ann. Reg. Miscell. Tracts, 424.
[4] Royle, Botany of Himalayas, xvi.
[5] Garden, ut supra, 173.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

UMBARI, in the British district of Dehra Doon, a village on the route from Dehra to Kalsi, and 18 miles N.W. of the former place, situate close to the left bank of the Jumna. Lat. 30° 29′, long. 77° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UMBUD.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 17 miles S. by W. from Jaulnah, and

84 miles N.E. by E. from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 37′, long. 75° 54′.

UMBUHTUH, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Kurnaul to Suharunpoor, 16 miles W.S.W. of the latter. Lat. 29° 51′, long. 77° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UMILEA,[1] or UNULEA, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futtehgurh, and 14 miles[2] N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good in the dry season. Lat. 26° 36′, long. 80° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

UMLAH.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, 33 miles W.S.W. from Bhopal, and 73 miles E.N.E. from Indoor. Lat. 23° 7′, long. 76° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UMLYALLA, in Guzerat, or the territory of the Guicowar, a town situate on a small river tributary to the river Saburmuttee; distance from Ahmedabad, N.E., 34 miles. Lat. 23° 11′, long. 73° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UMMERAPOORA.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and nine miles N.E. from Ava. Lat. 21° 57′, long. 96° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UMMURKUNTUK.—See AMARAKANTAK.

UMRAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Payne Gunga river, and 90 miles S.W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 23′, long. 76° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UMREYLEE.—See AMREELI.

UMROHAH,[1] in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Moradabad to that of Mozuffurnuggur, and twenty miles N.W. of the former place. It is of considerable size,* having a population of 72,677 inhabitants,[2] and is situate in an open country, partially cultivated. Supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is sandy, heavy, and difficult for wheeled carriages. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 908 miles. Lat. 28° 54′, long. 78° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 163.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 79.

* Hamilton[1] states that it has "a neat mosque and extensive garden, and surrounded by large plantations of sugar and cotton."

[1] East India Gazetteer, i. 48.

UMROUDA,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Etawa, and seven miles[2] N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather good, and the country cultivated, though in some places cut up by ravines. Lat. 26° 12′, long. 79° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

UMUR SAGUR, in the Rajpoot state of Jesulmer, a village on the route from Roree, in Sindh, to the town of Jesulmer, and two miles N.W. of the latter. It contains about twenty shops, and water is obtainable from tanks. Lat. 26° 55′, long. 70° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UMURGURH.—A town in the native state of Narbah, Cis-Sutlej territory, 40 miles W. from Ambala, and 34 miles S.S.E. from Loodianah. Lat. 30° 29′, long. 76° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UMURKHERA.—See ANWULKHERA.

UNA, in the Julinder Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated eight miles from the right bank of the Sutlej, 46 miles E.N.E. of the town of Jullinder. Lat. 31° 28′, long. 76° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UNAO,[1] in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Cawnpore to Lucknow, 10 miles[2] N.E. of the former, 43 S.W. of the latter. It has a bazar, and is well provided with water. The road in this part of the route is generally heavy, and bad for wheeled carriages. Lat. 26° 33′, long. 80° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 121. Heber, Journ. in India, i. 369.

UNCHAGANW, in the British district of Pillibheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by Nanakmath to Ruderpoor, from the town of Pillibheet, 35 miles N.W. of the latter; situate one and a half miles west of the right bank of the river Goula. Lat. 28° 58′, long. 79° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UNCHAPAHAR, in the Rajpoot territory of Shekawuttee, a lofty hill five miles S.E. of the town of Seekar. The whole surface of the hill is covered with jungle, chiefly of cactus, except the summit, which is a platform or small table-land, about a mile in length and a hundred yards in breadth. Distance S.W. from Delhi 140 miles, N.W. from Jeypoor 55. Lat. 27° 32′, long. 75° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 361 — Dean, Notice of Unchapahar.

UNCHGANO,[1] in the district of Aldemau, kingdom of Oude, a village three miles S.W. of the right bank of the Tons (North-eastern), 14 S. of Fyzabad. A commandant of police is stationed here in a small fort garrisoned by a hundred

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

men with matchlocks. Butter estimates[2] the population at 400, all Hindoos. Lat. 26° 38′, long. 82° 9′.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 143.

UNDERA, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and nine miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, the country open and rather well cultivated. Lat. 29° 38′, long. 77° 9′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 218.

UNDERSOOL.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 53 miles E. of Nassik. Lat. 20°, long. 74° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UNGHHA.—A town in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, 41 miles N.W. of Sherghotty. Lat. 25°, long. 84° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UNGOOL.—See ANGOOL.

UNGOTHA,[1] in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Bhurtpore, and 11[2] miles W. of the former. It is well provided with water, and supplies may be procured from the neighbouring villages. The road in this part of the route is rather good. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 77° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 6.

UNJENGAUM.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 14 miles W.S.W. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 21° 6′, long. 77° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UNJUNVEL.—A town in the British district of Rutnageriah, presidency of Bombay, 39 miles N. of Rutnageriah. Lat. 17° 31′, long. 73° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UNKARJEE MAHARAJ,[1] or MUNDATTA, in territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a small town[2] with bazar, on the south side of an island in the river Nerbudda. The island is a hill of moderate height, and was formerly fortified, but it is now overrun with jungle, and has the remains only of gateways and pagodas sacred to Siva, and hence much visited by devotees. Three-quarters of a mile eastward of the island is a ghat or ford, practicable in January and February, but at all times difficult, in consequence of the violence of the river and the numerous large stones in its bed. Four miles east of the town is the sacrifice-rock called Bhirkullah, whence

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 281.

devotees were wont to cast themselves headlong, offering their lives in sacrifice to Siva. Lat. 22° 12′, long. 76° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UNKOLA.[1]—The principal place of the subdivision of the same name, in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town two miles from the coast of the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean. It has a ruinous fort[2] and a bazar, but few inhabitants, as in this part of the country the population does not settle in numbers in any spot, but is dispersed in hamlets and farms. The subdivision of Unkola is rough and hilly eastwards, where it comprises the western declivity of the Ghats; but westward, or along the seashore, though in some places rough, it has many small fertile plains and valleys, well watered by streams flowing down from the Ghats. Of those streams, the most considerable are the Cauly Nuddy, flowing into Carwar Bay; the Gungawully river, dividing the southern portion of the district from the northern; and the Toodry or Merji[3] river, disemboguing into the Indian Ocean at the south frontier of the district, and near its mouth expanding into a salt-water estuary,[4] about a mile in width, and navigable for large boats. Distant from Mangalore, N., 130 miles; Bombay, S., 310. Lat. 14° 40′, long. 74° 22′.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 176.

[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 507.

[4] Buchanan, iii. 174.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UNNOOSOORA.—A town in the British district of Pooree, presidency of Bengal, 42 miles S.S.E. of Cuttack. Lat. 19° 56′, long. 86° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UNOULA,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town on the route from the town of Azimgurh to that of Goruckpoor, 48[2] miles N. of the former, 13 S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is much cut up, the country level, much overrun with forest and jungle. It is situate near the river Ami, the channel of which is in that part thirty[3] or forty yards wide, and even in the dry season filled from side to side with a deep, though nearly stagnant, body of water: the route from Azimgurh to Goruckpoor crosses it by a bridge. According to Buchanan,[4] "Gnaula (Unoula or Onaula), where the officers of police reside, contains about 140 huts, not one of which is tiled, nor has two stories. Even the mud castle of the high-born chief consists of thatched huts, surrounded by a ditch and hedge. The town of Gnaula is so surrounded by bamboos and

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 56.

[3] Buchanan, ii. 314.

[4] Eastern India, ii. 374.

trees as to be with difficulty accessible." Distant N. of Benares 90 miles. Lat. 26° 32′, long. 83° 21′.

UNOWAH,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futtehpoor, and 33[2] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy, the country well cultivated. Lat. 25° 37′, long. 81° 29′.

UNRAWATTY RIVER, a tributary of the Taptee, rises in lat. 21° 26′, long. 75° 39′, and flowing for thirty-three miles westerly, through a portion of Holkar's territory, and south-westerly for thirty miles, through the British district of Candeish, falls into the Taptee river, in lat. 21° 20′, long. 74° 55′.

UNTA DHURA,[1] on the northern frontier of the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a pass on the northern frontier towards Hiundes, or South-western Tibet. It lies over a ridge, which is to the north of the main chain of the Himalaya, and though inferior as to its summits than the greater range, has such continuity of elevation as to render it necessary to ascend considerably in proceeding towards Hiundes from the deep gorges of Kumaon. The crest forms the water-line dividing the streams flowing southwards into the basin of the Ganges from those taking a northerly direction towards the Sutlej, as the Louka, a small river rising on the northern declivity of the pass, has a due northerly[2] course, and the Gunka,[3] rising on the southerly declivity, proceeds southwards to the Goree, by which its water is conveyed to the Kalee, and ultimately to the Ganges. The view towards Thibet is little striking: the actual elevation is, however, very great, Weller's observations by the boiling-water point causing it to come out at 18,540 feet above the level of the sea; but he considers this to be probably a good deal in excess; and Manson estimates[4] it at 17,500. In the end of May, Weller found a dreadfully cold wind blowing, and was informed that it becomes awful at the end of the rains, sometimes sweeping down the precipices numbers of the laden sheep and goats, which are the beasts of burthen usually employed in the trade between Kumaon and Hiundes. Even in the end of May, in 1841, Batten[5] found the pass closed by

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29?

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, No. 134, p. 86—Weller, Trip to the Bulcha and Oonta Dhoora Passes.
[3] Id. 1842, No. 132, p. 1168—Manson, Visit to the Unta Dhura Pass.
[4] Id. 1842, p. 1173.
[5] Id. 1842, No. 132, p. 1171—Manson, Visit to the Oonta Dhoora Pass (note).

heavy snow, and encountered imminent danger in attempting it: Webb also found[6] it completely closed with snow in the beginning of summer. It is sometimes called the Juwahir Pass, as the route lying over it passes[7] up the Juwahir valley by the courses of the rivers Gooree and Gunka. According to Garden,[8] there is "encamping-ground on the bank of a stream at the northern base of the Himalaya range: a few stunted bushes to be found for firewood; no supplies. The Thibet frontier is distant four miles north, marked by a low wall." He adds, that snow lies on the pass eleven months in the year. Distant N. from Fort Almorah 156 miles. Lat. 30° 35′, long. 80° 17′.

6 Field Book, No. iv.

7 As. Res. xvii. 2—Traill, Statist. Report on the Bhotia Mehals.

8 Tables of Routes, 55.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UNTOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 38 miles N. from Dowlutabad, and 50 miles E. from Malligaum. Lat. 20° 29′, long. 75° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UPKOT, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the course of the Surjoo from Almorah fort to the Unta Dhura Pass. It is situate on the right bank of the Surjoo, 42 miles N.E. of Almorah. Lat. 29° 57′, long. 79° 54′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 193.

UPNI and KILANSIR, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, two contiguous villages on the route from Rutungurh to the town of Beekaneer, and 45 miles E. of the latter. They contain 170 houses, supplied with water from two wells 120 feet deep. The road in this part of the route is sandy, as is the adjacent country in general, though exhibiting a little cultivation and a few trees. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 74° 5′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UPPAEL,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with a population of 5,946 inhabitants,[2] 37 miles N.E. of Ghazeepore. Lat. 25° 49′, long. 84° 10′.

2 Statistics of N.W. Prov. 165.

UPSUNG, in Bussahir, a stream of the district of Koonawar, takes its rise in lat. 31° 46′, long. 78° 43′, on the western declivity of a lofty mountain running in a direction from north to south, and forming the boundary between the British and Chinese empires; and after a very rapid course of about five miles, generally in a northerly direction, falls into the Sutlej, on the left side. Gerard describes the ravine down which it flows as peculiarly wild and rugged:—"Before[1] is the abyss of the Oopsung; the rocks are grouped together, and menace the

1 Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 149.

traveller with horror, and he expects to be annihilated at every step. The deep indentations, formed by rushing torrents, must be followed into their darkest windings; and it is in such situations, when the footsteps are tardy and insecure, that the frail outline of the cliffs presses on the imagination." The bed of the Upsung where crossed by Gerard, about a mile above the confluence with the Sutlej, was found to have an elevation of 10,989[2] feet above the sea. [2] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 91, at end of vol.

URDAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, eight miles from the left bank of the Godavery river, and 151 miles N.W. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 17′, long. 77° 27′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

URDUN.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, 47 miles S. by E. from Rajkote, and 63 miles N. from Diu Fort and Island. Lat. 21° 39′, long. 70° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UREREAL.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 22 miles N. by E. of Purneah. Lat. 26° 4′, long. 87° 39′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

URIDACHELLUM.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 31 miles W.S.W. of Cuddalore. Lat. 11° 32′, long. 79° 23′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

URJUNPUR,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Aligurh to that of Futtehgurh, and 51[2] miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country is level, partly cultivated, and partly overspread with jungle. Lat. 27° 41′, long. 78° 52′. [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

URKI.—A fort of the hill state of Bhagul, situate amidst the steep and lofty ridges on the eastern frontier. It was garrisoned by the Goorkha army during the war between that power and the British, who acquired possession of it by the capitulation which preceded the treaty of 1815. Lat. 31° 9′, long. 77° 2′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Thornton, British Empire in India, iv. 283. Fraser, Journ. in Himalaya, 18.

URMULLA.—A town in the British district of Balasore, presidency of Bengal, eight miles W. of Balasore. Lat. 21° 30′, long. 86° 52′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

URNIA.—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holcar, 47 miles N. from Indoor, and 93 miles S.E. by S. from Neemuch. Lat. 23° 21′, long. 75° 44′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

URROUL,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant- [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futehgurh, and 42[2] miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad, but the country level and highly cultivated.[3] In 1803,[4] the British army encamped on the spacious plain around the town preparatory to the expedition under General Lake against the Mahrattas. Lat. 26° 54′, long. 80° 6′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.
[3] Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 361. Mundy, Sketches, ii. 44. Archer, Tours, i. 43.
[4] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 79.

URRUKTA,[1] in the hill state of Joobul, a mountain* forming part of the great range connecting Wartu peak with that of Chur. It is covered at the top with deep and lofty forests of pines, oaks, and sycamores, with which are intermixed birches, hollies, and yews. The formation of the rock is mica-slate,[2] mixed with veins of quartz. The route from Chepal to Deohra passes by a good mountain-road over the crest of the mountain, between two summits, each about 11,000 feet. The highest point of the route has the elevation of 9,729[3] feet above the sea. The pass is styled that of Puthur Nulla in the trigonometrical survey. Lat. 31° 3′, long. 77° 44′.

[1] Jacquemont, iv. 155.
[2] Fraser, 161. Jacquemont, iv. 158, 159.
[3] Jacquemont, 156.

URRUNDE, or RIND,[1] a small river of the Doab, rises in the British district of Mynpoorie, about 35 miles N.W. of the town of that name, and in lat. 27° 27′, long. 78° 34′. Its head-waters are on the south-west or Jumna[2] side of the crest or slightly-elevated tract which marks the interior of the Doab, nearly equidistant from the Ganges and Jumna. The course is tortuous, but generally in a south-easterly direction, to its discharge into the Jumna on the left side, in lat. 25° 54′, long. 80° 37′, after a total length of about 245 miles. It is fordable where crossed by the route from Etawah[3] to Futtehghur, seventy-five miles from its source, measured along the river banks. Where crossed by the route[4] from Calpee to Futtehgurh, 135 miles from its source, its channel is forty yards wide, with steep banks, and in the dry season the stream is not more than knee-deep.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Cautley, Prolongation of Ganges Canal, sec. ii. 2.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 157.
[4] Id. 111.

URRUR, in the native state of Travancore, a town near the coast of the Northern Indian Ocean, among the numerous salt-water lakes and islets in that part of the country. Distance

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Fraser[1] styles it a "great mountain;" Jacquemont,[2] on the contrary, "petit massif de montagnes." This last observes that the natives were unacquainted with the name of Urrukta."

[1] Tour in Himalaya, 157.
[2] Voyages, iv. 155.

from Cochin, S.E., nine miles; Trivandrum, N., 122; Madras, S.W., 440. Lat. 9° 52′, long. 76° 22′.

URSEEMAREE.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor, 56 miles N.E. by E. from Ruttunpoor, and 118 miles N.W. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 22° 43′, long. 82° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

URUBA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpoor, and 30 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, and lies through a level country, rather fertile and cultivated. Lat. 26° 3′, long. 72° 45′. Boileau, Rajwara, 118, 248.

URWUL,[1] in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, a small town on the right bank of the river Sone. Though an insignificant place, it has an indigo-factory,[2] and good paper is manufactured here. It is the principal place of a thana or police-division, well cultivated in general, and producing largely opium and grain, though a few parts have been impoverished by sand blown from the wide bed of the Sone. The thana contains 313 villages, and a population of 50,554 persons, of whom the Brahminists are three to one to the Mussulmans. The town contains 196 houses, and a population of 1,000. Distant S.W. from Patna 41 miles, E. from Benares 103. Lat. 25° 11′, long. 84° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 233.

USABAD,[1] in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Mynpooree, and 29 miles[2] E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 27° 8′, long. 78° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 15.

USEGAH,[1] or ASEEGHA, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with a population of 7,807 inhabitants,[2] 10 miles N.E. of Ghazeepoor. Lat. 25° 53′, long. 84° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 165.

USHUN, a small river of Keonthal, rises a few miles east of Simla, at the southern base of the mountain of Mahhasu, in lat. 31° 6′, long. 77° 18′, and holding a course first in a south-westerly, and then in a south-easterly direction, falls into the Girree, in lat. 30° 54′, long. 77° 17′, after having run a distance of about twenty-five miles. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

USIL, in Gurhwal, a village on the right bank of the Supin, here a powerful and amazingly rapid torrent. It was a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the E.I.C. Trig. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 335*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Sur. of Himalaya.

Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 8,936 feet. Lat. 31° 7′, long. 78° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

USLANA, in the British district of Dumoh, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Dumoh to Tehree, 13 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 23° 57′, long. 79° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

USNI, in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, nearly opposite Dalmau, and 15 miles N.E. of the town of Futtehpoor. Lat. 26° 3′, long. 81° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

USUDPOOR, in the British district of Buddaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Boolundshuhur to Buddaon, 42 miles W. by N. of the latter. Lat. 28° 11′, long. 78° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 60.

USURI,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a town[2] on the south-east bank of an extensive tank; distance N.W. from Bangalore 52 miles. Lat. 12° 35′, long. 77° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

USYA MUT.—A town in the native state of Sawuntwarree, 29 miles N.W. from Sawuntwarree, and 59 miles S.S.E. from Rutnageriah. Lat. 16° 14′, long. 73° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 73.

UTGHOR,[1] in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Gwalior, 11 miles[2] W. of the former. Water is plentiful from wells, and supplies obtainable from the neighbourhood. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 80° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UTKEE.—A town in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, 28 miles S.W. of Behar. Lat. 24° 55′, long. 85° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UTTARI, in the jaghire of Bulubghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate near the right bank of the Jumna. Distance S.E. from Delhi 28 miles. Lat. 28° 18′, long. 77° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

UTTUR.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 64 miles N.N.E. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 11° 51′, long. 77° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 73.

UTURHUT,[1] in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by Chila Tara ghat, from Cawnpore to the town of Banda, 13 miles[2] N. of the latter. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 80° 31′.

V.

VADARNEAM.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 56 miles S.E. by E. of Tanjore. Lat. 10° 24′, long. 79° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VADASUNDOOR.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 44 miles N. by W. of Madura. Lat. 10° 32′, long. 78° 2′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VAIMBAUR.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 53 miles E.N.E. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 9° 6′, long. 78° 25′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VAIPU,* in the territory of Cochin, under the political superintendence of the Madras presidency, a town at the southern extremity of a long narrow island, bounded south-west by the Arabian Sea, and on all other sides by the Backwater, as the British denominate the extensive shallow lake or estuary formed by the streams flowing westward from the Western Ghats. Distance from the city of Cochin, E., two miles; Cannanore, S.E., 145; Bangalore, S.W., 225. Lat. 9° 58′, long. 76° 18′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VAIPUR.[1]—A river in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, rises near the western frontier, on the eastern declivity of the Eastern Ghats, and in about[2] lat. 9° 25′, long. 77° 20′. Taking an easterly, and in some places south-easterly, course of about eighty miles, it falls into the Gulf of Manar, in lat. 9°, long. 78° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 63.

VAIRAWULL.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, situate on the seacoast, 40 miles W. by N. from Diu Island, and 102 miles S. by W. from Rajkote. Lat. 20° 55′, long. 70° 21′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VALAL.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Tandoor river, and 59 miles W. by S. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 11′, long. 77° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Of Trigonometrical Survey;[1] Veypin of Bartolomeo;[2] Vipeen of Wilks.[3]

[1] Engraved by Walker, No. 62.
[2] Voyage to the East Indies (Translation), 137.
[3] Hist. Sketches, iii. 34.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. VALAM.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, six miles W.S.W. of Tanjore. Lat. 10° 45′, long. 79° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. VALAMPUTTU.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 32 miles E. by N. of Salem. Lat. 11° 47′, long. 78° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. VALENGOODY.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 40 miles N.E. by E. of Madura. Lat. 10° 13′, long. 78° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. VALLARAPULLAI,[1] in the territory of Cochin, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Madras, a town in a small portion of territory isolated amidst the dominions of the rajah of Travancore.[2] Distance from the city of Cochin, N.E., 18 miles. Lat. 10° 18′, long. 76° 28′.

[2] Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 62.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. VALOOCURRAY.—A town in the native state of Cochin, 14 miles S. from Trichoor, and 26 miles N. from Cochin. Lat. 10° 20′, long. 76° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. VALOOR.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 18 miles E.N.E. of Salem. Lat. 11° 44′, long. 78° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. VALOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Doodna river, and 127 miles E. by N. from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 29′, long. 76° 39′.

VAMILAPOORA.—An ancient town of Kattywar, in the province of Guzerat, the ruins of which still exist.[1] It is situate on the river Karree, not far from the town of Wulleh, a considerable portion of which is built of materials brought from the ruins of Vamilapoora. The site of the ancient town is about lat. 21° 50′, long. 71° 53′.

[1] Bombay Public Disp. 28 May, 1851.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. VAMULCONDA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 44 miles E. from Hyderabad, and 116 miles N.W. from Guntoor. Lat. 17° 23′, long. 79° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. VANDIVASH.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 34 miles S.E. by S. of Arcot. Lat. 12° 30′, long. 79° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. VANIAMBADDY.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 78 miles N.N.E. of Salem. Lat. 12° 41′, long. 78° 40′.

VANKEELUPADU.—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 31 miles S.S.W. of Guntoor. Lat. 15° 56′, long. 80° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VARDHA CHATRA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of the San Coos river, and 124 miles E.S.E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 87° 4′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VARIGUNTAPADU.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 41 miles W. by N. of Nellore. Lat. 14° 34′, long. 79° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VAULRAMPOOR.—A town in the native state of Travancore, 44 miles N.W. by W. from Cape Comorin, and seven miles S.E. from Trivandrum. Lat. 8° 26′, long. 77° 5′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VAZIRGANJ,[1] in the territory of Oude, a ruined town on the route, by Nanamau Ghat or ferry, from Futtehghur to Lucknow, seven miles S.W. of the latter. According to Lord Valentia,[2] who visited it in 1803, "Viziergunge consists only of the two gateways, and about three houses in the centre between them. It seems as if it had been built as an ornamental approach to Lucknow, a large avenue extending thither from it." Tennant,[3] however, attributes its want of population to a frightful instance of despotic vengeance. "The cause of its destruction is said to have been the refusal of the cutwal [municipal magistrate] to deliver up some thieves who had molested passengers going through it. On being threatened with the nawab's vengeance, it, unluckily for the town, happened that some persons were again robbed there that same day. On the next, three battalions were ordered to ransack the town and destroy the inhabitants; an order which they obeyed with such fatal exactness, that not a single hut nor inhabitant was left within the walls. The distance between the two gates is more than a mile, and that constituted the length of the principal street. The rows of trees on each side are still standing, having escaped the flames by which the houses were destroyed." Lat. 26° 46′, long. 80° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Travels, i. 180.
[3] Ut supra, 403.

VEBOO.—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 41 miles E. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 33′, long. 98° 19′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VEDAVATI.—A name sometimes given to the river Hugry, which see.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VEEJOVA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Godwar, 63 miles S.S.E. from Jodhpoor, and 110 miles S.W. from Nusseerabad. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 73° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VEERAGANOOR, in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 33 miles E. by S. of Salem. Lat. 11° 29′, long. 78° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Journ. Nov. 1834, part ii. 153.

[3] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Coorg, 4. Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, iv. Oct. 1836, p. 340.

VEERAJENDERPETTA,[1] in the British province of Coorg, presidency of Madras, a town situate on a small feeder of the Cauvery. It is the largest town in the district, and is principally inhabited by native Christians. In the year 1834, a British column under command of Colonel Foulis, proceeding from Cannanore eastward, after a succession[2] of some days' hard fighting in the defiles of the Western Ghats, penetrated to this town, and forming a junction with the eastern column under Colonel Lindsay, who, proceeding from Mysore, had occupied Merkara, the capital, effectually subdued the country. Elevation above the sea 3,399 feet;[3] distance from Merkara, S., 16 miles; Mangalore, S.E., 80; Bangalore, S.W., 130. Lat. 12° 13′, long. 75° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VEERAPULLY.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 23 miles S. of Cuddapah. Lat. 14° 9′, long. 78° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VEERAVASANUM.—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, 35 miles S. by W. of Rajahmundry. Lat. 16° 31′, long. 81° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VEERAWOW.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 153 miles E.S.E. of Hydrabad. Lat. 24° 30′, long. 70° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. Bombay, i. 51 —Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

VEERUMGAUM,[1] in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, a town near the south-eastern angle of the Runn, or Great Salt Marsh.[2] It is now a thriving place, though but recently revived from a state of great poverty and decay: population 17,000; distance from the city of Ahmedabad 35 miles W. Lat. 23° 7′, long. 72°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VEESAWUDUR.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, situate 74 miles S. from Rajkete, and 40 miles N.N.W. from Diu Island and Fort. Lat. 21° 15′, long. 70° 43′.

VEESHALGURH.—See VISHALGURH.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VELAPOOR.—A town in the British district of Sattara,

presidency of Bombay, 70 miles E. by N. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 47′, long. 75° 8′.

VELLACOIL.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 50 miles E. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 10° 57′, long. 77° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VELLARY KYEN.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 124 miles S.E. of Cannanore. Lat. 10° 30′, long. 76° 38′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VELLAUR.—A river of the Madras presidency, rising in lat. 10° 28′, long. 78° 21′, and, taking an easterly direction through Madura, Poodoocottah, and Tanjore, falls into the sea, in lat. 10° 6′, long. 79° 17′.

VELLAUR.—A river of the Madras presidency, rising at the base of the Eastern Ghauts, within the British district of South Arcot, and, taking an easterly direction, falls into the sea just below the town of Porto Novo, in lat. 11° 29′, long. 79° 50′. The river is small at its mouth, and admits only coasting craft. The waters of the Vellaur are economized for the purpose of irrigation, by means of a dam or annicut thrown across the river.[1]

[1] Madras Revenue Disp. 22 Aug. 1849.

VELLORE,[1] in the British district of Arcot, north division, presidency of Madras, a town, with strong fort, on the south or right side of the river Palar. The fort is extensive, with ramparts built of very large stones,[2] and having bastions and round towers at short distances. Between the bastions is a covered way, with embattled wall, and small projecting square towers, which have a striking and pleasing appearance. A deep and wide ditch, cut in the solid rock, surrounds the whole fort, and is filled with good clear water[3] of considerable depth. Within the compass of the ramparts are barracks, hospitals, magazines, and some other buildings, occupied from time to time by state prisoners. East of the fort are some rocky hills, which so completely command it, that a six-pounder could throw a shot over it. The town, situate between the hills and the fort, is rather clean and airy, and has an extensive and well-supplied bazar. The heat at Vellore is very great, as is thought from the radiation from the rocky hills in the neighbourhood; yet the station is considered one of the healthiest in the Carnatic, and regiments arriving from unhealthy quarters in debilitated states have recovered here very quickly. The most remarkable public

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 399.

[3] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras Army, 38.

building at Vellore is a splendid pagoda,[4] apparently dedicated to Krishna, whose adventures with the gopis or milkmaids are represented in a series of spirited and elaborate sculptures. On the inside of the gateway are numerous figures of Rama, the renowned king of Ayodha or Oude, with Hanuman, the martial monkey leader, and his numerous troop of monkey-shaped warriors. There are also numerous sculptures representing Nandi, the bull-shaped attendant of Siva. The erection of a church[5] within the fort was sanctioned by the British government in 1846.

[4] Valentia, Travels, i. 397.

[5] Madras Eccles. Disp. 22 July, 1846.

Upon the fall of Seringapatam, the fortress of Vellore had been chosen for the future residence of the sons of Tippoo. The selection was injudicious, as the neighbourhood swarmed with the adherents of the deposed family. On the morning of the 10th July, 1806, the native troops rose against the European part of the garrison, consisting of two companies of the 69th regiment. The attack was totally unexpected; but upon the arrival from the cantonment of Arcot of Colonel Gillespie, with a party of the 19th dragoons, the mutineers were quickly overcome, and order re-established in the fortress. The number of Europeans massacred by the insurgents amounted to 113. Among them were Colonel Fancourt and thirteen other officers. Three hundred and fifty of the mutineers fell in the attack, and about five hundred were made prisoners. Two of the sons of Tippoo were stated to be implicated in the revolt, and the family of that chieftain were forthwith removed to Bengal. Vellore is distant from Madura, N., 220 miles; Tanjore, N., 147; Bangalore, E., 104; Arcot, W., 16; Cuddalore, N.W., 94; Madras, W., 79. Lat. 12° 55′, long. 79° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VELUNGOOR.—A town in the native state of Travancore, 114 miles N.N.W. from Trivandrum, and 14 miles E.N.E. from Cochin. Lat. 10° 3′, long. 76° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VENCATIGERRY.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 59 miles W. by N. of Arcot. Lat. 13°, long. 78° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VENCATIGERRY.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 72 miles N. by E. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 55′, long. 79° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VENCATIGHERRY DROOG.—A town in the British

district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 75 miles N. by E. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 57', long. 79° 31'.

VENKATREDDYPOLLIAM.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 113 miles N. by E. of Cuddapah. Lat. 16° 3', long. 79° 17'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VENKITAGHERRY.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 36 miles N.W. by W. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 11', long. 78° 58'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VENTIPUR, or WANTIPUR, in Cashmere, a village containing ruins, considered by some to be those of the original capital of the valley. It is situate near the right bank of the Jhelum, on the route from Sirinagur to Islamabad, and 16 miles S.E. of the former town. According to the chronicles of Cashmere, it was founded about A.D. 876, by Avanti Verma, king of the valley, who, after his own name, called it Avantipur.[1]* Here are the ruins of two great buildings, resembling in plan and character those described in the notice on Matan.[2] The greater ruin is called Vencadati Devi, the less, Ventimadati. They are in a state of extreme dilapidation, yet, according to the detailed account of Moorcroft,[3] are still striking monuments of early architecture. Ventipur is in lat. 33° 54', long. 75° 9'.

[1] As. Res. xv. 61 —Wilson, Hist. of Kashmir.
[2] Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 25.
[3] Punj. Bokh. ii. 243.

VEPERY.—A suburb of the city of Madras.—See MADRAS.

VERABUDR DROOG.—A town in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, 30 miles N.E. by E. of Kurnool. Lat. 16° 3', long. 78° 30'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VERALLIMALLI.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 58 miles N.E. by N. of Madura. Lat. 10° 38', long. 78° 37'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VERAPOLI,[1] in the territory of Cochin, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Madras, a town on a small island in the extensive shallow lake or estuary called by the British the Backwater. Here is the residence[2] of the pope's vicar-apostolic for Malabar, who superintends sixty-four churches, exclusive of forty-five governed by the archbishop of Cranganore or Kotunglur, and exclusive of the large dioceses of the bishops of Cochin and Quilon, whose churches extend to Cape Comorin, and are visible from the sea. Verapoli is

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan (Claudius), Christian Researches, 135.

* According to native tradition, as related by Hügel,[1] Ventipur was built by Ven, the last Hindoo sovereign of Cashmere.

[1] Kaschmir, ii. 206.

seven miles N.E. of the city of Cochin, 220 S.W. of Bangalore. Lat. 10° 5′, long. 76° 20′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 333. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 250.

VERNAG, in Cashmere, in the south-eastern extremity of the valley, is celebrated for a magnificent spring, which rises with a great volume of water, in a basin about 120 yards in circumference, built by the order of the Mogul emperor Jehangir, and forms one of the feeders of the Jhelum. Lat. 33° 29′, long. 75° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VEYLOOR.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 31 miles N. by E. from Hyderabad, and 140 miles N.N.E. from Kurnool. Lat. 17° 47′, long. 78° 37′.

VEYUL.—The name given to the Jhelum in the upper part of its course.—See JHELUM.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 500.

[3] Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 203.

[4] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, i. 182.

VICTORIA FORT,[1] in the collectorate of Rutnagherry, presidency of Bombay, near the town of Bankote. It is situate[2] on a high barren hill, of reddish appearance, on the south side of the entrance of the river Sawitri, "formerly[3] navigable for large ships; but the sandbank at the mouth constantly increasing during the south-west monsoon, it now only admits a passage for small vessels." This place is one of the early acquisitions of the East-India Company within the present limits of the presidency of Bombay, having been ceded in 1756 by the Mahrattas, in exchange for Gheriah, then recently taken by Admiral Watson.[4] Distant S. from city of Bombay 65 miles, S.W. from Poona 65. Lat. 17° 58′, long. 73°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VIERAVANDY.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 28 miles N.W. by N. of Cuddalore. Lat. 12° 3′, long. 79° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VIJAYAP.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 134 miles S.E. by E. from Khatmandoo, and 80 miles N.N.W. from Purneah. Lat. 26° 54′, long. 87° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VIKKUR.—A town in the British district of Kurachee, province of Scinde, 60 miles S.E. by S. of Kurachee. Lat. 24° 11′, long. 67° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 203, 415. Blacker, Mem. of Mahratta War, 67.

VINCHOR.[1]—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay. Under the rule of the Peishwa it was the jaghire or fief of one of the principal Mahratta chiefs, then styled the Vinchorkur[2] or Vinchor jagheerdar. This powerful chief also held in Malwa the five districts of Ashta, Ichawar, Sihor or Sehora, Doraha, and Devipoora,

which being ceded by the Peishwa by the treaty[3] of Poona, in 1817, were by the British government granted[4] to the nawaub of Bhopal as a reward for his zeal and fidelity. Vinchor is distant direct from Bombay, N.E., 120 miles. Lat. 20° 8′, long. 74° 12′.

[3] Treaties with Native Powers, lxviii.
[4] Id. Calcutta, 1845, p. 636.

VINDHYA MOUNTAINS.—A chain of mountains crossing the peninsula of India from east to west, forming the northern boundary of the valley[1] of the Nerbudda; and "uniting the northern extremities of the two great lateral ranges (the Eastern and Western Ghauts), forms as it were the base of the triangle which supports the table-land of Southern India."[2] They extend from Guzerat on the west to the basin of the Ganges on the east, and are comprised between the twenty-second and twenty-fifth degrees of latitude. The geological formations are the granitic and sandstone, overlaid by trap rock. Under the Moguls, the country north of the Vindhya range was called Hindostan, and that lying to the south the Deccan.

[1] Elphinstone, India, i. 3.
[2] As. Res. xviii. 13—Calder, on Geology of India.

VINGORLA,[1] in the collectorate of Rutnagherry, presidency of Bombay, a petty town and fort, situate at the mouth of a small river[2] of the same name. Abreast of it, and about two miles from the mainland, are the Vingorla rocks, some of which are about twenty feet above high-water mark, white, and remarkable when the sun shines; while others are even with the water, and very dangerous for shipping. "The[3] little bay of Vingorla is completely sheltered from every point of the compass, the south alone excepted. When it blows fresh from that quarter (a rare occurrence, and always of short duration), the little traders make a fair wind of it, and run to Malwan (eighteen miles north), where they remain until the wind changes." There is a road from Vingorla to the interior, proceeding to Belgaum, and thence diverging, one branch leading to Kullogee and Bogulcote, the other to Dharwar, Hooblie, and thence to Sircy, in the Madras territory; but for some distance from Vingorla it is but of an indifferent description. The evil, however, has attracted the attention of both the local and the home authorities, and there is the fullest reason for believing, that as soon as circumstances permit it will be remedied. Vingorla has been conjectured to contain about 5,000 inhabitants: it has a tolerably good bazar, and an increasing number of merchants.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 503. Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 186.
[3] Bombay Agenda, 1845, part ii. 159.

Vingorla was a retreat for the numerous sanguinary pirates who infested this coast, until, in 1812, it was ceded[4] by the chief of Sawuntwarree to the East-India Company. Vingorla is 215 miles S. of the town of Bombay in a direct line; the travelling distance is about 280 miles. Lat. 15° 50′, long. 73° 41′.

[4] Treaties with the Native Powers, xlv. Duff, iii. 351.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VINGUR.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, 102 miles S.E. of Hydrabad. Lat. 24° 20′, long. 69° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VINJAN.—A town in the native state of Cutch, situate 46 miles W. by S. from Bhooj. Lat. 23° 9′, long. 69° 2′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 187, 203.

VINJORAEE, or BINJORAI, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer, a town on the route from Balmer, in Joudpore, to the town of Jessulmer, and 30 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 71° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Heyne, Tracts on India, 29.

VINUKONDA,[1] in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, a fort on an eminence of rock composed[2] of quartz and mica. "On this[2] hill are two tanks, which afford an excellent supply of water all the year round." It has been supposed to be an extinct volcano; but Heyne observes, that in no part of it can the slightest traces of lava be observed. Distance from the town of Guntoor, S.W., 52 miles; Madras, N., 205. Lat. 16° 4′, long. 79° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VIRAGHOTTAM.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 72 miles N.N.E. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 18° 41′, long. 83° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VIRDUPUTTY.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 62 miles N.N.E. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 9° 36′, long. 78° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VIRGNAJUNG, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to Tibet. Lat. 30° 10′, long. 80° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VIRSUNDA, in the Peshawur division of the Punjab, a town situated 16 miles from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 33° 17′, long. 71° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VISHALGHUR.[1]—A jaghire or feudal dependency of Kolapore; the centre is in lat. 16° 52′, long. 73° 50′, situate in the Ghauts; the country is jungly and rugged. The inhabitants are more hardy and warlike than their neighbours of the plains, and have not unfrequently shown that they participate in the

disposition for plundering, which marks the occupants of similar tracts in the vicinity. The revenue[2] of Vishalghur is 1,23,000 rupees; the military force numbers about 170 men. The military service due from the jaghiredar to the government of Colapore has been commuted[3] for a money payment.

[2] Statistics of Native States.

[3] Bombay Pol. Disp. 20 Aug. 1851.

VISHNOO.—A mountain-torrent rising in the Himalayas, in lat. 31° 4′, long. 79° 28′. It flows in a southerly direction for a distance of forty-three miles, to its junction with the Doulee at Vishnooprag, in lat. 30° 33′, long. 79° 38′; whence the united stream is named the Aluknunda.

VISHNOOPRAG, in the British district of Gurhwal, a town on the route from Sireenuggur to Tibet, 54 miles E.N.E. of the former. Lat. 30° 34′, long. 79° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VIZAGAPATAM.[1]—A British district named from its principal place, and forming part of the territory subject to the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the west, north-west, and north by the British territory of Orissa; on the north-east by the British district of Guntoor; on the south-east by the Bay of Bengal; and on the south-west by the British district of Rajamandry: it lies between lat. 17° 15′—19° 3′, long. 82° 24′—84°, and, according to official return,[2] has an estimated area of 7,650 square miles. The seacoast, which throughout has a direction north-east, is comprised within that large extent of shore generally denominated the Orissa Coast. It is remarkably contrasted with the Coromandel coast, farther south, which is with slight exception low and sandy, the coast of this district being bold, steep, and marked by a ridge of rocky hills, which extends along it.[3] The climate on the coast is hot, moist, and relaxing, and more inland, equally sultry, but drier: the land winds, however, so oppressive in many parts of the Carnatic, are here not felt, being intercepted by the vicinity of the hills. Iron is the only metal mentioned to be found in the district: kankar, or calcareous tufa, is abundant, and in many places the soil is largely impregnated with saltpetre. No information has been made public respecting the zoology or botany of the district. The manufacturing industry is scanty, being confined principally to coarse cottons and a few less-important branches, carried on at the town of Vizagapatam. The principal crops are rice, maize, millet, oil-seeds, pulse of various kinds, sugarcane, indigo, and cotton.[4] The Pallakonda

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Parliamentary Return, 15 April, 1851.

[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 605.

[4] Report on Cotton Wool, 400.

talook, a considerable portion of this district, has been leased by the government for a term of years to the European firm of Arbuthnot and Co.[5]

The population has been returned[6] officially at 1,254,272, an amount which, compared with the area, indicates a relative density of 165 to the square mile. Vizagapatam occupies a portion of the territory known as the Five Circars, the possession of which was fiercely contested about the middle of the last century by the French and English. They were obtained by the former in 1753, and retained by them until 1759, when they were transferred by Clive to the East-India Company, to whom they were confirmed in 1765 by the emperor of Delhi. The former prevalence and recent suppression of human sacrifices in this and the contiguous district of Ganjam, will be found noticed in the article Goomsoor. Certain portions of this district have, in consequence of their disturbed state, been excepted from the operation of the general regulations, and placed under special supervision.[7]

The military stations—Vizagapatam and Vizianagram—are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The most important route of the district is that from north-east to south-west, from Calcutta, through Chicacole and Vizagapatam, to Madras. The cross-roads have recently been put into thorough repair.[8]

VIZAGAPATAM.[1]—The principal place of the British district of the same name, presidency of Madras, a seaport on the Orissa coast, or western shore of the Bay of Bengal. It is situate in the centre of a spit of land projecting from the mainland into the estuary of the Veragapatam river. The bar at the entrance of the river is passable by vessels[2] of from 150 to 200 tons burthen, having eight or ten feet of water at spring tides.[3] South of the estuary, the Dolphin's Nose, a remarkable and bold rocky hill, rises abruptly from the sea, and about 1,500[4] feet above its level. In the south-west monsoon, ships anchor south of the Dolphin's Nose; in the north-east monsoon, a safe anchorage is found one and a half or one mile and three-quarters from land, where there is a bottom of sand and mud, with eight fathoms water. The fort, which is situate nearly in the extremity, or south-western part of the spit of

[5] Madras Revenue Disp. 22 Aug. 1849.
[6] Madras Census Return, July, 1852.
[7] Act of the Govt. of India, No. xxiv. of 1839.
[8] India Pub. Disp. June, 1854.
[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 59.
[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 605.
[4] Heyne, Tracts on India, 282.

land, is now dilapidated, its defences having been allowed[5] to fall to decay, and the rampart on the eastern side partly undermined by the sea. Within its precinct are the barracks for the European invalid soldiers, the arsenal, the officers' quarters, and various public buildings, comprising those for the accommodation of the civil establishment. The pettah or native town immediately adjoins the fort on its north and west sides: it contains many good streets, and numerous well-built houses, but is much crowded, from the space on which it stands being shut in by a range of sandhills intervening between it and the sea, and by the extensive swamp already mentioned on the land side. The climate is considered unfavourable to the constitutions of Europeans, who often find it expedient to remove, for the renovation of their health, to localities more elevated and remote from the coast. Distance from Hyderabad, E., 320 miles; Madras, N.E., 380; Masulipatam, N.E., 180; Calcutta, S.W., 470. Lat. 17° 41′, long. 83° 21′.

[5] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 59.

VIZAYROYE.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 49 miles N. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 50′, long. 81° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VIZIADROOG.—See GHERIA.

VIZIANAGRAM,[1] in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, a military cantonment, situate on ground sloping[2] gently to the north. It contains twenty-six officers' houses, barracks, hospital, and other suitable offices. Here is a fort, the residence of the zemindar of Vizianagram, separated from the village by a large tank. The present zemindar[3] is a young man, and the estate being large and burdened with debt, it has been deemed necessary to appoint a special agent to undertake its administration for a limited time. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly weavers and agriculturists. The surrounding country has a deep fertile and alluvial soil, highly cultivated, and very productive; in consequence, provisions are abundant and good. The roads about the station are well laid down, and kept in good repair by private contribution. The climate is very salubrious from September to March, and many Europeans at that time repair thither to recruit their health, which may have suffered from the relaxing effect of the air on the coast. In April the weather becomes warm, and towards

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 67.

[3] Madras Revenue Disp. 11 Dec. 1850.

the middle of the month the thermometer sometimes rises as high as 100° throughout the whole night and day, and seldom falls below 96°. Towards the end of May, rain falls and cools the air; and early in June, after considerable atmospheric changes, the south-west monsoon sets in, causing general coolness, though the nights are occasionally warm. A good deal of rain falls in September and October, and towards the end of the latter month, cold northerly winds commence. The weather during the rest of the year is cold to a degree which some find disagreeable. Distance from Hydrabad, E., 329 miles; Bellary, N.E., 478; Bangalore, N.E., 528; Masulipatam, N.E., 200; Vizagapatam, N.E., 30; Madras, N.E., 400; Calcutta, S.E., 438. Lat. 18° 7′, long. 83° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VOLCONDAH.—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, 38 miles N.N.E. of Trichinopoly. Lat. 11° 20′, long. 78° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VOODAGOONY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 164 miles N.W. from Seringapatam, and 56 miles E. from Honahwar. Lat. 14° 20′, long. 75° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VUDDACACURRAY.—A town in the native state of Travancore, presidency of Madras, 34 miles N.W. by N. from Trivandrum, and 82 miles S.S.E. from Cochin. Lat. 8° 52′, long. 76° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 62.

VULLARAPULLAI,[1] in the territory of Cochin, under the political superintendence of the presidency of Madras, a town in a small portion of territory isolated[2] amidst the dominions of the rajah of Travancore. Distance from the city of Cochin, N.E., 18 miles. Lat. 10° 18′, long. 76° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

VULLUPULUM.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 13 miles S.W. of Cuddalore. Lat. 11° 35′, long. 79° 40′.

VURRAGHERRY HILLS.—A range of mountains of Southern India, situate between lat. 10° 10′—10° 44′, and long. 76° 21′—77° 52′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

VUZEERPOOR,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Futtehgurh, and 42 miles[2] S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is very heavy, and bad for wheeled carriages; the

country, is undulating, the soil sandy, and scantily cultivated. Lat. 27° 45′, long. 78° 45′.

VYGAH, a river of the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, rises in lat. 10° 17′, long. 77° 37′, and flowing south-east 130 miles, falls into the sea, in lat. 9° 20′, long. 79° 4′.

VYTURNA, a river of the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, rises in lat. 19° 44′, long. 73° 31′, and flowing circuitously, but generally in a south-westerly direction, for seventy miles, falls into the sea, in lat. 19° 36′, long. 72° 55′.

W.

WADONA.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Koom river. Lat. 20° 3′, long. 78° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WAEE.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 20 miles N. by W. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 56′, long. 73° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WAEE.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 62 miles N.W. by N. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 50′, long. 74° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WAGEIRA.—A town in the native state of Peint, province of Guzerat, 16 miles S. from Peint, and 18 miles W. by N. from Nassik. Lat. 20° 4′, long. 73° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WAGOOLEE.—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, 10 miles N.E. by E. of Poonah. Lat. 18° 35′, long. 74°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WAGOTUN.—A town in the British district of Rutnageriah, presidency of Bombay, 36 miles S. by E. of Rutnageriah. Lat. 16° 30′, long. 73° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WAGRU.—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, 34 miles S. by E. of Moulmein. Lat. 16°, long. 97° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. WAHN I BUCHUR, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 24 miles from the left bank of the Indus. Lat. 32° 28′, long. 71° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. WALAJAHBAD, in the British district of Chingelput, presidency of Madras, a town with military cantonment 500 yards N. of the north or left side of the river Palar. Distance from Madras, S.W., 38 miles. Lat. 12° 48′, long. 79° 53′.

WALLABHIPOOR.—See VAMILAPOORA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. WALLAJANUGGUR.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 16 miles E. of Vellore. Lat. 12° 56′, long. 79° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. WALLANCHOONG.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Tamur river. Lat. 27° 44′, long. 87° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. WALLEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Godwar, 74 miles S. by E. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 15′, long. 73° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. WALWA.—A town in the native state of Kolapoor, presidency of Bombay, 49 miles N.W. by N. from Belgaum. Lat. 16° 29′, long. 74° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. WAMBOOREE.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 14 miles N. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 19′, long. 74° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. WANCANEER.—A town in the province of Guzerat, situate on the left bank of the Mhye river, and 20 miles N. by W. from Baroda. Lat. 22° 31′, long. 73° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. WANDIPOOR.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the left bank of the Bagnee river. Lat. 27° 25′, long. 89° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. WANGA BAZAR.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, 74 miles S.E. of Hydrabad. Lat. 24° 39′, long. 69° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. WANGEE.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 42 miles S.E. by S. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 12′, long. 74° 28′.

WANGTOO, in Koonawar, a district of Bussahir, is a village on the left side of the Sutluj, here ninety-two feet[1] wide, and confined between banks of solid granite. Lat. 31° 32′, long. 78° 3′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 283.

Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 282. Jacquem. iv. 205. Journ. As. Soc.

WANGUR, in Koonawur, a district of Bussahir, is a large torrent, formed by the junction of two others flowing from the

eastern declivity of the Damuk Chu. It falls into the Sutlej on the right side, in lat. 31° 38′, long. 78° 10′.

Beng. 1839, p. 917 —Hutton, Trip, through Kunawur.

WANJEE.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 63 miles N.W. by W. of Sholapoor. Lat. 18° 13′, long 75° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WARDAWAN.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the left bank of the Wurdwun river. Lat. 33° 51′, long. 75° 42′.

WARI, or SOONDUR WARREE.[1]—The principal place of the small state of Sawunt Warree. It was probably at no time a place of any great strength, and when invested, in 1819, by the British forces, was easily[2] reduced. Distance from Bombay, S., 220 miles. Lat. 15° 54′, long. 73° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Sutherland, Political Relations, 145.

WARI.—A river of Scinde, rises in lat. 24° 10′, long. 68° 3′, and flowing south for twenty-five miles, falls into the sea, in lat. 23° 51′, long. 67° 56′.

WARNA.—See Wurna.

WARNAIR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 167 miles S.W. from Jodhpoor, and 162 miles E. by S. from Hydrabad. Lat. 24° 58′, long. 71°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WARRAGAUM.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad. Lat. 20° 32′, long. 76° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WARRAKUNCHAIRY.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 65 miles S.E. of Calicut. Lat. 10° 37′, long. 76° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WARSA.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 47 miles N.W. by W. of Malligaum. Lat. 20° 54′, long. 73° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WARUNGUL,[1] in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town, the ancient capital of Telingana, of which little now remains to denote its former grandeur, save the four gateways of the Temple of Siva, which still continue in a state of tolerable preservation.[2] Distance from the city of Hyderabad, N.E., 86 miles. Lat. 17° 58′, long. 79° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, i. 30, 57. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 47.

[2] India Pol. Disp. 20 Feb. 1850.

WARYE.—A petty protected state in the north-western quarter of the province of Guzerat, traversed by the river Bunnass. The population, consisting chiefly of Jutts, is estimated at 20,000. The town of Warye is in lat. 23° 47′, long. 71° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WASEEOTA.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 20 miles W. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 40′, long. 73° 47′.

WASHISHTEE, a river of the Rutnagherry collectorate of Bombay, rises in lat. 17° 50′, long. 73° 36′, and falls into the sea at lat. 17° 33′, long. 73° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WASTARA.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 88 miles N.W. by W. from Seringapatam, and 66 miles E.N.E. from Mangalore. Lat. 13° 16′, long. 75° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WATAR.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency Bombay, 21 miles N.E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 56′, long. 74° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WAULOR.—A town in the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay, 31 miles E. by S. of Surat. Lat. 21°, long. 73° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Jacob, Report on Kattiwar, 12.

WAUNCANEER,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Jhallawar, situate on the Bidee or Mutchoo[2] river. Distance from Bombay, N.W., 275 miles. Lat. 22° 36′, long. 70° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WAUNDIA.—A town in the native state of Cutch, 58 miles E. from Bhooj, and 66 miles N. by W. from Rajkote. Lat. 23° 14′, long. 70° 39′.

F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iii. 149. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 236.

WAZEERABAD, a town in the Punjab, is situate about three miles from the left or eastern bank of the Chenaub, here half a mile broad. The country immediately about it is exceedingly fertile, and the view of the Himalaya probably the most extensive and magnificent anywhere. It is one of the handsomest towns in India; General Avitabile, a European officer in the service of Runjeet Singh, having caused it to be rebuilt in the European style, with wide streets, and a handsome and commodious bazar. Runjeet Singh made here a pleasure-ground, and palace of singular construction, and covered outside with rude full-length figures of the ten *Gurus*, or spiritual leaders of the Sikhs, painted in fresco. Lat. 32° 27′, long. 74° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WAZIRGANJ, in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Goruckpoor cantonment to that of Sekrora, 84 miles W. of the former, 28 S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 58′, long. 82° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

WAZIR GARH, in Gurhwal, a village on the right bank of the Jumna. Its site is striking and picturesque, being on a

slope over the river, and in view of the snowy peaks of the ranges running southward from Jamnotri. Elevation above the sea 5,813 feet. Lat. 30° 54′, long. 78° 23′.

WEAMUNGALUM.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 16 miles N.N.W. from Calicut. Lat. 11° 28′, long. 75° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WEER,[1] in the territory of Bhurtpore, a town on the route from Agra to Ajmeer, by Jeypore, 55 miles[2] S.W. of the former. In A.D. 1826, after the capture of Bhurtpore by Lord Combermere, Weer was, without resistance, surrendered[3] to the British. Distant N.W. of Calcutta, *viâ* Allahabad,[4] 900 miles. Lat. 27°, long. 77° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.
[3] Creighton, Narr. of Siege of Bhurtpore, 48.
[4] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28, 73.

WEINBOKE.—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 48 miles S.E. by E. of Amherst. Lat. 15° 44′, long. 98° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WEINGO, a river of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, rises in lat. 15° 20′, long. 98° 26′, and, flowing northerly for sixty-five miles, falls into the Attaran river, in lat. 16° 8′, long. 98° 9′.

WEIN GUNGA.[1]—A river of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, rising in lat. 22° 25′, long. 79° 8′. Its source is among the Mahadeo Mountains, at an elevation of 1,850 feet[2] above the sea. Taking a direction easterly for a distance of eighty miles, and subsequently southerly for thirty-four, to lat. 22° 1′, long. 80° 11′, it at that point becomes the boundary between the Saugor and Nerbudda territory and that of Nagpore; and still flowing in a southerly direction for the further distance of twenty-five miles, continues to be so to lat. 21° 47′, long. 80° 16′. At that point it enters the Nagpore territory, and shortly after turning south-west for eighty miles, it receives, near Ambora, in lat. 21° 5′, long. 79° 39′, and at the distance of 219 miles from its source, the river Kanhan, which joins it on the right side. One hundred and twenty miles further down the stream, or more to the south, it receives, on the same side, the Wurda, in lat. 19° 38′, long. 79° 51′. Continuing to flow circuitously, but generally southwards, for 100 miles farther, during which it is sometimes called the Pranheeta, it falls into the river Godavery, on its north or left side, in lat. 18° 52′, long. 79° 55′; its total length of course being about 439 miles.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 8.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WELAUP.—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, 22 miles S.E. of Amherst. Lat. 15° 49′, long. 97° 51′.

WELLESLEY PROVINCE is a dependency of Prince of Wales Island, and comprises a narrow strip of land on the western coast of the Malayan peninsula, immediately opposite the island. It is thirty-five miles in length and four in width, with an area of 140 square miles.

[1] British Settlements in Malacca, i. 100.

"Province Wellesley," says Newbold,[1] "presents a gently undulating superficies, sloping gradually to the sea, with a few narrow strips of sandy soil, well adapted for the cultivation of the cocoanut, from which protrude a few hills of granite." The general appearance of the province in 1822 is thus described by Finlayson, who visited it about that period:—"The country here, to the distance of seven or eight miles from the sea, is low, flat, and swampy, covered for the most part with almost impenetrable jungle, the secure haunts of tigers, leopards, rhinoceroses, and occasionally of elephants; its vast swamps being unfavourable to the latter."[2] Such was the condition of Province Wellesley when transferred to the British. For some years it appears to have been allowed to remain in much the same state: lately, however, cultivation has been making rapid strides; and in 1836, according to Captain Low,[3] the extent of land under cultivation was about 120 square miles, being six-sevenths of the whole province. The staple production is rice, which is cultivated to a great extent, the low swampy lands of the province being well suited for its culture. Sugar is also extensively cultivated in the central and southern portions of Province Wellesley. Several species of indigo exist, but it is not of the first quality; and its manufacture is so crude as to render it only fit for home consumption. The sandy soil, which frequently occurs in the province, is generally appropriated to the cocoanut, which thrives here exceedingly well. Province Wellesley was ceded to the British for a pecuniary consideration by the king of Queda, in 1802.[4] The population is returned at 51,509.[5]

[2] Mission to Siam and Cochin, 30.

[3] Dissertation, 235.

[4] Treaties with Native Princes, 303.

[5] Bengal Rev. Disp. 15 Nov. 1848.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WENRA.—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, 36 miles E. of Amherst. Lat. 16° 1′, long. 98° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WER.—A town in the British district of Boolundshuhur,

lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, 36 miles S.E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 21′, long. 77° 46′.

WERAH,[1] in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from Agra to Muttra, and 27 miles[2] N.W. of former. Lat. 27° 23′, long. 77° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables, of Routes, 14.

WERANG, in Bussahir, a pass in the district of Koonawar, over a range separating the valley of the Pejur from that of the Sutluj. Elevation above the sea 13,000 feet. Lat. 31° 38′, long. 78° 23′.

Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 267.

WESEERPOOR, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 10 miles from the right bank of the Sutlej. Lat. 30° 34′, long. 73° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WHARTOO,[1] in Bussahir, a peak of considerable elevation in the lower or more southern part of the Himalaya. It was the most westerly of the stations employed in the great trigonometrical[2] survey of the Himalaya by Hodgson and Herbert. They found it wooded to the very summit, which is surmounted by a ruined fortification, formerly occupied by the Gorkhas. Elevation above the sea 10,673 feet.[3] Lat. 31° 14′, long. 77° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. Fraser, Journ. in Himalaya, 185.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 195.
[3] Id. xv. 323.

WODIARPOLLIUM.—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, 48 miles N.E. by E. of Trichinopoly. Lat. 11° 11′, long. 79° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WODNAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, 62 miles N. by W. from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 45′, long. 80° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WOJERABAD.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Kistnah, and 92 miles S.E. by E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 16° 42′, long. 79° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WOMOLUR.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 11 miles W.N.W. of Salem. Lat. 11° 44′, long. 78° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WON,[1] or WUNN, in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a decayed town situate in the fertile tract of Nimaur,[2] in a slight hollow amidst low hills.[3] In the present ruined town are everywhere to be seen fragments of images and other elaborate sculptures, neglected and prostrate, or built into walls and fences, to serve the purposes of the present poverty-stricken inhabitants. Throughout a great extent of country around, vestiges of temples are of frequent occurrence.[4] Won formerly contained a population of above 10,000

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 447.
[3] As. Journ. 1831, Jan.-April, p. 9.
[4] Id. ut supra, 18 —Delamain, Notes to the Account of Woon.

persons: it is at present a collection of ruins, about three furlongs in length and one in breadth, with only seventy inhabited houses.[5] Distant N.E. from Bombay 270 miles, S.W. of British cantonment Mow 51, S.W. of Indor 61. Lat. 21° 51′, long. 75° 31′.

[5] Or. Mag. iii. 241.

WOODUNTA RIVER rises in Orissa, and flowing easterly, falls into the Tell river, in lat. 20° 11′, long. 83° 12′.

WOONY,[1] in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town on the right bank of the river Godavery, on the route from the city of Nagpoor to that of Hyderabad, 81 miles S. of the former, 185 N. of latter.[2] Lat. 20°, long. 79° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, p. 115—Malcolmson, Geol. of Country between Hyderabad and Nagpur.

WOREGAUM.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 73 miles E.S.E. from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18° 49′, long. 75° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WOW.—A petty native district on the north-western frontier of Guzerat. It extends from north to south about thirty miles, and from east to west fifteen, and is traversed by the route from Palee to the Dholera and Mundavie ports. The population, consisting principally of Chooan Rajpoots, amounts to about 10,000; the revenues average only about 5,000 rupees per annum, the district being much divided amongst different kinsmen of the chiefs: the disbursements are about equal to the revenue. Wow pays no tribute to any government. The chief entertains about twenty horse and foot for his personal guard, trusting entirely to the British government for protection from foreign invasions. Lat. of town 24° 22′, long. 71° 30′.

WOZUR.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 10 miles N.E. by E. of Nassik. Lat. 20° 4′, long. 73° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WUDDAKURRY,[1] in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras. It is rather a considerable place,[2] and well built, on the north side of one of those backwaters or extensive shallow estuaries receiving the waters of several streams descending from the Western Ghauts. The population consists of Moplah Mussulmans. Distance from Cananore, S.E., 22 miles; from Callicut, N.W., 28. Lat. 11° 36′, long. 75° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Narr. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 515.

WUDDAMURRY.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of

the Nizam, 23 miles N.E. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 3', long. 78° 44'.

WUDJAR CURROOR.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 36 miles E. by S. of Bellary. Lat. 15° 1', long. 77° 28'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WUDOO.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 18 miles W. by N. of Bellary. Lat. 15° 10', long. 76° 42'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WUDWAN,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Jhalawar, situate on a small river, which, a few miles farther eastward, is lost in the Runn or Salt-marsh dividing the peninsula of Guzerat from the mainland. It is the principal place of a subdivision[2] of the same name, containing thirty towns and villages, and a population of 32,220. The tallook is kept in a state of high cultivation, producing the finest cotton[3] in Kattywar: it consequently yields a considerable revenue in proportion to its area; and in 1828, the rajah was reported to draw from it an annual revenue of 1,00,000 rupees; of which he pays to the British government an annual tribute of 27,831 rupees. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 68 miles; Baroda, N.W., 105. Lat. 22° 40', long. 71° 39'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 42.
[3] Clune, Append. to Itinerary of Western India, 55.

WUEEKCHONG.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Muneepoor, situate on the left bank of the Mythia Khyoung river, and 29 miles S. from Muneepoor. Lat. 24° 23', long. 94°.

WUGGUN.—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor, province of Scinde, 21 miles W.S.W. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 54', long. 68° 20'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WUHOAH, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 44 miles W. from the right bank of the Indus, 103 miles N.W. by W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 58', long. 70° 2'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WULEEPOOR, in Sirhind, a village situate on the left bank of the Sutlej, at the spot where it is joined by the navigable nulla or watercourse flowing by Loodianah. It contains from thirty to forty mud-built houses. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,107 miles. Lat. 30° 56', long. 75° 42'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 169 —Mackeson, Journ. of Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej.

WULENDURPETT.—A town in the British district of E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 31 miles W. of Cuddalore. Lat. 11° 42′, long. 79° 21′.

WULLEH.—A town in the province of Guzerat, situate 71 miles E.S.E. from Rajkote. Lat. 21° 50′, long. 71° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WULTAIR.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, three and a half miles N.E. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 17° 44′, long. 83° 24′.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 153. F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 343. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 171. Forster, ii. 41. Jacquemont, Corresp. ii. 156.

WULUR, in Cashmere, is the largest lake in the valley, and may be regarded as a dilatation of the river Jhelum. It is, according to Hügel, twenty-one miles long from west to east, and nine wide from north to south. In the lake is a small island, which contains the extensive ruins of a Buddhist temple of great antiquity, destroyed by the fanatic Mahometans. The lake is subject to violent squalls. The centre is in lat. 34° 20′, long. 74° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WUNN.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 25 miles N. by E. of Nassik. Lat. 20° 20′, long. 73° 52′.

WUNVARLY.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 87 miles S. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 58′, long. 77° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Nagpore, 9.

WURDA.[1]—A river rising in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, near the town of Mooltaee,[2] and about lat. 21° 44′, long. 78° 25′. Taking a southerly course for a few miles, it leaves the district, and becomes the common boundary of the territory of Nagpore and of the dominions of the Nizam, or territory of Hyderabad, to its fall into the Wein Gunga, on its right side, in lat. 19° 37′, long. 79° 51′. The total length of course of the Wurda is about 250 miles, and it flows throughout generally from north-west to south-east. At about 180 miles from its source, and in lat. 19° 57′, long. 79° 15′, it, on the right side, receives the Payne Gunga, a stream little inferior to itself in magnitude. It has many fine pools in the hottest weather, but is generally fordable at all seasons, except at the height of the rains, when it is so full as to be navigable for moderate-sized boats 100 miles above its mouth.

WURNA, a river of Bombay, rises on the eastern declivity of the Western Ghats, in lat. 17° 18′, long. 73° 46′, and flowing south-east for eighty miles, during which course it divides the territory of Sattara from the native state of Kolapoor, falls into the Kistnah river, in lat. 16° 50′, long. 74° 36′.

WURNEIR.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 24 miles N.E. by N. of Nassik. Lat. 20° 16′, long. 74°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WURR.—A town in the native state of Cutch, 28 miles N. from Bhooj, and 63 miles E. by S. from Luckput. Lat. 23° 37′, long. 69° 46′.

WURRODAH.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of Hyderabad, 64 miles W. by S. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 21° 2′, long. 76° 38′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WURWANEA, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the subdivision of the Mucho Cunta. Here is a ferry across the gulf to the opposite shore of Cutch. Distance from Ahmedabad, W., 120 miles. Lat. 23° 4′, long. 70° 44′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WUSRAVEE.—A native Bheel state in Guzerat, under the protection of the British government. It is bounded on the north by that of Raj Peepla; on the east by the British territory of Khandeish; on the south by the territory of the Daung rajahs; and on the west by the Gulf of Cambay and the British districts of Surat and Broach. It extends from lat. 20° 55′ to 21° 33′, and from long. 72° 46′ to 73° 51′; is sixty miles in length from east to west, and forty-one in breadth: its area is 450 square miles, with a population of 33,300.[1] Wusravee, the chief town, is in lat. 21° 25′, long. 73° 12′.

[1] Statistics of Native States, 32.

WUTATUR.—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, 20 miles N.N.E. of Trichinopoly. Lat. 11° 5′, long. 78° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WUZEERGUNJE, in the British district of Buddaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 14 miles N. by W. of Buddaon. Lat. 28° 14′, long. 79° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WUZERA.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 53 miles N.W. by W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 30′, long. 74° 4′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

WYNAAD.[1]—A tallook or subdivision[2] of the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, an elevated, mountainous, and wooded tract, separated from the low country of Malabar by the culminating ridge of the Western Ghats, from which it slopes eastward and north-eastward towards Mysore. The area is 1,188 square miles. Though rugged, and overrun

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Papers relating to Slavery in the East Indies: ordered by the House of Comm. to be printed, April, 1841, p. 87.

by forest and jungle, it is less difficult in a military point of view than Coorg, farther north; and hence the Mysorean invaders of Malabar have usually taken their route[3] through it. Though at the head of an insignificant population, the chief or petty rajah gave much trouble[4] to the British government after the cession of the country by Tippoo Sultan at the pacification of 1792; but for some years there does not appear to have been any serious disturbance in that quarter, a military[5] force being stationed for its control at Manantoddy.

[3] Wilks, Historical Sketches, ii. 158.
[4] Buchanan, ut supra, ii. 484.
[5] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, i. 38.

WYRAGUR,[1]* in the territory of Nagpoor, near the left bank of the river Waingunga. Diamonds[2] were formerly found in its vicinity, in yellow earth, forming small hills; but the mines have not latterly been worked, as the number and value of the gems obtained were not found to afford a remunerating return. Traces of the former workings are, however, observable in several places. It is a place of some trade,[3] and contains about 300 houses, and a population of 2,000. Distance from the city of Nagpore, S.E., 80 miles. Lat. 20° 27′, long. 80° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 15.
[3] As. Res. vii. 124 —Blunt, Narrat. of a Route from Chunargurh to Yertnagoodum.

Y.

YAIEAGHERRY.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 73 miles N.N.E. of Salem. Lat. 12° 37′, long. 78° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

YAINUR,[1] in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a small town, containing eight temples[2] of votaries of the Jain persuasion, one of the Brahminical. Here "is an[2] immense colossal image of one of the gods worshipped by the Jains. It is formed of one solid piece of granite, and stands in the open air." Distance from Mangalore, N.E., 22 miles; from Madras, W., 350. Lat. 13° 2′, long. 75° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 73.

YAJGO.—A town of Burmah, 16 miles W. from the right bank of the Khyendwen river, and 150 miles N.W. from Ava. Lat. 23° 23′, long. 94° 26′.

YAKOOTGUNJ, in the British district of Furruckabad,

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Pyragur of Blunt, in Asiatic Researches, ut supra.

lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate in lat. 27° 19′, long. 79° 40′.

YAKOOTPOOR, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate in lat. 27° 52′, long. 78° 11′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 43.

YALLOONG.—A river of Nepal, rising in lat. 27° 35′, long. 88° 5′, on the southern face of Kangchang, a peak of the Himalayas. It flows in a south-westerly direction for forty miles, and in lat. 27° 21′, long. 87° 31′, falls into the Tambur river. The town of the same name is in lat. 27° 32′, long. 87° 56′.

YAMBEESEE.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, 68 miles N. by E. of Hydrabad. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 68° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

YAMETHEN.—A town of Burmah, situate 124 miles S. from Ava. Lat. 20° 5′, long. 95° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

YANAON, or YANAN.[1]—A French settlement within the limits of the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, situate near the bifurcation of the Godavery and the river of Coringa, and about nine miles above the embouchure of the former. The mouth of the Godavery is obstructed by sandbanks, which preclude the entrance of ships, but the Coringa river has a deep channel, which admits of vessels of 200 tons burthen proceeding as high as Yanaon. The French territory dependent on the factory stretches along the banks of the two rivers for the distance of six miles, and contains an area of 8,147 acres, which, in 1836, were classified as under:—

[1] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 425. Madras Foreign Disp. 16 Sept. 1840.

	Acres.
Land under cultivation	4,310
Woods and forests	862
Barren land	215
Public estates	2,760
Total	8,147

The population in 1840 consisted of 6,881 inhabitants.[2] The town of Yanaon is in lat. 16° 44′, long. 82° 16′.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part ii. 12.

YANDABOO.—A town of Burmah, on the left bank of the Irawady river, 63 miles W. by S. from Ava. Here, on the 26th February, 1826, was concluded the treaty with the Burmese, in which it was provided that the coast of Tenas- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

serim, *together with Arracan and its dependencies, should be retained by the British, and that the king of Ava should* renounce all claims upon Assam *and the adjoining* states of Cachar, Jynteea, and Muneepore. Lat. 21° 38′, *long*. 95° 4′.

YANG.—A town of Eastern India, in the native *state of* Muneepoor, 99 miles S.E. from Nowgong. Lat. 25° 31′, long. 94°.

YANGMA.—A river of Nepal, tributary to the Tambur, with which it forms a junction in lat. 27° 38′, long. 87° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

YARDWAR.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 52 miles N.E. by E. of Belgaum. Lat. 16° 13′, long. 75° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

YAROO, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 25 miles from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 30° 10′, long. 70° 30′.

YARWUFADAR.—See SOTE.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

YATLAKEE.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 69 miles E. by S. of Bellary. Lat. 15° 2′, long. 77° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

YAVENESUREN.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 42 miles S.E. of Madura. Lat. 9° 31′, long. 78° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

YAYGEE.—A town in *the British province* of Pegu, situate on the right bank of one of *the arms of the Irawady* river. Lat. 17° 14′, long. 95° 14′.

YE.—The province of Ye is the smallest in extent of the Tenasserim provinces. It is bounded on the north by Amherst; on the south by Tavoy; on the west by the Bay of Bengal; and on the east by the Siamese range of mountains.[1] It is a mountainous district, and, with the exception of a few places which are appropriated to the cultivation of rice, it is overspread with thick forests, brushwood, or jungle. Besides a profusion of excellent timber, the province yields no production of any value; and the district is of less note than any other on the coast. The Ye is the only river in the province, and its mouth is so unprotected, and at the same time obstructed, as to render it unsafe for ships of much burthen. The town of Ye, which is the capital, is situate on its banks, and about six miles from its mouth. Lat. 15° 15′, long. 98° 4′.

[1] Wilson, Burmese War, App. 54.

YEAVAN GHEOUN.—A town of Burmah, situate on the

left bank of the Iráwady river, 122 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 31′, long. 94° 43′.

YEDDAPAUDY.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 24 miles W. by S. of Salem. Lat. 11° 33′, long. 77° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

YEDDAPULLEY.—See PYAPALLI.

YEDDIACOTTAH.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 50 miles N.N.W. of Madura. Lat. 10° 35′, long. 77° 52′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

YEDTORRA.—A town in the native state of Mysore, situate on the Cauvery, 22 miles W. by N. from Seringapatam. Lat. 12° 29′, long. 76° 26′.

YEHYAPOOR.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 41 miles S.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 84° 7′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

YEKALI.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 63 miles W.N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 40′, long. 77° 40′.

YEKTHOON.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 18 miles W.S.W. from Jaulnah. Lat. 19° 44′, long. 75° 41′.

YELBOORGA.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of Hyderabad, 69 miles W.N.W. of Bellary. Lat. 15° 38′, long. 76° 4′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

YELDOORTY.—A town in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, 21 miles S.S.W. of Kurnool. Lat. 15° 32′, long. 77° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

YELJAL.—A town in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 40 miles S. by W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 16° 49′, long. 78° 24′.

YELLAGODE.—A town in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, 36 miles E. by S. of Kurnool. Lat. 15° 44′, long. 78° 38′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

YELLANOOR.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 86 miles E.S.E. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 40′, long. 78° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

YELLAPOOR,[1] in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a small town,[2] distant from Madras, N.W., 400 miles. Lat. 14° 58′, long. 74° 46′.

YELLUANDER.—A town in the native state of Mysore,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar.

Z.

ZAFFARGHUR.—A town in the territory of the Nizam, 72 miles E. N. E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 40', long. 79° 31'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] ii. App. 59.

ZAFURABAD,[1] in the British district of Jounpoor, a town situate on the right bank of the river Goomtee, six miles S.E. of Jounpoor cantonment. It is mentioned by Ferishta[2] as early as 1595. Lat. 25° 42', long. 82° 47'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ZAHOORABAD, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is 14 miles N.E. of Ghazeepoor cantonment. Lat. 25° 41', long. 83° 48'.

Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 263, 17.

ZANSKAR, in Ladakh, or Middle Tibet, an elevated region lying between the Indus on the north, and the Chenaub on the south. It is about eighty miles long from south-east to north-west, sixty wide from south-west to north-east, and lies between lat. 33°—34° 30', long. 76° 20'—77° 40'.

ZEBUEBEEN.—A town of Burmah, situate on the Irawady river, 121 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 41', long. 94° 34'.

ZEEMANIA.—See NUSRUTHPOOR.

ZEERAPOOR.—A town in the territory of *Holkar*, 103 miles N.N.E. from Indoor, and 100 miles E.S.E. from Neemuch. Lat. 24° 3', long. 76° 26'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

ZILLAHPUR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, a village on the route from Allahabad to Etawa, and 57 miles[2] S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 16', long. 79° 46'.

ZIMNIE RIVER.—See ATTARAN.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ZOIYA.—A town in the British district of Amherst, one of the Tenasserim provinces, 54 miles E. by N. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 33', long. 98° 30'.

ZONGRI.—A town in the native state of Sikhim, 36 miles N. by W. from Darjeeling, and 182 miles E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 31', long. 88° 11'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ZOORHUR GHAUT, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Pro-

vinces, a town on the route from Hoosungabad to Nagpoor, 31 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 22° 26′, long. 78° 6′.

ZOPHALING.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Suddiya, presidency of Bengal, 48 miles E. by N. of Suddiya. Lat. 27° 58′, long. 96° 29′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ZORAWURGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Bulloah, presidency of Bengal, 46 miles E. by S. of Bulloah. Lat. 22° 49′, long. 91° 39′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ZUMMAWALA, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated nine miles from the left bank of the Indus, 80 miles S. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32° 52′, long. 71° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ZURKEYL.—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor, province of Scinde, 10 miles N. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 28° 9′, long. 68° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ZUTO.—A town of Burmah, nine miles W. from the Irawaddy, and 145 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 15′, long. 94° 34′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ZUZ NAR.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 34 miles S.W. by S. from Sirinagur, and 81 miles N. from Sealkote. Lat. 33° 38′, long. 74° 43′.

ZYNPORE,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route, by Nanamow Ghat, from the cantonment of Etawah to Lucknow, in Oude, and 53 miles E. of Etawah.[2] Water is good here, but rather scarce, and supplies must be collected from Tuttea and the neighbouring villages. The road in this part of the route is good, the country fertile and well cultivated. Lat. 26° 53′, long. 79° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 158.

THE END.

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